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(54) Title: METHODS AND MICROORGANISMS FOR PRODUCTION OF PANTO-COMPOUNDS

(57) Abstract: The present invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) using microorganisms in which the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and/or the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway and/or the coenzymeA biosynthetic pathway has been manipulated. Methods featuring ketopantoate reductase overexpressing microorganisms as well as aspartate α -decarboxylase overexpressing microorganisms are provided. Methods of producing panto-compounds in a precursor-independent manner and in high yield are described. Recombinant microorganisms, vectors, isolated nucleic acid molecules, genes and gene products useful in practicing the above methodologies are also provided. The present invention also features a previously unidentified microbial pantothenate kinase gene, *coaX*, as well as methods of producing panto-compounds utilizing microorganisms having modified pantothenate kinase activity. Recombinant microorganisms, vectors, isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecules and purified CoaX proteins are featured. Also featured are methods for identifying pantothenate kinase modulators utilizing the recombinant microorganisms and/or purified CoaX proteins of the present invention.

METHODS AND MICROORGANISMS FOR PRODUCTION OF PANTO-COMPOUNDS

Background of the Invention

5 Pantothenate, also known as pantothenic acid or vitamin B5, is a member of the B complex of vitamins and is a nutritional requirement for mammals, including livestock and humans (*e.g.*, from food sources, as a water soluble vitamin supplement or as a feed additive). In cells, pantothenate is used primarily for the biosynthesis of coenzyme A (CoA) and acyl carrier protein (ACP). These coenzymes function in the
10 metabolism of acyl moieties which form thioesters with the sulfhydryl group of the 4'-phosphopantetheine portion of these molecules. These coenzymes are essential in all cells, participating in over 100 different intermediary reactions in cellular metabolism.

The conventional means of synthesizing pantothenate (in particular, the bioactive D isomer) is *via* chemical synthesis from bulk chemicals, a process which is hampered
15 by excessive substrate cost as well as the requirement for optical resolution of racemic intermediates (*e.g.*, resolution of DL-pantolactone to obtain D-pantolactone for chemical condensation with β -alanine). Accordingly, researchers have recently looked to bacterial or microbial systems that produce enzymes useful in pantothenate biosynthesis processes (as bacteria are themselves capable of synthesizing pantothenate). In
20 particular, bioconversion processes have been evaluated as a means of favoring production of the D isomer of pantothenic acid, *e.g.*, using microorganisms which selectively hydrolyze a DL-pantothenic acid ester to D-pantothenic acid; microorganisms which selectively decompose L-pantolactone resulting in D-pantolactone alone; and microorganisms which selectively hydrolyze DL-pantolactone
25 to D-pantoic acid.

There is still, however, significant need for improved pantothenate production processes, in particular, for processes requiring reduced quantities of substrates and/or less expensive substrates. To this end, methods of direct microbial synthesis have recently been examined as a means of improving D-pantothenate production. In
30 microbes, pantothenate biosynthesis is a multistep pathway resulting in condensation of pantoate (derived from α -ketoisovalerate) and β -alanine to form D-pantothenate. The isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway biosynthetic enzymes, acetohydroxyacid synthetase (the *ilvBN* or *alsS* gene product), acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (the *ilvC* gene product) and dihydroxyacid dehydratase (the *ilvD* gene product) catalyze the conversion of
35 pyruvate to α -ketoisovalerate. The reactions are further catalyzed by the pantothenate (*pan*) pathway biosynthetic enzymes ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product), ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product), aspartate- α -

decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) and pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product).

The genes encoding the enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of pantothenic acid in *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli* have recently been identified and characterized (Frodyma and Downs (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:5572-5576 and Jackowski (1996) pp. 687-694, In Neidhardt *et al* (ed.) *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella*: Cellular and Molecular Biology, 2nd ed. *Am. Soc. Microbiol.* Wash, D.C.). In *E. coli*, for example, the biosynthesis of pantothenic acid consists of four key steps. The first reaction is catalyzed by the *panB* gene product, ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, and uses the L-valine intermediate α -ketoisovalerate to generate ketopantoate, which is subsequently reduced to pantoate by the *panE* gene product, ketopantoate reductase. The *panD* gene product, aspartate- α -decarboxylase, generates β -alanine from aspartate. The *panC* gene product, pantothenate synthetase, subsequently ligates β -alanine with pantoate to yield D-pantothenate.

The authors Dusch *et al.* described the identification of the *Corynebacterium glutamicum panD* gene and reported that expression of the *C. glutamicum panD* gene in *E. coli* yielded a strain producing pantothenate with a specific productivity of 140 ng of pantothenate per mg (dry weight) per hour. (Dusch *et al.* (1999) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 65:1530-1539).

The authors Sahm and Eggeling have further identified the *Corynebacterium glutamicum panB* and *panC* genes and have described a genetically engineered strain of *C. glutamicum* which overexpresses the *panBC* genes (Sahm and Eggeling (1999) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 65:1973-1979). The engineered strain produces pantothenate, however, it was necessary to overexpress the genes responsible for α -ketoisovalerate production in the host organism in order that pantothenic acid production could be detected. Moreover, without the addition of β -alanine, no substantial amounts of pantothenate accumulated with the strain constructed.

Likewise, a method of producing D-pantothenic acid has been described that takes advantage of a sodium salicylate resistant mutant strain of *E. coli* which produces D-pantothenic acid when cultured in the presence of β -alanine (U.S. Patent No. 5,518,906). Generation of *E. coli* strains resistant to α -ketoisovaleric acid and/or α -ketobutyric acid, and/or α -aminobutyric acid, and/or β -hydroxyaspartic acid and/or O-methyl-threonine, in addition to salicylic acid, further increased pantothenic acid production. Moreover, transformation of a plasmid DNA carrying the *panB*, *panC* and *panD* genes into the salicylic acid resistant mutant strain resulted in increased pantothenate production, however, up to 20 g/L β -alanine or more was fed in the examples given. The *panB-panC-panD* genes are clustered on the *E. coli* chromosome.

Finally, a method of producing D-pantothenic acid has been described which utilizes a salicylic acid-resistant, α -ketoisovalerate-resistant, α -ketobutyrate-resistant, β -hydroxyaspartate-resistant, o-methylthreonine-resistant *E. coli* strain transformed with pantothenate biosynthesis gene-containing DNA fragments and/or branched amino acid biosynthesis gene-containing DNA fragments and cultured in the presence of β -alanine (U.S. Patent No. 5,932,457).

Pantothenate production in bacteria results from the condensation of pantoate and β -alanine and involves the pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product), ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product), aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) and pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product). Although pantothenate is biologically active as a vitamin, it is further metabolized in all cells to Coenzyme A (CoA) which participates as an acyl group carrier in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, fatty acid metabolism and numerous other reactions of intermediary metabolism. The initial (and possibly rate-controlling) step in the conversion of pantothenate to Coenzyme A (CoA) is phosphorylation of pantothenate by pantothenate kinase. A pantothenate kinase activity was first identified in *Salmonella typhimurium* by screening for temperature-sensitive mutants which synthesized CoA at permissive temperatures but excreted pantothenate at non-permissive temperatures. The mutations were mapped in the *Salmonella* chromosome and the genetic locus was designated *coaA*. The gene encodes the enzyme that catalyzes the first step in the biosynthesis of coenzyme A from pantothenate (Dunn and Snell (1979) *J. Bacteriol.* 140:805-808). *Escherichia coli* temperature sensitive mutants have also been isolated and characterized (Vallari and Rock (1987) *J. Bacteriol.* 169:5795-5800). These mutants (named *coaA15(Ts)*) are defective in the conversion of pantothenate to CoA and further exhibit a temperature-sensitive growth phenotype, indicating that pantothenate kinase activity is essential for growth. Moreover, it was noted that CoA inhibited pantothenate kinase activity to the same degree in the mutant as compared to the wild-type enzyme.

Feedback resistant *E. coli* mutants (named *coaA16(Fr)*) have also been isolated that possess a pantothenate kinase activity that is refractory to feedback inhibition by CoA (Vallari and Jackowski (1988) *J. Bacteriol.* 170:3961-3966). The mutation responsible for the reversion is, surprisingly, not genetically linked to the *coaA* gene by transduction. Additional data described therein support the view that the total cellular CoA content is controlled by both modulation of biosynthesis at the pantothenate kinase step and possibly by degradation of CoA to 4'-phosphopantetheine.

The wild-type *E. coli coaA* gene was cloned by functional complementation of *E. coli* temperature-sensitive mutants. The sequence of the wild-type gene was determined (Song and Jackowski (1992) *J. Bacteriol.* 174:6411-6417 and Flamm *et al.* (1988) *Gene (Amst.)* 74:555-558). Strains containing multiple copies of the *coaA* gene possessed 76-fold higher specific activity of pantothenate kinase, however, there was only a 2.7-fold increase in the steady state level of CoA (Song and Jackowski, *supra*). It has further been reported that the prokaryotic enzyme (encoded by *coaA* in *E. coli* and a variety of other microorganisms) is feedback inhibited by CoA both *in vivo* and *in vitro* with CoA being about five times more potent than acetyl-CoA in inhibiting the enzyme (Song and Jackowski, *supra* and Vallari *et al.*, *supra*). Moreover, it has been reported that the *panB* gene product in *E. coli* is inhibited by CoA (Powers and Snell (1976) *J. Biol. Chem.* 251:3786-3793). These data further support the view that feedback inhibition of pantothenate kinase activity is a critical factor controlling intracellular CoA concentration.

Using standard search and alignment tools, *coaA* homologues have been identified in *Hemophilus influenzae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Bacillus subtilis*. By contrast, proteins with significant similarity could not be identified in eukaryotic cells including *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or in mammalian expressed sequence tag (EST) databases. Using a genetic selection strategy, a cDNA encoding pantothenate kinase activity has recently been identified from *Aspergillus nidulans* (Calder *et al.* (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:2014-2020). The eukaryotic pantothenate kinase gene (*panK*) has distinct primary structure and unique regulatory properties that clearly distinguish it from its prokaryotic counterpart. A mammalian pantothenate kinase gene (*mpanK1a*) has also been isolated which encodes a protein having homology to the *A. nidulans* PanK protein and to the predicted gene product of GenBank™ Accession Number 927798 identified in the *S. cerevisiae* genome (Rock *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:1377-1383).

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of key-enzyme-encoding genes of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway in *Bacillus subtilis*. In particular, the present inventors have identified the *panE* gene of *B. subtilis*. Overexpression or deregulation of the *panE* gene in *B. subtilis* results in enhanced production of the *panE* gene product, ketopantoate reductase, further resulting in increased production of pantothenate. Likewise, mutations in this gene reduce pantothenate production in *B. subtilis* >90%. The present inventors have further identified the presumptive *panBCD* operon in *B. subtilis*, overexpression or

deregulation of which results in increased pantothenate production. The present inventors have further demonstrated that overexpression or deregulation of the *panD* gene in *B. subtilis* (resulting in enhanced production of the *panD* gene product, aspartate- α -decarboxylase) further results in increased production of pantothenate, in particular, in combination with deregulation of genes encoding key enzymes of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

Accordingly, the present invention features methods of producing pantothenate, as well as other compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (*e.g.*, ketopantoate, pantoate and β -alanine), termed "panto-compounds" herein, using microorganisms in which the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway has been manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. In one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate or pantoate) that involves culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panE* gene product, ketopantoate reductase, also referred to herein as a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing or "KPAR-O" microorganism, under conditions such that the panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate or pantoate) is produced. In another embodiment, the present invention features a method of producing panto-compounds (*e.g.*, pantothenate or pantoate) which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme (*e.g.*, at least one of the *panB*, *panC* or *panD* gene products), preferably in a KPAR-O microorganism, under conditions such that the panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate or pantoate) is produced.

Yet another aspect of the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds which are independent of the need to feed precursors (*e.g.*, β -alanine or aspartate and/or α -ketoisovalerate or valine). In one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed that includes culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed that includes culturing an A α D-O microorganism having a deregulated pantothenate (*pan*) pathway and a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed that includes culturing an A α D-O microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed that includes

culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In yet another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method for producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions
5 such that pantothenate is produced at a significantly high yield (e.g., at a level greater than 10 g/L, 20 g/L, 30 g/L or 40g/L).

The methods of the present invention further feature microorganisms that overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase or acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (e.g., microorganisms transformed with a vector that includes an *ilvBNC* nucleic acid
10 sequence), microorganisms that overexpresses dihydroxyacid dehydratase (e.g., microorganisms transformed with a vector that includes an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence), microorganisms that overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase (e.g., microorganisms transformed with a vector that includes a *panD* nucleic acid sequence), microorganisms having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway and microorganisms
15 having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (e.g., microorganisms that overexpress any of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase, for example, microorganisms transformed with a vector comprising a *panBCD* nucleic acid sequence or a vector comprising a *panEI* nucleic acid sequence). In one embodiment, the recombinant
20 microorganism is Gram positive (e.g., microorganisms belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*). In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is Gram negative. Particularly preferred is a *Bacillus* recombinant microorganism (e.g., *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus pumilus*, *Bacillus halodurans*, and the like). Recombinant
25 vectors that contain the genes encoding *Bacillus* pantothenate and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., *B. subtilis* pantothenate and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes) are also described.

Also featured are methods of producing β -alanine that include culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions
30 such that β -alanine is produced and methods of producing β -alanine that involve contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that β -alanine is produced.

The production methods of the present invention further can include recovering the panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate or pantoate).

35 The present invention further features recombinant microorganisms (e.g., A α D-O microorganisms, microorganisms having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway, microorganisms overexpressing at least one of ketopantoate

hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product), pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product), aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product), ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product) and microorganisms having a deregulated *panBCD* operon. Also featured are *panB*, *panC*, *panD*, *panE*, *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *alsS*, *ilvC*, and/or *ilvD* nucleic acid molecules, as well as vectors including such nucleic acid molecules and gene products encoded by such nucleic acid molecules.

The methodology of the present invention further includes, for example in addition to overexpressing at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, deleting or mutating a second pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, said second pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme preferably being downstream of the desired product in the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. For example, mutating *panC*, in addition to overexpressing the *panE* gene product, results in even further enhanced or increased production of pantoate. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantoate which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panE* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panC* gene. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantoate which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panE* gene product and/or *panB* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panC* gene. Other exemplary embodiments include a method of producing ketopantoate which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panB* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panE* gene and a method of producing β -alanine which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panD* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panC* gene. Also included are methods of producing panto-compounds which include overexpressing at least one valine biosynthetic enzyme in a microorganism which has at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme deleted.

The present invention is also based at least in part, on the identification and characterization of a previously unidentified microbial pantothenate kinase gene, *coaX*. *CoaX* was first identified in *Bacillus subtilis* and corresponds to an open reading frame in a portion of the chromosomal DNA that includes the 5' end of the *ftsH* gene, and all of the *yacB*, *yacC*, *yacD*, *cysK* and *pabB* genes. The present inventors have demonstrated that the *yacB* open reading frame encodes a novel pantothenate kinase activity, the gene being unrelated by homology to any previously known pantothenate kinase gene. The gene has been renamed *coaX*, as it encodes the enzyme which catalyzes the first step in the pathway from pantothenate to CoaA.

Accordingly, the present invention features new and improved methods of producing pantothenate and other key compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (e.g., panto-compounds) utilizing microorganisms having modified

pantothenate kinase activity. In particular, the present invention features recombinant microorganisms that contain the *coaX* gene or that contain a mutant *coaX* gene, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the invention features such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. In another embodiment, the invention features such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganisms belong to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *B. subtilis*).

The present invention also features recombinant microorganisms (e.g., microorganisms belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, for example, *B. subtilis*) that contain the *coaA* gene or that contain a mutant *coaA* gene, optionally including a *coaX* gene or mutant thereof, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the invention features such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway or having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway.

Also featured are vectors that contain isolated *coaX* or *coaA* genes as well as mutant *coaX* and/or *coaA* genes. Isolated nucleic acid molecules that contain isolated *coaX* genes or mutant *coaX* genes are featured in addition to isolated CoaX proteins and mutant CoaX proteins.

The nucleic acids, vectors and recombinant microorganisms described above are particularly useful in the methodologies of the present invention. In particular, the invention features methods of enhancing panto-compound production (e.g., ketopantoate, pantoate and or pantothenate production) that include culturing a recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene under conditions such that panto-compound production is enhanced. In one embodiment, the recombinant microorganism further includes a mutant *coaA* gene. In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism further includes a mutant *avlA* and/or mutant *ilvE* gene and/or mutant *ansB* gene and/or mutant *alsD* gene. Also featured are methods for identifying pantothenate modulators utilizing the recombinant microorganisms and purified CoaX proteins of the present invention.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway.

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN240, containing sequences ligated upstream of the P_{26} *panBCD* cassette, equivalent to the integrated version in strain PA221.

Figure 3A is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN004, containing the *panBCD* operon expressed from P_{26} and RBS1.

Figure 3B is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN006, containing the *panBCD* operon expressed from P_{26} and RBS2.

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN236, containing an integratable and amplifiable P_{26} -RBS2-*panE1* expression cassette.

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN423.

Figure 6 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmids pAN426 and pAN427.

Figure 7 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmids pAN428 and pAN429.

Figure 8 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN431.

Figure 9 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN441.

Figure 10 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN440.

Figure 11 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN251 designed to integrate a single copy of a P_{26} -*panE1* cassette at the *panE1* locus by double crossover.

Figure 12 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN267 designed to integrate a single copy of a P_{26} -*ilvBNC* cassette at the *amyE* locus.

Figure 13 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN257, a clone of *Bacillus subtilis ilvD* in a low copy vector.

Figure 14 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN263, designed to integrate a single copy of a P_{26} -*ilvD* cassette at the *ilvD* locus.

Figure 15 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN261, designed to disrupt the *Bacillus subtilis ilvD* gene with the *cat* gene.

Figure 16 is a schematic representation of the Coenzyme A biosynthetic pathway in *E. coli*.

Figure 17 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN296, a plasmid designed to delete most of the *B. subtilis coaA* gene and substitute a chloramphenicol resistance gene.

Figure 18 is a schematic representation of the structure of the *Bacillus subtilis* genome in the region of the *coaA* gene. The scale is in base pairs and the significant open reading frames are shown by open arrows.

Figure 19 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN281, a plasmid for expressing *Bacillus subtilis* *coaA* after integration at the *bpr* locus.

Figure 20A-B depicts a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of the amino acid sequences encoded by six known or predicted microbial *coaA* genes. SEQ ID NOs:4-6 and 1-3 correspond to the amino acid sequences of *Mycobacterium leprae* (SwissProt™ Accession No. Q9X795), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O53440), *Streptomyces coelicolor* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O86799), *Haemophilus influenzae* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P44793), *Escherichia coli* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P15044) and *Bacillus subtilis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P54556), respectively. The alignment was generated using ClustalW MSA software at the GenomeNet CLUSTALW Server at the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University. The following parameters were used: Pairwise Alignment, K-tuple (word) size = 1, Window size = 5, Gap Penalty = 3, Number of Top Diagonals = 5, Scoring Method = Percent; Multiple Alignment, Gap Open Penalty = 10, Gap Extension Penalty = 0.0, Weight Transition = No, Hydrophilic residues = Gly, Pro, Ser, Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu, Arg and Lys, Hydrophobic Gaps = Yes; and Scoring Matrix = BLOSUM.

Figure 21 is a schematic representation of the structure of the *Bacillus subtilis* genome in the region of the *coaX* (*yacB*) gene. The scale is in base pairs, the significant open reading frames are shown by open arrows and certain predicted restriction fragments are indicated by thick bars.

Figure 22 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN341 and pAN342, two independent PCR-derived clones of *B. subtilis* *yacB* (renamed herein as *coaX*).

Figure 23A-D depicts a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of the amino acid sequences encoded by fourteen known or predicted microbial *coaX* genes. SEQ ID NOs:9, 74, 7-8, 75, 11, 10 and 12-18 correspond to the amino acid sequences of *Bacillus subtilis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P37564), *Clostridium acetobutylicum* (WIT™ Accession No. RCA03301, Argonne National Laboratories), *Streptomyces coelicolor* (PIR™ Accession No. T36391), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O06282), *Rhodobacter capsulatus* (WIT™ Accession No. RRC02473), *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* (DBJ™ Accession No. BAA21476.1), *Deinococcus radiodurans* (SwissProt™ Accession No. Q9RX54), *Thermotoga maritima* (GenBank™ Accession No. AAD35964.1), *Treponema pallidum* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O83446), *Borrelia burgdorferi* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O51477), *Aquifex aeolicus* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O67753), *Synechocystis* sp. (SwissProt™ Accession No. P74045), *Helicobacter pylori* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O25533), and *Bordetella pertussis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. Q45338), respectively. The alignment was generated using ClustalW MSA software at the GenomeNet CLUSTALW Server at the

Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University. The following parameters were used: Pairwise Alignment, K-tuple (word) size = 1, Window size = 5, Gap Penalty = 3, Number of Top Diagonals = 5, Scoring Method = Percent; Multiple Alignment, Gap Open Penalty = 10, Gap Extension Penalty = 0.0, Weight Transition = No, Hydrophilic residues = Gly, Pro, Ser, Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu, Arg and Lys, Hydrophobic Gaps = Yes; and Scoring Matrix = BLOSUM.

Figure 24 depicts a multiple sequence alignment of a portion of the protein sequences of the *coaA* gene products from the following microorganisms: *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and *Streptomyces coelicolor*. The residues that are mutated in *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* and *B. subtilis coaA282A* are indicated below and above the alignment, respectively. The portions correspond to amino acid residues 168-187 of SEQ ID NO:3, 167-186 of SEQ ID NO:2, 165-184 of SEQ ID NO:1, 169-188 of SEQ ID NO:4, 169-188 of SEQ ID NO:5 and 179-198 of SEQ ID NO:6, respectively.

Figure 25 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN294, a plasmid for integrating mutagenized *B. subtilis coaA* at its native locus.

Figure 26 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN336, a plasmid designed to delete *B. subtilis coaX* from its chromosomal locus and replace it with a kanamycin resistance gene.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention features new and improved methods of producing pantothenate and other key compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (referred to herein as "panto-compounds", for example, pantothenate, ketopantoate, pantoate and β -alanine) using microorganisms in which the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway has been manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced.

The new and improved methodologies of the present invention include methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one enzyme of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced (e.g., produced at an increased level). For example, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase or aspartate- α -decarboxylase manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. The methodologies of the present invention also include methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one

valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme, described herein, manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. For example, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one of acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroeductase or dihydroxyacid dehydratase manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced.

The invention also features methods of producing panto-compounds that involve culturing a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced. The invention also features methods of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed that involve culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. Also featured are β -alanine independent high yield pantothenate production methods as well as methods of producing β -alanine. The present invention also features methods for enhancing production of panto-compounds that involve culturing pantothenate kinase mutants. In particular, the present invention features new and improved methods of producing pantothenate and other key compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (e.g., panto-compounds) utilizing microorganisms having modified pantothenate kinase activity, for example, microorganisms that include the *coaX* gene or that include a mutant *coaX* gene, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity.

In order that the present invention may be more readily understood, certain terms are first defined herein.

The term "pantothenate biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway involving pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., polypeptides encoded by biosynthetic enzyme-encoding genes), compounds (e.g., precursors, substrates, intermediates or products), cofactors and the like utilized in the formation or synthesis of pantothenate. The term "pantothenate biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of pantothenate in a microorganisms (e.g., *in vivo*) as well as the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of pantothenate *in vitro*. Figure 1 includes a schematic representation of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. Pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes are depicted in bold and their corresponding genes indicated in italics.

The term "pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme" includes any enzyme utilized in the formation of a compound (e.g., intermediate or product) of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. According to Figure 1, synthesis of pantoate from α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) proceeds *via* the intermediate, ketopantoate. Formation of ketopantoate is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate

hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product). Formation of pantoate is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product). Synthesis of β -alanine from aspartate is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product). Formation of pantothenate from pantoate and β -alanine (*e.g.*, condensation) is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product).

The term "isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway involving isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes (*e.g.*, polypeptides encoded by biosynthetic enzyme-encoding genes), compounds (*e.g.*, precursors, substrates, intermediates or products), cofactors and the like utilized in the formation or synthesis of conversion of pyruvate to valine or isoleucine. The term "isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of valine or isoleucine in a microorganisms (*e.g.*, *in vivo*) as well as the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of valine or isoleucine *in vitro*. Figure 1 includes a schematic representation of the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway. Isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes are depicted in bold italics and their corresponding genes indicated in italics

The term "isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme" includes any enzyme utilized in the formation of a compound (*e.g.*, intermediate or product) of the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway. According to Figure 1, synthesis of valine from pyruvate proceeds *via* the intermediates, acetolactate, α,β -dihydroxyisovalerate (α,β -DHIV) and α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV). Formation of acetolactate from pyruvate is catalyzed by the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthetase (the *ilvBN* gene product, or alternatively, the *alsS* gene product). Formation of α,β -DHIV from acetolactate is catalyzed by the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme acetohydroxyacidisomero reductase (the *ilvC* gene product). Synthesis of α -KIV from α,β -DHIV is catalyzed by the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme dihydroxyacid dehydratase (the *ilvD* gene product). Moreover, valine and isoleucine can be interconverted by branched chain amino acid transaminases.

As used herein, each of ketopantoate, pantoate, β -alanine and pantothenate are "panto-compounds". The term "panto-compound" includes a compound (*e.g.*, a substrate, intermediate or product) in the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway which is downstream from a particular pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme. In one example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product) and can include ketopantoate, pantoate and/or pantothenate. In another example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product)

and can include pantoate and/or pantothenate. In yet another example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product) and can include pantothenate. In yet another example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme
5 aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) and can include β -alanine and/or pantothenate.

Preferred panto-compounds include pantothenate and pantoate. The term "pantothenate" includes the free acid form of pantothenate, also referred to as "pantothenic acid" as well as any salt thereof (*e.g.*, derived by replacing the acidic
10 hydrogen of pantothenate or pantothenic acid with a cation, for example, calcium, sodium, potassium, ammonium), also referred to as a "pantothenate salt". The term "panto-compound" also includes alcohol derivatives of pantothenate. Preferred pantothenate salts are calcium pantothenate or sodium pantothenate. A preferred alcohol derivative is pantothenol. Pantothenate salts and/or alcohols of the present
15 invention include salts and/or alcohols prepared *via* conventional methods from the free acids described herein. In another embodiment, calcium pantothenate is synthesized directly by a microorganism of the present invention. A pantothenate salt of the present invention can likewise be converted to a free acid form of pantothenate or pantothenic acid by conventional methodology.

20 The term "pantoate" includes the free acid form of pantoate, also referred to as "pantoic acid" as well as any salt thereof (*e.g.*, derived by replacing the acidic hydrogen of pantoate or pantoic acid with a cation, for example, calcium, sodium, potassium, ammonium), also referred to as a "pantoate salt". Preferred pantoate salts are calcium pantoate or sodium pantoate. Pantoate salts of the present invention include salts
25 prepared *via* conventional methods from the free acids described herein. A pantoate salt of the present invention can likewise be converted to a free acid form of pantoate or pantoic acid by conventional methodology. Moreover, a free acid form of pantoate or pantoic acid can be converted to pantolactone by conventional methodology.

The term "CoA biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway
30 involving CoA biosynthetic enzymes (*e.g.*, polypeptides encoded by biosynthetic enzyme-encoding genes), compounds (*e.g.*, precursors, substrates, intermediates or products), cofactors and the like utilized in the formation or synthesis of CoA from pantothenate. A schematic representation of the CoA biosynthetic pathway in *E. coli* is set forth as Figure 16. (The pathway depicted is also presumed to be that utilized by
35 other microorganisms.) The term "CoA biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of CoA in microorganisms (*e.g.*, *in vivo*) as well as the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of CoA *in vitro*. The term "Coenzyme A

or CoA biosynthetic enzyme" includes any enzyme utilized in the formation of a compound (*e.g.*, intermediate or product) of the CoA biosynthetic pathway, for example, the *coaA*, *panK* or *coaX* gene product which catalyzes the phosphorylation of pantothenate to form 4'-phosphopantothenate, or the *coaD* gene product which catalyzes the conversion of 4'-phosphopantetheine to dephosphocoenzyme A.

I. Recombinant Microorganisms and Methods for Culturing
Microorganisms Such That Panto-Compounds are Produced

The methodologies of the present invention feature microorganisms, *e.g.*, recombinant microorganisms, preferably including vectors or genes (*e.g.*, wild-type and/or mutated genes) as described herein and/or cultured in a manner which results in the production of a desired product (*e.g.* a panto-compound or panto-compounds). The term "recombinant" microorganism includes a microorganism (*e.g.*, bacteria, yeast cell, fungal cell, etc.) which has been genetically altered, modified or engineered (*e.g.*, genetically engineered) such that it exhibits an altered, modified or different genotype and/or phenotype (*e.g.*, when the genetic modification affects coding nucleic acid sequences of the microorganism) as compared to the naturally-occurring microorganism from which it was derived. Preferably, a "recombinant" microorganism of the present invention has been genetically engineered such that it overexpresses at least one bacterial gene or gene product (*e.g.*, a pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme encoding-gene) as described herein, preferably a biosynthetic enzyme encoding-gene included within a recombinant vector as described herein and/or a biosynthetic enzyme expressed from a recombinant vector. The ordinary skilled will appreciate that a microorganism expressing or overexpressing a gene product produces or overproduces the gene product as a result of expression or overexpression of nucleic acid sequences and/or genes encoding the gene product.

The term "manipulated microorganism" includes a microorganism that has been engineered (*e.g.*, genetically engineered) or modified such that the microorganism has at least one enzyme of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and/or at least one enzyme of the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway modified such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. Modification or engineering of such microorganisms can be according to any methodology described herein including, but not limited to, deregulation of a biosynthetic pathway and/or overexpression of at least one biosynthetic enzyme. A "manipulated" enzyme (*e.g.*, a "manipulated" biosynthetic enzyme) includes an enzyme, the expression or production of which has been altered or modified such that at least one upstream or downstream precursor, substrate or product

of the enzyme is altered or modified, for example, as compared to a corresponding wild-type or naturally occurring enzyme.

The term "overexpressed" or "overexpression" includes expression of a gene product (*e.g.*, a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme) at a level greater than that expressed prior to manipulation of the microorganism or in a comparable microorganism which has not been manipulated. In one embodiment, the microorganism can be genetically manipulated (*e.g.*, genetically engineered) to overexpress a level of gene product greater than that expressed prior to manipulation of the microorganism or in a comparable microorganism which has not been manipulated. Genetic manipulation can include, but is not limited to, altering or modifying regulatory sequences or sites associated with expression of a particular gene (*e.g.*, by adding strong promoters, inducible promoters or multiple promoters or by removing regulatory sequences such that expression is constitutive), modifying the chromosomal location of a particular gene, altering nucleic acid sequences adjacent to a particular gene such as a ribosome binding site or transcription terminator, increasing the copy number of a particular gene, modifying proteins (*e.g.*, regulatory proteins, suppressors, enhancers, transcriptional activators and the like) involved in transcription of a particular gene and/or translation of a particular gene product, or any other conventional means of deregulating expression of a particular gene routine in the art (including but not limited to use of antisense nucleic acid molecules, for example, to block expression of repressor proteins).

In another embodiment, the microorganism can be physically or environmentally manipulated to overexpress a level of gene product greater than that expressed prior to manipulation of the microorganism or in a comparable microorganism which has not been manipulated. For example, a microorganism can be treated with or cultured in the presence of an agent known or suspected to increase transcription of a particular gene and/or translation of a particular gene product such that transcription and/or translation are enhanced or increased. Alternatively, a microorganism can be cultured at a temperature selected to increase transcription of a particular gene and/or translation of a particular gene product such that transcription and/or translation are enhanced or increased.

The term "deregulated" or "deregulation" includes the alteration or modification of at least one gene in a microorganism that encodes an enzyme in a biosynthetic pathway, such that the level or activity of the biosynthetic enzyme in the microorganism is altered or modified. Preferably, at least one gene that encodes an enzyme in a biosynthetic pathway is altered or modified such that the gene product is enhanced or increased. The phrase "deregulated pathway" can also include a biosynthetic pathway in

which more than one gene that encodes an enzyme in a biosynthetic pathway is altered or modified such that the level or activity of more than one biosynthetic enzyme is altered or modified. The ability to "deregulate" a pathway (*e.g.*, to simultaneously deregulate more than one gene in a given biosynthetic pathway) in a microorganism
5 arises from the particular phenomenon of microorganisms in which more than one enzyme (*e.g.*, two or three biosynthetic enzymes) are encoded by genes occurring adjacent to one another on a contiguous piece of genetic material termed an "operon".

The term "operon" includes a coordinated unit of gene expression that contains a promoter and possibly a regulatory element associated with one or more, preferably at
10 least two, structural genes (*e.g.*, genes encoding enzymes, for example, biosynthetic enzymes). Expression of the structural genes can be coordinately regulated, for example, by regulatory proteins binding to the regulatory element or by anti-termination of transcription. The structural genes can be transcribed to give a single mRNA that encodes all of the structural proteins. Due to the coordinated regulation of genes
15 included in an operon, alteration or modification of the single promoter and/or regulatory element can result in alteration or modification of each gene product encoded by the operon. Alteration or modification of the regulatory element can include, but is not limited to removing the endogenous promoter and/or regulatory element(s), adding strong promoters, inducible promoters or multiple promoters or removing regulatory
20 sequences such that expression of the gene products is modified, modifying the chromosomal location of the operon, altering nucleic acid sequences adjacent to the operon or within the operon such as a ribosome binding site, increasing the copy number of the operon, modifying proteins (*e.g.*, regulatory proteins, suppressors, enhancers, transcriptional activators and the like) involved in transcription of the operon and/or
25 translation of the gene products of the operon, or any other conventional means of deregulating expression of genes routine in the art (including but not limited to use of antisense nucleic acid molecules, for example, to block expression of repressor proteins). Deregulation can also involve altering the coding region of one or more genes to yield, for example, an enzyme that is feedback resistant or has a higher or lower
30 specific activity.

A particularly preferred "recombinant" microorganism of the present invention has been genetically engineered to overexpress a bacterially-derived gene or gene product. The term "bacterially-derived" or "derived-from", for example bacteria, includes a gene which is naturally found in bacteria or a gene product (*e.g.*, ketopantoate
35 hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylate, acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase or

dihydroxyacid dehydratase) which is encoded by a bacterial gene (*e.g.*, encoded by *panB*, *panE*, *panC*, *panD*, *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *alsS*, *ilvC*, or *ilvD*).

The methodologies of the present invention feature recombinant microorganisms which overexpress at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase or aspartate- α -decarboxylase. A particularly preferred recombinant microorganism of the present invention has been genetically engineered to overexpress a *Bacillus* (*e.g.*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*, etc.) biosynthetic enzyme (*e.g.*, has been engineered to overexpress at least one of *B. subtilis* ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product) (*e.g.*, ketopantoate reductase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 or encoded by the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:29), *B. subtilis* ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product) (*e.g.*, ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23), *B. subtilis* pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product) (*e.g.*, pantothenate synthetase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25) and/or *B. subtilis* aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) (*e.g.*, aspartate- α -decarboxylase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27).

In an exemplary embodiment, the invention features a microorganism (*e.g.*, a KPAR-O microorganism) that has been transformed with a vector comprising a *panE* nucleic acid sequence (*e.g.*, a *panE* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:29). In another embodiment, the invention features a microorganism that has been transformed with a vector comprising a *panB* nucleic acid sequence (*e.g.*, a *panB* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:23), a vector comprising a *panC* nucleic acid sequence (*e.g.*, a *panC* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:25) or a vector comprising a *panD* nucleic acid sequence (*e.g.*, a *panD* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:27). In yet another embodiment, the invention features a microorganism having a deregulated *panBCD* operon (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:59).

Other preferred "recombinant" microorganisms of the present invention have a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. The phrase "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" includes a microorganism having an alteration or modification in at least one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway or having an alteration or modification in an operon including more than one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. A preferred "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" has been

genetically engineered to overexpress a *Bacillus* (*e.g.*, *B. subtilis*) *ilv* biosynthetic enzyme (*e.g.*, has been engineered to overexpress at least one of acetohydroxyacid synthetase (the *ilvBN* gene products or the *alsS* gene product) (*e.g.*, acetohydroxyacid synthetase having subunits having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:32 and SEQ ID NO:34 or encoded by nucleic acid molecules having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 and SEQ ID NO:33 or the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 from nucleotides 1-2246 or acetohydroxyacid synthetase encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86), acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (the *ilvC* gene product) (*e.g.*, acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35), dihydroxyacid dehydratase (the *ilvD* gene product) (*e.g.*, dihydroxyacid dehydratase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37), and/or has been transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvBNC* nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:58, coding regions from nucleotides 1-1725, 1722-2246 and 2263-3291) and/or an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:37).

In another preferred embodiment, a recombinant microorganism is designed or engineered such that a mutant CoaA and/or CoaX biosynthetic enzyme is expressed and at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or at least one isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme is overexpressed or deregulated.

In another preferred embodiment, a microorganism of the present invention overexpresses or is mutated for a gene or biosynthetic enzyme (*e.g.*, a CoA biosynthetic enzyme, pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme) which is bacterially-derived. The term "bacterially-derived" or "derived-from", for example bacteria, includes a gene product (*e.g.*, ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylate, acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase, dihydroxyacid dehydratase or pantothenate kinase) which is encoded by a bacterial gene (*e.g.*, *panB*, *panE*, *panC*, *panD*, *ilvBN* (or *alsS*), *ilvC*, *ilvD*, or encoded by *coaA* or *coaX*).

Still other preferred recombinant microorganisms of the present invention are mutant microorganisms. As used herein, the term "mutant microorganism" includes a recombinant microorganism that has been genetically engineered to express a mutated gene or protein that is normally or naturally expressed by the microorganism.

Preferably, a mutant microorganism expresses a mutated gene or protein such that the microorganism exhibits an altered, modified or different phenotype (*e.g.*, has been engineered to express a mutated CoaA biosynthetic enzyme, for example, pantothenate kinase). In one embodiment, a mutant microorganism is designed or engineered such

that it includes a mutant *coaX* gene, as defined herein. In another embodiment, a recombinant microorganism is designed or engineered such that it includes a mutant *coaA* gene, as defined herein. In another embodiment, a mutant microorganism is designed or engineered such that a *coaX* gene has been deleted (*i.e.*, the protein encoded by the *coaX* gene is not produced). In another embodiment, a mutant microorganism is designed or engineered such that a *coaA* gene has been deleted (*i.e.*, the protein encoded by the *coaA* gene is not produced). Preferably, a mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaX* gene or a mutant *coaA* gene, or has been engineered to have a *coaX* gene and/or *coaA* deleted, such that that the mutant microorganism encodes a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity”. In the context of a whole microorganism, a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity” can be determined by measuring or assaying for a decrease in an intermediate or product of the CoA biosynthetic pathway, for example, measuring or assaying for 4'-phosphopantothenate, 4'-phosphopantothencysteine, 4'-phosphopantetheine, dephosphocoenzyme A, Coenzyme A, apo-acyl carrier protein (apo-ACP) or holo-acyl carrier protein (ACP) in the microorganism (*e.g.*, in a lysate isolated or derived from the microorganism) or in the medium in which the microorganism is cultured (see *e.g.*, Figure 16). Alternatively, a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity” can be determined by measuring or assaying for decreased growth of the microorganism. Alternatively, a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity” can be determined by measuring or assaying for an increase in a panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate) in the microorganism or surrounding media, as panto-compounds lie upstream of the CoA biosynthetic pathway, the first step of which is catalyzed by pantothenate kinase. The invention also features recombinant microorganisms that, in addition to having reduced pantothenate kinase activity (*e.g.*, expressing mutant *coaA* and/or mutant *coaX* genes) have a deregulated pantothenate biosynthesis pathway and/or a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

In one embodiment, a recombinant microorganism of the present invention is a Gram positive organism (*e.g.*, a microorganism which retains basic dye, for example, crystal violet, due to the presence of a Gram-positive wall surrounding the microorganism). In a preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Cornyebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*. In a more preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is of the genus *Bacillus*. In another preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus lentimorbus*, *Bacillus lentus*, *Bacillus firmus*, *Bacillus pantothenicus*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus circulans*, *Bacillus coagulans*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus pumilus*,

Bacillus thuringiensis, and other Group 1 *Bacillus* species, for example, as characterized by 16S rRNA type (Priest (1993) in *Bacillus subtilis and Other Gram-Positive Bacteria* eds. Sonenshein *et al.*, ASM, Washington, D.C., p. 6). In another preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is *Bacillus brevis* or *Bacillus*
5 *stearothermophilus*. In another preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*.

In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is a Gram negative (excludes basic dye) organism. In a preferred embodiment, the recombinant
10 microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Salmonella*, *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Serratia*, and *Proteus*. In a more preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is of the genus *Escherichia*. In an even more preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is *Escherichia coli*. In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is *Saccharomyces* (*e.g.*, *S.*
15 *cerevisiae*).

An important aspect of the present invention involves culturing the recombinant microorganisms described herein, such that a desired compound (*e.g.*, a desired panto-compound) is produced. The term "culturing" includes maintaining and/or growing a living microorganism of the present invention (*e.g.*, maintaining and/or growing a
20 culture or strain). In one embodiment, a microorganism of the invention is cultured in liquid media. In another embodiment, a microorganism of the invention is cultured in solid media or semi-solid media. In a preferred embodiment, a microorganism of the invention is cultured in media (*e.g.*, a sterile, liquid media) comprising nutrients essential or beneficial to the maintenance and/or growth of the microorganism (*e.g.*,
25 carbon sources or carbon substrate, for example complex carbohydrates such as bean or grain meal, starches, sugars, sugar alcohols, hydrocarbons, oils, fats, fatty acids, organic acids and alcohols; nitrogen sources, for example, vegetable proteins, peptones, peptides and amino acids derived from grains, beans and tubers, proteins, peptides and amino acids derived from animal sources such as meat, milk and animal byproducts such as
30 peptones, meat extracts and casein hydrolysates; inorganic nitrogen sources such as urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate; phosphorus sources, for example, phosphoric acid, sodium and potassium salts thereof; trace elements, for example, magnesium, iron, manganese, calcium, copper, zinc, boron, molybdenum, and/or cobalt salts; as well as growth factors such as
35 amino acids, vitamins, growth promoters and the like).

Preferably, microorganisms of the present invention are cultured under controlled pH. The term "controlled pH" includes any pH which results in production of the desired product (e.g., a panto-compound). In one embodiment, microorganisms are cultured at a pH of about 7. In another embodiment, microorganisms are cultured at a pH of between 6.0 and 8.5. The desired pH may be maintained by any number of methods known to those skilled in the art.

Also preferably, microorganisms of the present invention are cultured under controlled aeration. The term "controlled aeration" includes sufficient aeration (e.g., oxygen) to result in production of the desired product (e.g., panto-compound). In one embodiment, aeration is controlled by regulating oxygen levels in the culture, for example, by regulating the amount of oxygen dissolved in culture media. Preferably, aeration of the culture is controlled by agitating the culture. Agitation may be provided by a propeller or similar mechanical agitation equipment, by revolving or shaking the growth vessel (e.g., fermentor) or by various pumping equipment. Aeration may be further controlled by the passage of sterile air or oxygen through the medium (e.g., through the fermentation mixture). Also preferably, microorganisms of the present invention are cultured without excess foaming (e.g., via addition of antifoaming agents).

Moreover, microorganisms of the present invention can be cultured under controlled temperatures. The term "controlled temperature" includes any temperature which results in production of the desired product (e.g., a panto-compound). In one embodiment, controlled temperatures include temperatures between 15°C and 95°C. In another embodiment, controlled temperatures include temperatures between 15°C and 70°C. Preferred temperatures are between 20°C and 55°C, more preferably between 30°C and 45°C or between 30°C and 50°C.

Microorganisms can be cultured (e.g., maintained and/or grown) in liquid media and preferably are cultured, either continuously or intermittently, by conventional culturing methods such as standing culture, test tube culture, shaking culture (e.g., rotary shaking culture, shake flask culture, etc.), aeration spinner culture, or fermentation. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganisms are cultured in shake flasks. In a more preferred embodiment, the microorganisms are cultured in a fermentor (e.g., a fermentation process). Fermentation processes of the present invention include, but are not limited to, batch, fed-batch and continuous methods of fermentation. The phrase "batch process" or "batch fermentation" refers to a closed system in which the composition of media, nutrients, supplemental additives and the like is set at the beginning of the fermentation and not subject to alteration during the fermentation, however, attempts may be made to control such factors as pH and oxygen concentration to prevent excess media acidification and/or microorganism death. The phrase "fed-

batch process" or "fed-batch" fermentation refers to a batch fermentation with the exception that one or more substrates or supplements are added (*e.g.*, added in increments or continuously) as the fermentation progresses. The phrase "continuous process" or "continuous fermentation" refers to a system in which a defined
5 fermentation media is added continuously to a fermentor and an equal amount of used or "conditioned" media is simultaneously removed, preferably for recovery of the desired product (*e.g.*, panto-compound). A variety of such processes have been developed and are well-known in the art.

The phrase "culturing under conditions such that a desired compound (*e.g.*, a
10 panto-compound, for example, pantothenate) is produced" includes maintaining and/or growing microorganisms under conditions (*e.g.*, temperature, pressure, pH, duration, etc.) appropriate or sufficient to obtain production of the desired compound or to obtain desired yields of the particular compound being produced. For example, culturing is continued for a time sufficient to produce the desired amount of a panto-compound (*e.g.*,
15 pantothenate, pantoate or β -alanine). Preferably, culturing is continued for a time sufficient to substantially reach maximal production of the panto-compound. In one embodiment, culturing is continued for about 12 to 24 hours. In another embodiment, culturing is continued for about 24 to 36 hours, 36 to 48 hours, 48 to 72 hours, 72 to 96 hours, 96 to 120 hours, 120 to 144 hours, or greater than 144 hours. In another
20 embodiment, culturing is continued for a time sufficient to reach production yields of panto-compound, for example, cells are cultured such that at least about 15 to 20 g/L of panto-compound are produced, at least about 20 to 25 g/L panto-compound are produced, at least about 25 to 30 g/L panto-compound are produced, at least about 30 to 35 g/L panto-compound are produced, at least about 35 to 40 g/L panto-compound are
25 produced (*e.g.*, at least about 37 g/L panto-compound) or at least about 40 to 50 g/L panto compound are produced. In yet another embodiment, microorganisms are cultured under conditions such that a preferred yield of panto-compound, for example, a yield within a range set forth above, is produced in about 24 hours, in about 36 hours, in about 48 hours, in about 72 hours, or in about 96 hours.

30 The methodology of the present invention can further include a step of recovering a desired compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound). The term "recovering" a desired compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound) includes extracting, harvesting, isolating or purifying the compound from culture media. Recovering the compound can be performed according to any conventional isolation or purification methodology known
35 in the art including, but not limited to, treatment with a conventional resin (*e.g.*, anion or cation exchange resin, non-ionic adsorption resin, etc.), treatment with a conventional adsorbent (*e.g.*, activated charcoal, silicic acid, silica gel, cellulose, alumina, etc.),

alteration of pH, solvent extraction (*e.g.*, with a conventional solvent such as an alcohol, ethyl acetate, hexane and the like), dialysis, filtration, concentration, crystallization, recrystallization, pH adjustment, lyophilization and the like. For example, a compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound) can be recovered from culture media by first removing the
5 microorganisms from the culture. Media is then passed through or over a cation exchange resin to remove unwanted cations and then through or over an anion exchange resin to remove unwanted inorganic anions and organic acids having stronger acidities than the panto-compound of interest (*e.g.*, pantothenate). The resulting panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate) can subsequently be converted to a pantothenate salt (*e.g.*, calcium
10 pantothenate) as described herein.

Preferably, a desired compound of the present invention is "extracted", "isolated" or "purified" such that the resulting preparation is substantially free of other components (*e.g.*, free of media components and/or fermentation byproducts). The language "substantially free of other components" includes preparations of desired
15 compound in which the compound is separated (*e.g.*, purified or partially purified) from media components or fermentation byproducts of the culture from which it is produced. In one embodiment, the preparation has greater than about 80% (by dry weight) of the desired compound (*e.g.*, less than about 20% of other media components or fermentation byproducts), more preferably greater than about 90% of the desired compound (*e.g.*, less
20 than about 10% of other media components or fermentation byproducts), still more preferably greater than about 95% of the desired compound (*e.g.*, less than about 5% of other media components or fermentation byproducts), and most preferably greater than about 98-99% desired compound (*e.g.*, less than about 1-2% other media components or fermentation byproducts). When the desired compound is a panto-compound that has
25 been derivatized to a salt (*e.g.* a pantothenate salt or pantoate salt), the panto-compound is preferably further free (*e.g.*, substantially free) of chemical contaminants associated with the formation of the salt. When the desired compound is a panto-compound that has been derivatized to an alcohol, the panto-compound is preferably further free (*e.g.*, substantially free) of chemical contaminants associated with the formation of the
30 alcohol.

In an alternative embodiment, the desired panto-compound is not purified from the microorganism, for example, when the microorganism is biologically non-hazardous (*e.g.*, safe). For example, the entire culture (or culture supernatant) can be used as a source of product (*e.g.*, crude product). In one embodiment, the culture (or culture
35 supernatant) supernatant is used without modification. In another embodiment, the culture (or culture supernatant) is concentrated. In yet another embodiment, the culture (or culture supernatant) is dried or lyophilized.

II. Panto-Compound Production Methodologies Featuring Ketopantoate Reductase-Overexpressing Microorganisms

One aspect of the invention features methods of producing a panto-compounds that involve culturing a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced. The term “ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism” includes a microorganism which has been manipulated such that ketopantoate reductase is overexpressed (e.g., a *B. subtilis* ketopantoate reductase protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) and/or has been transformed with a vector comprising a *panE1* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a *B. subtilis panE1* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:29). In one embodiment, the panto-compound is pantothenate. In another embodiment, the panto-compound is pantoate. In another embodiment, the ketopantoate reductase is bacterial-derived. In another embodiment, the ketopantoate reductase is derived from *Bacillus* (e.g., is derived from *Bacillus subtilis*). In yet another embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is Gram positive. In yet another embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*. In a preferred embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is of the genus *Bacillus*. In a more preferred embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus pumilus*. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis*.

In still other embodiments, the KPAR-O microorganism further overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme in addition to ketopantoate reductase. In an exemplary embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism further overexpresses at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase. Also featured are methods of producing panto-compounds, for example, methods that involve culturing a KPAR-O microorganism, which further include the step of recovering the panto-compound.

III. Methods of Producing Panto-Compounds Independent of Precursor Feed Requirements

Depending on the biosynthetic enzyme or combination of biosynthetic enzymes manipulated, it may be desirable or necessary to provide (e.g., feed) microorganisms of the present invention at least one pantothenate biosynthetic precursor such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. The term “pantothenate biosynthetic precursor” or “precursor” includes an agent or compound which, when

provided to, brought into contact with, or included in the culture medium of a microorganism, serves to enhance or increase pantothenate biosynthesis. In one embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor or precursor is aspartate. In another embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor or precursor is β -alanine.

- 5 The amount of aspartate or β -alanine added is preferably an amount that results in a concentration in the culture medium sufficient to enhance productivity of the microorganism (*e.g.*, a concentration sufficient to enhance production of a panto-compound, for example, β -alanine, ketopantoate, pantoate or pantothenate). Pantothenate biosynthetic precursors of the present invention can be added in the form
- 10 of a concentrated solution or suspension (*e.g.*, in a suitable solvent such as water or buffer) or in the form of a solid (*e.g.*, in the form of a powder). Moreover, pantothenate biosynthetic precursors of the present invention can be added as a single aliquot, continuously or intermittently over a given period of time.

- In yet another embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor is valine, see
- 15 *e.g.*, Example III. In yet another embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor is α -ketoisovalerate. Preferably, valine or α -ketoisovalerate is added in an amount that results in a concentration in the medium sufficient for production of the desired product (*e.g.*, panto-compound) to occur. Pantothenate biosynthetic precursors are also referred to herein as "supplemental pantothenate biosynthetic substrates".

- 20 Providing pantothenate biosynthetic precursors in the pantothenate biosynthetic methodologies of the present invention, can be associated with high costs, for example, when the methodologies are used to produce high yields of panto-compounds. Accordingly, preferred methodologies of the present invention feature microorganisms having at least one biosynthetic enzyme or combination of biosynthetic enzymes (*e.g.*, at
- 25 least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme) manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced in a manner independent of precursor feed. The phrase "a manner independent of precursor feed", for example, when referring to a method for producing a desired compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound), includes an approach to or a mode of
- 30 producing the desired compound that does not depend or rely on precursors being provided (*e.g.*, fed) to the microorganism being utilized to produce the desired compound. For example, microorganisms featured in the methodologies of the present invention can be used to produce panto-compounds in a manner requiring no feeding of the precursors aspartate, β -alanine, valine and/or α -KIV.

- 35 Alternative preferred methodologies of the present invention feature microorganisms having at least one biosynthetic enzyme or combination of biosynthetic enzymes manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are

produced in a manner substantially independent of precursor feed. The phrase "a manner substantially independent of precursor feed" includes an approach to or a method of producing the desired compound that depends or relies to a lesser extent on precursors being provided (*e.g.*, fed) to the microorganism being utilized. For example, 5 microorganisms featured in the methodologies of the present invention can be used to produce panto-compounds in a manner requiring feeding of substantially reduced amounts of the precursors aspartate, β -alanine, valine and/or α -KIV. In one embodiment, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (*e.g.*, pantothenate) in a manner that requires feeding of less than 5%-10% of the amount of 10 precursor required by a control microorganism (*e.g.*, a microorganism that is dependent, for example is wholly dependent, on precursor feed to efficiently produce the desired compound). In another embodiment, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds in a manner that requires feeding of less than 15-20% of the amount of precursor required by a control microorganism. In another embodiment, the 15 invention features methods of producing panto-compounds in a manner that requires feeding of less than 25-30%, 35-40%, 45-50% or 55-60% of the amount of precursor required by a control microorganism. As described in Examples I-III herein, particular microorganisms featured in the methodologies of the present invention require, for example, 5 g/L of aspartate, β -alanine, valine or α -KIV (*e.g.*, in test tube or in shake 20 flask cultures). Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment, the present invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (*e.g.*, pantothenate) in a manner requiring feeding of less than 0.25 g/L, 0.5 g/L, 0.75 g/L, 1 g/L, 1.25 g/L, 1.5 g/L, 1.75 g/L, 2 g/L, 2.25 g/L, 2.5 g/L, 2.75 g/L or 3 g/L.

Preferred methods of producing desired compounds (*e.g.*, panto-compounds) in a 25 manner independent of precursor feed or alternatively, in a manner substantially independent of precursor feed, involve culturing microorganisms which have been manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered, for example, genetically engineered) such that expression of at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, and/or at least one isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, is modified. For example, in one embodiment, a 30 microorganism is manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered) such that the production of at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, and/or at least one isoleucine/valine biosynthetic enzyme is deregulated. In a preferred embodiment, a microorganism is manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered) such that it has a deregulated biosynthetic pathway, for example, a deregulated pantothenate biosynthesis pathway and/or a 35 deregulated isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway, as defined herein. In another preferred embodiment, a microorganism is manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered)

such that at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, and/or at least one isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme is overexpressed.

- Preferred methods of producing desired compounds (e.g., panto-compounds) in a manner independent of precursor feed or alternatively, in a manner substantially independent of precursor feed, are as follows. In one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated pantothenate (*pan*) pathway and a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In yet another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed comprising culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced.

- The term "aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism" includes a microorganism which has been manipulated such that aspartate- α -decarboxylase is overexpressed. A preferred "aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism" has been transformed with a vector comprising a *B. subtilis* *panD* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a *panD* nucleic acid sequence that encodes an aspartate- α -decarboxylase protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, for example, a *panD* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:27).

- The phrase "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" includes a microorganism having an alteration or modification in at least one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway or having an alteration or modification in an operon including more than one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. A preferred "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase (e.g., acetohydroxyacid synthetase having subunits having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:32 and SEQ ID NO:34 or acetohydroxyacid synthetase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:87), acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36), or dihydroxyacid dehydratase (having the amino acid

sequence of SEQ ID NO:38) and/or has been transformed with a vector comprising *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *ilvC*, *ilvBN*, *ilvBNC* or *alsS* nucleic acid sequences (SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:35, nucleotides 1-2246 of SEQ ID NO:58, SEQ ID NO:58 having coding regions from nucleotides 1-1725, 1722-2246 and 2263-3291, or SEQ ID NO:86, respectively) and/or an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:37).

IV. High Yield Production Methodologies

A particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention is a high yield production method for producing pantothenate comprising culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a significantly high yield. The phrase "high yield production method", for example, a high yield production method for producing a desired compound (*e.g.*, for producing a panto-compound) includes a method that results in production of the desired compound at a level which is elevated or above what is usual for comparable production methods.

Preferably, a high yield production method results in production of the desired compound at a significantly high yield. The phrase "significantly high yield" includes a level of production or yield which is sufficiently elevated or above what is usual for comparable production methods, for example, which is elevated to a level sufficient for commercial production of the desired product (*e.g.*, production of the product at a commercially feasible cost). In one embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 2 g/L. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 10 g/L. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 20 g/L. In yet another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 30 g/L. In yet another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 40 g/L.

The invention further features a high yield production method for producing a desired compound (*e.g.*, for producing a panto-compound) that involves culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that a sufficiently elevated level of

compound is produced within a commercially desirable period of time. In an exemplary embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 15-20 g/L in 36 hours. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 25-30 g/L in 48 hours. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 35-40 g/L in 72 hours, for example, greater than 37 g/L in 72 hours. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 30-40 g/L in 60 hours, for example, greater than 30, 35 or 40 g/L in 60 hours. Values and ranges included and/or intermediate within the ranges set forth herein are also intended to be within the scope of the present invention. For example, pantothenate production at levels of at least 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 g/L in 60 hours are intended to be included within the range of 30-40 g/L in 60 hours. In another example, ranges of 30-35 g/L or 35-40 g/L are intended to be included within the range of 30-40 g/L in 60 hours. Moreover, the skilled artisan will appreciate that culturing a manipulated microorganism to achieve a production level of, for example, "30-40 g/L in 60 hours" includes culturing the microorganism for additional time periods (e.g., time periods longer than 60 hours), optionally resulting in even higher yields of pantothenate being produced.

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V. Panto-Compound Production Methodologies Featuring Pantothenate Kinase Mutant Microorganisms

The present invention relates to methods of producing pantothenate using microorganisms engineered to produce high yields of pantothenate as well as other panto-compounds. Cells overproducing pantothenate result in high intracellular pantothenate levels that could overcome the feedback inhibition of pantothenate kinase by CoA, leading to overproduction of CoA. Besides consuming pantothenate, increased synthesis of CoA may cause increased feedback inhibition of the PanB, PanD, PanE or PanC reaction, thereby limiting pantothenate production. Accordingly, a reduction in pantothenate kinase activity may lead to a decrease in CoA levels with resulting increases in PanB, PanD, PanE or PanC activity and pantothenate production.

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Thus, certain methodologies of the present invention are based, at least in part, on the identification and characterization of the *B. subtilis coaA* gene and the demonstration that the gene is neither essential for *B. subtilis* growth (*i.e.*, deletion of the *coaA* gene from the chromosome of *B. subtilis* is not a lethal event) nor for pantothenate kinase activity in *B. subtilis*. A second pantothenate kinase-encoding gene has been identified and characterized in *B. subtilis*, and is termed "*coaX*". This gene complements an *E. coli* mutant that contains a temperature sensitive pantothenate kinase and is not related by homology to any previously known pantothenate kinase gene.

In one aspect, the methodologies of the invention feature recombinant microorganisms that include the *coaX* gene or that include a mutant *coaX* gene, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the methodologies feature such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. In another embodiment, the methodologies feature such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganisms belong to the genus *Bacillus* (*e.g.*, *B. subtilis*).

The methodologies of the invention also feature recombinant microorganisms (*e.g.*, microorganisms belong to the genus *Bacillus*, for example, *B. subtilis*) that include the *coaA* gene or that include a mutant *coaA* gene, optionally including a *coaX* gene or mutant thereof, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the methodologies feature such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway or having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. Also featured are vectors that include isolated *coaX* or *coaA* genes as well as mutant *coaX* and/or *coaA* genes. Isolated nucleic acid molecules that include isolated *coaX* genes or mutant *coaX* genes are features in addition to isolated CoaX proteins and mutant CoaX proteins.

The above-described nucleic acid molecules (*e.g.*, genes), proteins, vectors, and recombinant microorganisms (*e.g.*, mutant microorganisms), are particularly suited for use in methods of producing panto-compounds and/or methods of enhancing panto-compound production. In one embodiment, the invention features a method for producing a panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate) that includes culturing a pantothenate kinase mutant (*e.g.*, a recombinant microorganism that misexpresses, *e.g.*, is mutated for, pantothenate kinase, as defined herein) under conditions such that panto-compound is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method for enhancing production of a panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate) that includes culturing a pantothenate kinase mutant (*e.g.*, a recombinant microorganism that misexpresses, *e.g.*, is mutated for, pantothenate kinase, as defined herein) under conditions such that

production of the panto-compound is produced. As used herein, the term "enhancing" (for example, in the context of the phrase "enhancing production") includes increasing the level or rate of production of panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate) as compared to the level or rate of production in a non-mutant microorganism (e.g., a microorganism having a normal pantothenate kinase gene(s) and/or having normal pantothenate production rates and/or levels.

Preferably, the level of panto-compound produced in methodologies featuring the pantothenate kinase mutants of the present invention is increased by at least 5% as compared to the level produced by a non-mutant (e.g., a recombinant microorganism expressing non-mutated pantothenate kinase). Even more preferably, the level of panto-compound is increased 10% as compared to methodologies featuring non-mutants. Even more preferably, panto-compound levels (e.g., pantothenate levels) are increased 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, are increased 2-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold or more as compared to methodologies featuring non-mutants.

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VI. Additional Mutations Resulting in Enhanced Panto-Compound Production

The methodologies of the present invention further can include, for example in addition to overexpressing or deregulating a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, or in addition to mutating a pantothenate-kinase encoding gene, deleting or mutating an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of key pantothenate biosynthesis substrates or precursors to unwanted or undesirable products. For example, mutating the *ilvE* gene (Kuramitsu *et al.* (1985) *J. Biochem.* 97:993-999) or a homologue thereof (SEQ ID NO:62 or SEQ ID NO:64), thereby limiting the conversion of α -ketoisovalerate to valine, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Alternatively, mutating the *ansB* gene (Sun and Seflow (1991) *J. Bacteriol.* 173:3831-3845) or a homologue thereof (SEQ ID NO:66), thereby limiting the degradation of aspartate, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Alternatively, mutating the *alsD* gene (Renna *et al.* (1993) *J. Bacteriol.* 175:3863-3875) or a homologue thereof (SEQ ID NO:68), thereby limiting the conversion of acetolactate to acetoin, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Alternatively, mutating the *avtA* gene encoding alanine-valine transaminase or a homologue thereof, thereby limiting the conversion of α -ketoisovalerate to valine, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding

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enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Mutating the *avtA* gene can include mutating, for example, an *avtA* gene having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:70 (e.g., the *E. coli avtA* gene), or a structural homolog thereof (e.g., a homologue encoding a protein having 30-40%, 40-50%, 50-60%, 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-95% or more identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71) or a functional homologue (e.g., a gene encoding a structurally unrelated protein having alanine-valine transaminase activity. Such mutations can be accomplished using the methodologies as exemplified in the Examples (e.g., Examples XIII, XV, XVI and XVII).

10 Accordingly, in one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound which includes culturing a microorganism having a mutant pantothenate kinase-encoding gene and which further has a deletion or mutation in an *avtA*, *ilvE*, *ansB*, and/or *alsD* gene, or homologue thereof. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound which includes culturing a
15 microorganism having a mutant pantothenate-kinase encoding gene and a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway enzyme and which further has a deletion or mutation in an *avtA*, *ilvE*, *ansB*, and/or *alsD* gene, or homologue thereof. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound which includes
20 culturing a microorganism having a mutant pantothenate-kinase encoding gene and a deregulated isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway enzyme and which further has a deletion or mutation in an *avtA*, *ilvE*, *ansB*, and/or *alsD* gene, or homologue thereof.

Mutating the *alsD* gene can be particularly useful when accomplished in conjunction with overexpression or deregulation of the *alsS* gene, for example, to prevent carbon (e.g., acetolactate) from being drawn away from the precursor pool
25 utilized for α -KIV production. Accordingly, to maximize the contribution of the *als* locus to panto-compound production, it is desirable to disrupt the *alsD* gene in addition to overexpressing the *alsS* gene. To disrupt the *alsD* gene, appropriate fragments of the *als* operon, flanking the *alsD* gene, are amplified by PCR and cloned to provide homology for creating the disruptions. A drug resistance gene, such as the *cat* gene, is
30 cloned between the flanking DNA fragments in place of the *alsD* gene, and the linearized DNA is transformed into a pantothenate production strain such as PA824, selecting for drug-resistance. To overexpress *alsS*, the *alsS* coding sequence (e.g., an *alsS* coding sequence that has been engineered by PCR for expression) is cloned into an expression vector. Vectors which express *alsS* (or alternatively, vectors which express
35 *alsS* plus *ilvC*) are introduced into panto-compound production strains (e.g., the pantothenate producing strain PA824).

The methodologies of the present invention further can include, for example in addition to overexpressing or deregulating a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, or in addition to mutating a pantothenate-kinase encoding gene, deleting or mutating an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of desired panto-compounds to unwanted or undesirable downstream products.

VII. Isolated Nucleic Acid Molecules and Genes

Another aspect of the present invention features isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode *Bacillus* proteins (e.g., *B. subtilis* proteins), for example, *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., *B. subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes) or *Bacillus* valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., *B. subtilis* valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes). Also featured are isolated *coaX* and/or *coaA* nucleic acid molecules (e.g., isolated *coaX* and/or *coaA* genes) as well as isolated nucleic acid molecules that include such *coaX* and/or *coaA* nucleic acid molecules or genes.

The term "nucleic acid molecule" includes DNA molecules (e.g., linear, circular, cDNA or chromosomal DNA) and RNA molecules (e.g., tRNA, rRNA, mRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA. The term "isolated" nucleic acid molecule includes a nucleic acid molecule which is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid molecule) in the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. In various embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 10 kb, 5 kb, 4kb, 3kb, 2kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb, 0.1 kb, 50 bp, 25 bp or 10 bp of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in chromosomal DNA of the microorganism from which the nucleic acid molecule is derived. Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular materials when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

The term "gene", as used herein, includes a nucleic acid molecule (e.g., a DNA molecule or segment thereof), for example, a protein or RNA-encoding nucleic acid molecule, that in an organism, is separated from another gene or other genes, by intergenic DNA (i.e., intervening or spacer DNA which naturally flanks the gene and/or separates genes in the chromosomal DNA of the organism). A gene may direct synthesis of an enzyme or other protein molecule (e.g., may comprise coding sequences, for example, a contiguous open reading frame (ORF) which encodes a protein) or may itself be functional in the organism. A gene in an organism, may be clustered in an

operon, as defined herein, said operon being separated from other genes and/or operons by the intergenic DNA. Individual genes contained within an operon may overlap without intergenic DNA between said individual genes. An "isolated gene", as used herein, includes a gene which is essentially free of sequences which naturally flank the
5 gene in the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the gene is derived (*i.e.*, is free of adjacent coding sequences which encode a second or distinct protein or RNA molecule, adjacent structural sequences or the like) and optionally includes 5' and 3' regulatory sequences, for example promoter sequences and/or terminator sequences. In one embodiment, an isolated gene includes predominantly coding sequences for a
10 protein (*e.g.*, sequences which encode *Bacillus* proteins). In another embodiment, an isolated gene includes coding sequences for a protein (*e.g.*, for a *Bacillus* protein) and adjacent 5' and/or 3' regulatory sequences from the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the gene is derived (*e.g.*, adjacent 5' and/or 3' *Bacillus* regulatory sequences). Preferably, an isolated gene contains less than about 10 kb, 5 kb, 2 kb, 1 kb,
15 0.5 kb, 0.2 kb, 0.1 kb, 50 bp, 25 bp or 10 bp of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the gene in the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the gene is derived.

In one aspect, the present invention features isolated *panB* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *panC* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *panD*
20 nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *panE* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *ilvBN* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *alsS* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *ilvC* nucleic acid sequences or genes and/or isolated *ilvD* nucleic acid sequences or genes.

In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from *Bacillus*
25 (*e.g.*, is *Bacillus*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus*" or "*Bacillus*-derived" includes a nucleic acid or gene which is naturally found in microorganisms of the genus *Bacillus*. Preferably, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus lentimorbus*, *Bacillus lentus*, *Bacillus firmus*, *Bacillus pantothenicus*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus cereus*,
30 *Bacillus circulans*, *Bacillus coagulans*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus pumilus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, and other Group 1 *Bacillus* species, for example, as characterized by 16S rRNA type (Priest, *supra*). In another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from *Bacillus brevis* or *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. In another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid molecules
35 and/or genes of the present invention are derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*. In a particularly preferred

embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from *Bacillus subtilis* (e.g., is *Bacillus subtilis*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus subtilis*" or "*Bacillus subtilis*-derived" includes a nucleic acid or gene which is naturally found in *Bacillus subtilis*. In yet another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is a *Bacillus* gene
 5 homologue (e.g., is derived from a species distinct from *Bacillus* but having significant homology to a *Bacillus* gene of the present invention, for example, a *Bacillus pan* gene or *Bacillus ilv* gene).

Included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes and/or *Bacillus*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes (e.g.,
 10 *B. subtilis*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes), for example, the genes identified by the present inventors, for example, *Bacillus* or *B. subtilis coaX* genes, *coaA* genes, *pan* genes and/or *ilv* genes. Further included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes and/or *Bacillus*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes (e.g., *B. subtilis*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes) (e.g., *B.*
 15 *subtilis* nucleic acid molecules or genes) which differ from naturally-occurring bacterial and/or *Bacillus* nucleic acid molecules or genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* nucleic acid molecules or genes), for example, nucleic acid molecules or genes which have nucleic acids that are substituted, inserted or deleted, but which encode proteins substantially similar to the naturally-occurring gene products of the present invention. In one embodiment, an
 20 isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises at least one of the nucleotide sequences set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:86, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises at least two, three or four of the nucleotide sequences set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID
 25 NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. For example, a preferred isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25 and SEQ ID NO:27, preferably linked such that the proteins encoded by the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25 and SEQ ID NO:27 are each
 30 produced when the isolated nucleic acid molecule is expressed in a microorganism (e.g., SEQ ID NO:59). In another example, a preferred isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:31 and SEQ ID NO:33, preferably linked such that the proteins encoded by the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:31 and SEQ ID NO:33 are each produced when the isolated nucleic acid
 35 molecule is expressed in a microorganism (e.g., nucleotides 1-2246 of SEQ ID NO:58). In another example, a preferred isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86. In another example, a preferred

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention comprises a nucleotide sequence which is at least about 60-65%, preferably at least about 70-75%, more preferable at least about 80-85%, and even more preferably at least about 90-95% or more identical to a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent (*e.g.* high stringency) hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2 X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65°C. Preferably, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37 corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule. As used herein, a "naturally-occurring" nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature.

A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention (e.g., a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37 can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. For example, nucleic acid molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (e.g., as described in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989) or can be isolated by the polymerase chain reaction using synthetic oligonucleotide primers designed based upon the sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. A nucleic acid of the invention can be

amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule which is a complement of the nucleotide
5 sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35.

Additional *panC* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:26 (*e.g.*, encode a polypeptide having
10 at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:26 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the
15 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, or are complementary to a *panC* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *panD* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:28 (*e.g.*, encode a polypeptide having
20 at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:28 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the
25 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, or are complementary to a *panD* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *panE* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:30 (*e.g.*, encode a polypeptide having
30 at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:30 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the
35 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30, or are complementary to a *panE* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvB* nucleic acid sequences are those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:32 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:32 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32, or are complementary to an *ilvB* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvN* nucleic acid sequences are those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:34 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:34 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34, or are complementary to an *ilvN* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvC* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:36 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:36 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36, or are complementary to an *ilvC* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvD* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:38 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:38 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 or

to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38, or are complementary to an *ilvD* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *alsS* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the
5 nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:87 (*e.g.*, encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:87 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a
10 portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:87, or are complementary to an *alsS* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is or includes a *coaX*
15 gene, or portion or fragment thereof. In one embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprises the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:19 (*e.g.*, comprises the *B. subtilis coaX* nucleotide sequence). In another embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:9 (*e.g.*, encodes the *B.*
20 *subtilis* CoaX amino acid sequence). In yet another embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene encodes a homologue of the CoaX protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9. As used herein, the term "homologue" includes a protein or polypeptide sharing at least about 30-35%, preferably at least about 35-40%, more preferably at least about 40-50%, and even more preferably at least about 60%,
25 70%, 80%, 90% or more identity with the amino acid sequence of a wild-type protein or polypeptide described herein and having a substantially equivalent functional or biological activity as said wild-type protein or polypeptide. For example, a CoaX homologue shares at least about 30-35%, preferably at least about 35-40%, more preferably at least about 40-50%, and even more preferably at least about 60%, 70%,
30 80%, 90% or more identity with the protein having the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and has a substantially equivalent functional or biological activity (*i.e.*, is a functional equivalent) of the protein having the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 (*e.g.*, has a substantially equivalent pantothenate kinase activity). In a preferred embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprises a
35 nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID

NO:74 or SEQ ID NO:75. In another embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:19 or hybridizes to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs:7-18, 74 or 75. Such hybridization conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1995), sections 2, 4 and 6. Additional stringent conditions can be found in *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Sambrook *et al.*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989), chapters 7, 9 and 11. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC), at about 65-70°C (or hybridization in 4X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 42-50°C) followed by one or more washes in 1X SSC, at about 65-70°C. A preferred, non-limiting example of highly stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 1X SSC, at about 65-70°C (or hybridization in 1X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 42-50°C) followed by one or more washes in 0.3X SSC, at about 65-70°C. A preferred, non-limiting example of reduced stringency hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4X SSC, at about 50-60°C (or alternatively hybridization in 6X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 40-45°C) followed by one or more washes in 2X SSC, at about 50-60°C. Ranges intermediate to the above-recited values, *e.g.*, at 65-70°C or at 42-50°C are also intended to be encompassed by the present invention. SSPE (1X SSPE is 0.15 M NaCl, 10mM NaH₂PO₄, and 1.25 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) can be substituted for SSC (1X SSC is 0.15 M NaCl and 15 mM sodium citrate) in the hybridization and wash buffers; washes are performed for 15 minutes each after hybridization is complete. The hybridization temperature for hybrids anticipated to be less than 50 base pairs in length should be 5-10°C less than the melting temperature (T_m) of the hybrid, where T_m is determined according to the following equations. For hybrids less than 18 base pairs in length, $T_m(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 2(\# \text{ of A} + \text{T bases}) + 4(\# \text{ of G} + \text{C bases})$. For hybrids between 18 and 49 base pairs in length, $T_m(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 81.5 + 16.6(\log_{10}[\text{Na}^+]) + 0.41(\% \text{G} + \text{C}) - (600/\text{N})$, where N is the number of bases in the hybrid, and $[\text{Na}^+]$ is the concentration of sodium ions in the hybridization buffer ($[\text{Na}^+]$ for 1X SSC = 0.165 M). It will also be recognized by the skilled practitioner that additional reagents may be added to hybridization and/or wash buffers to decrease non-specific hybridization of nucleic acid molecules to membranes, for example, nitrocellulose or nylon membranes, including but not limited to blocking agents (*e.g.*, BSA or salmon or herring sperm carrier DNA), detergents (*e.g.*, SDS), chelating agents (*e.g.*, EDTA), Ficoll, PVP and the like. When using nylon membranes, in particular, an additional preferred, non-limiting example of

stringent hybridization conditions is hybridization in 0.25-0.5M NaH₂PO₄, 7% SDS at about 65°C, followed by one or more washes at 0.02M NaH₂PO₄, 1% SDS at 65°C, see *e.g.*, Church and Gilbert (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:1991-1995, (or, alternatively, 0.2X SSC, 1% SDS). In another preferred embodiment, an isolated
5 nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a *coaX* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein (*e.g.*, is the full complement of the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:19).

In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is or includes a *coaA* gene, for example, a *Bacillus* (*e.g.*, *B. subtilis*) *coaA* gene, or portion or
10 fragment thereof. Exemplary isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecules and/or genes include (1) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprising the nucleotide sequence as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs:20-22; (2) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3; (3) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprising a
15 nucleotide sequence which encodes a CoaA homologue (*e.g.*, a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least about 30-35%, preferably at least about 35-40%, more preferably at least about 40-50%; and even more preferably at least about 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or more identical to the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:3 and having a substantially equivalent enzymatic activity; (4) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid
20 molecule or gene comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:6; (5) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 or SEQ ID NO:22 or hybridizes to all or a
25 portion of a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and (6) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a *coaA* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein (*e.g.*, is the full complement of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 or SEQ ID NO:22).

30 A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention (*e.g.*, a *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene or a *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene), can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. For example, nucleic acid molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (*e.g.*, as described in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T.
35 *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989) or can be isolated by the polymerase chain reaction using synthetic oligonucleotide primers designed

based upon the *coaX* or *coaA* nucleotide sequences set forth herein, or flanking sequences thereof. A nucleic acid of the invention (*e.g.*, a *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene or a *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene), can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, chromosomal DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers
5 according to standard PCR amplification techniques.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention features mutant *coaX* and *coaA* nucleic acid molecules or genes. The phrase "mutant nucleic acid molecule" or "mutant gene" as used herein, includes a nucleic acid molecule or gene having a nucleotide sequence which includes at least one alteration (*e.g.*, substitution, insertion, deletion)
10 such that the polypeptide or protein that may be encoded by said mutant exhibits an activity that differs from the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene. Preferably, a mutant nucleic acid molecule or mutant gene (*e.g.*, a mutant *coaA* or *coaX* gene) encodes a polypeptide or protein having a reduced activity (*e.g.*, having a reduced pantothenate kinase activity) as compared to the polypeptide or
15 protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene, for example, when assayed under similar conditions (*e.g.*, assayed in microorganisms cultured at the same temperature). A mutant gene also can encode no polypeptide or have a reduced level of production of the wild-type polypeptide.

As used herein, a "reduced activity" or "reduced enzymatic activity" is one that
20 is at least 5% less than that of the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene, preferably at least 5-10% less, more preferably at least 10-25% less and even more preferably at least 25-50%, 50-75% or 75-100% less than that of the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene. Ranges intermediate to the above-recited values, *e.g.*, 75-85%, 85-90%, 90-95%,
25 are also intended to be encompassed by the present invention. As used herein, a "reduced activity" or "reduced enzymatic activity" also includes an activity that has been deleted or "knocked out" (*e.g.*, approximately 100% less activity than that of the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene). Activity can be determined according to any well accepted assay for measuring activity
30 of a particular protein of interest. Activity can be measured or assayed directly, for example, measuring an activity of a protein isolated or purified from a cell. Alternatively, an activity can be measured or assayed within a cell or in an extracellular medium. For example, assaying for a mutant *coaA* gene or a mutant *coaX* gene (*i.e.*, said mutant encoding a reduced pantothenate kinase activity) can be accomplished by
35 expressing the mutated gene in a microorganism, for example, a mutant microorganism which expresses pantothenate kinase in a temperature-sensitive manner, assaying the mutant gene for the ability to complement a temperature sensitive (Ts) mutant for

pantothenate kinase activity. A *coaX* mutant gene or *coaA* mutant gene that encodes a "reduced pantothenate kinase activity" is one that complements the Ts mutant less effectively than, for example, a corresponding wild-type *coaX* gene or *coaA* gene.

It will be appreciated by the skilled artisan that even a single substitution in a nucleic acid or gene sequence (e.g., a base substitution that encodes an amino acid change in the corresponding amino acid sequence) can dramatically affect the activity of an encoded polypeptide or protein as compared to the corresponding wild-type polypeptide or protein. A mutant nucleic acid or mutant gene (e.g., encoding a mutant polypeptide or protein), as defined herein, is readily distinguishable from a nucleic acid or gene encoding a protein homologue, as described above, in that a mutant nucleic acid or mutant gene encodes a protein or polypeptide having an altered activity, optionally observable as a different or distinct phenotype in a microorganism expressing said mutant gene or nucleic acid or producing said mutant protein or polypeptide (i.e., a mutant microorganism) as compared to a corresponding microorganism expressing the wild-type gene or nucleic acid or producing said mutant protein or polypeptide. By contrast, a protein homologue has an identical or substantially similar activity, optionally phenotypically indiscernable when produced in a microorganism, as compared to a corresponding microorganism expressing the wild-type gene or nucleic acid. Accordingly it is not, for example, the degree of sequence identity between nucleic acid molecules, genes, protein or polypeptides that serves to distinguish between homologues and mutants, rather it is the activity of the encoded protein or polypeptide that distinguishes between homologues and mutants: homologues having, for example, low (e.g., 30-50% sequence identity) sequence identity yet having substantially equivalent functional activities, and mutants, for example sharing 99% sequence identity yet having dramatically different or altered functional activities. Exemplary homologues are set forth in Figure 20 (i.e., CoaA homologues) and in Figure 23 (i.e., CoaX homologues). Exemplary mutants are described in Examples XV and XVIII herein.

VIII. Recombinant Nucleic Acid Molecules and Vectors

The present invention further features recombinant nucleic acid molecules (e.g., recombinant DNA molecules) that include nucleic acid molecules and/or genes described herein (e.g., isolated nucleic acid molecules and/or genes), preferably *Bacillus* genes, more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* genes, even more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate kinase genes (e.g., *coaX* genes or *coaA* genes), pantothenate biosynthetic genes (e.g., genes encoding pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes, for example, *panB* genes encoding ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, *panE* genes encoding

ketopantoate reductase, *panC* genes encoding pantothenate synthetase, and/or *panD* genes encoding aspartate- α -decarboxylase) and/or isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic genes (*e.g.*, *ilvBN* or *alsS* genes encoding acetohydroxyacid synthetase, *ilvC* genes encoding acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase and/or *ilvD* genes encoding dihydroxyacid
5 dehydratase).

The present invention further features vectors (*e.g.*, recombinant vectors) that include nucleic acid molecules (*e.g.*, isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecules and/or genes) described herein. In particular, recombinant vectors are featured that include nucleic acid sequences that encode bacterial gene products as described herein,
10 preferably *Bacillus* gene products, more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* gene products, even more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic gene products (*e.g.*, pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes, for example, ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase, and/or aspartate- α -decarboxylase) and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic gene products (*e.g.*,
15 acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase and/or dihydroxyacid dehydratase).

The term "recombinant nucleic acid molecule" includes a nucleic acid molecule (*e.g.*, a DNA molecule) that has been altered, modified or engineered such that it differs in nucleotide sequence from the native or natural nucleic acid molecule from which the
20 recombinant nucleic acid molecule was derived (*e.g.*, by addition, deletion or substitution of one or more nucleotides). Preferably, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule (*e.g.*, a recombinant DNA molecule) includes an isolated nucleic acid molecule or gene of the present invention (*e.g.*, an isolated *coaX*, *coaA*, *pan* or *ilv* gene) operably linked to regulatory sequences.

25 The term "recombinant vector" includes a vector (*e.g.*, plasmid, phage, phasmid, virus, cosmid or other purified nucleic acid vector) that has been altered, modified or engineered such that it contains greater, fewer or different nucleic acid sequences than those included in the native or natural nucleic acid molecule from which the recombinant vector was derived. Preferably, the recombinant vector includes a *coaX*,
30 *coaA*, *pan* or *ilv* gene or recombinant nucleic acid molecule including such *coaX*, *coaA*, *pan* or *ilv* gene, operably linked to regulatory sequences, for example, promoter sequences, terminator sequences and/or artificial ribosome binding sites (RBSs), as defined herein.

The phrase "operably linked to regulatory sequence(s)" means that the
35 nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule or gene of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner which allows for expression (*e.g.*, enhanced, increased, constitutive, basal, attenuated, decreased or repressed expression) of the

nucleotide sequence, preferably expression of a gene product encoded by the nucleotide sequence (e.g., when the recombinant nucleic acid molecule is included in a recombinant vector, as defined herein, and is introduced into a microorganism).

The term "regulatory sequence" includes nucleic acid sequences which affect (e.g., modulate or regulate) expression of other nucleic acid sequences. In one embodiment, a regulatory sequence is included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector in a similar or identical position and/or orientation relative to a particular gene of interest as is observed for the regulatory sequence and gene of interest as it appears in nature, e.g., in a native position and/or orientation. For example, a gene of interest can be included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector operably linked to a regulatory sequence which accompanies or is adjacent to the gene of interest in the natural organism (e.g., operably linked to "native" regulatory sequences, for example, to the "native" promoter). Alternatively, a gene of interest can be included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector operably linked to a regulatory sequence which accompanies or is adjacent to another (e.g., a different) gene in the natural organism. Alternatively, a gene of interest can be included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector operably linked to a regulatory sequence from another organism. For example, regulatory sequences from other microbes (e.g., other bacterial regulatory sequences, bacteriophage regulatory sequences and the like) can be operably linked to a particular gene of interest.

In one embodiment, a regulatory sequence is a non-native or non-naturally-occurring sequence (e.g., a sequence which has been modified, mutated, substituted, derivatized, deleted including sequences which are chemically synthesized). Preferred regulatory sequences include promoters, enhancers, termination signals, anti-termination signals and other expression control elements (e.g., sequences to which repressors or inducers bind and/or binding sites for transcriptional and/or translational regulatory proteins, for example, in the transcribed mRNA). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989. Regulatory sequences include those which direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in a microorganism (e.g., constitutive promoters and strong constitutive promoters), those which direct inducible expression of a nucleotide sequence in a microorganism (e.g., inducible promoters, for example, xylose inducible promoters) and those which attenuate or repress expression of a nucleotide sequence in a microorganism (e.g., attenuation signals or repressor sequences). It is also within the scope of the present invention to regulate expression of a gene of interest by removing or deleting regulatory sequences. For

example, sequences involved in the negative regulation of transcription can be removed such that expression of a gene of interest is enhanced.

In one embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes a nucleic acid sequence or gene that encodes at least one bacterial gene product (e.g., a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, an isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, or a CoaA biosynthetic enzyme, for example CoaA or CoaX) operably linked to a promoter or promoter sequence. Preferred promoters of the present invention include *Bacillus* promoters and/or bacteriophage promoters (e.g., bacteriophage which infect *Bacillus*). In one embodiment, a promoter is a *Bacillus* promoter, preferably a strong *Bacillus* promoter (e.g., a promoter associated with a biochemical housekeeping gene in *Bacillus* or a promoter associated with a glycolytic pathway gene in *Bacillus*). In another embodiment, a promoter is a bacteriophage promoter. In a preferred embodiment, the promoter is from the bacteriophage SP01. In a particularly preferred embodiment, a promoter is selected from the group consisting of *P*₁₅, *P*₂₆ or *P*_{veg}, for example, the promoters set forth in SEQ ID NO:39, SEQ ID NO:40 or SEQ ID NO:41. Additional preferred promoters include *tef* (the translational elongation factor (TEF) promoter) and *pyc* (the pyruvate carboxylase (PYC) promoter), which promote high level expression in *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*). Additional preferred promoters, for example, for use in Gram positive microorganisms include, but are not limited to, the *amyE* promoter or phage SP02 promoters. Additional preferred promoters, for example, for use in Gram negative microorganisms include, but are not limited to *tac*, *trp*, *tet*, *trp-tet*, *lpp*, *lac*, *lpp-lac*, *lacIq*, *T7*, *T5*, *T3*, *gal*, *trc*, *ara*, *SP6*, λ -*P*_R or λ -*P*_L.

In another embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes a terminator sequence or terminator sequences (e.g., transcription terminator sequences). The term "terminator sequences" includes regulatory sequences which serve to terminate transcription of a gene. Terminator sequences (or tandem transcription terminators) can further serve to stabilize mRNA (e.g., by adding structure to mRNA), for example, against nucleases.

In yet another embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes sequences which allow for detection of the vector containing said sequences (i.e., detectable and/or selectable markers), for example, sequences that overcome auxotrophic mutations, for example, *ura3* or *ilvE*, fluorescent markers, and/or colorimetric markers (e.g., *lacZ*/ β -galactosidase), and/or antibiotic resistance genes (e.g., *amp* or *tet*).

In yet another embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes an artificial ribosome binding site (RBS). The term "artificial ribosome binding site (RBS)" includes a site within an mRNA molecule (e.g., coded within DNA) to which a ribosome binds (e.g., to initiate translation) which differs from a native RBS (e.g., a RBS found in a naturally-occurring gene) by at least one nucleotide. Preferred artificial RBSs include about 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30 or more nucleotides of which about 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-15 or more differ from the native RBS (e.g., the native RBS of a gene of interest). Preferably, nucleotides which differ are substituted such that they are identical to one or more nucleotides of an ideal RBS (e.g., SEQ ID NO:44, SEQ ID NO:45, SEQ ID NO:46, SEQ ID NO:47 or SEQ ID NO:48), when optimally aligned for comparisons. Artificial RBSs can be used to replace the naturally-occurring or native RBS associated with a particular gene. Artificial RBSs preferably increase translation of a particular gene. Preferred artificial RBSs (e.g., RBSs for increasing the translation of *panB*, for example, of *B. subtilis panB*) are depicted in Table 1A (e.g., SEQ ID NO:49 and SEQ ID NO:50).

Table 1A: Preferred *panB* Ribosome Binding Sites

	10	20	
	-----AGAAAGGAGGTGA		ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:44)
	CCCTCT-AG-AAGGAGGAGAAAACATG		RBS1 (SEQ ID NO:49)
	CCCTCT-AG--AGGAGGAGAAAACATG		RBS2 (SEQ ID NO:50)
25	TAAACAT-G--AGGAGGAGAAAACATG		<i>panB</i> native RBS (SEQ ID NO:42)

Additional preferred artificial RBSs (e.g., RBSs for increasing the translation of *panD*, for example, of *B. subtilis panD*) are depicted in Table 1B (e.g., SEQ ID NO:51, SEQ ID NO:52, SEQ ID NO:53 and SEQ ID NO:54).

Table 1B: Preferred *panD* Ribosome Binding Sites

	10	20	
35	CTAGAAAAGGAGGAATTAAATG		<i>pan423</i> RBS (SEQ ID NO:88)
	TTAAGAAAGGAGGTGANNNNATG		ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:45)
	TTAGAAAGGAGGATTTAAATATG		new design A (SEQ ID NO:51)
	TTAGAAAGGAGGTTTAATTAATG		new design B (SEQ ID NO:52)
40	TTAGAAAGGAGGTGATTTAAATG		new design C1 (SEQ ID NO:53)
	TTAGAAAGGAGGTGTTTAAATG		new design C2 (SEQ ID NO:54)
	TTAGAAAGGAGGTGANNNNATG		ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:46)

Additional preferred artificial RBSs (e.g., RBSs for increasing the translation of *panD*, for example, of *B. subtilis panD*) are depicted in Table 1C (e.g., SEQ ID NO:55, SEQ ID NO:56 and SEQ ID NO:57). The predicted amino acid sequence at the C-terminus of the PanC protein is shown. The start codon for PanD translation is underlined.

Table 1C: Additional Preferred *panD* Ribosome Binding Sites

	10	20	
10	---	--A GAA AGG AGG TGA NNN NNN N <u>ATG</u>	ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:47)
	ATT CGA GAA ATG GAG AGA ATA TAA T <u>ATG</u>		native <i>panD</i> RBS (SEQ ID NO:43)
	Ile Arg Glu Met Glu Arg Ile *	Met	SEQ ID NO:89
15	---	--A GAA AGG AGG TGA NNN NNN N <u>ATG</u>	ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:47)
	ATT CGA GAA AGG AGG TGA ATA TAA T <u>ATG</u>		NDI (SEQ ID NO:55)
	Ile Arg Glu Arg Arg *	Met	SEQ ID NO:90
20	ATT CGA GAA AGG AGG TGA ATA ATA - <u>ATG</u>		NDII (SEQ ID NO:56)
	Ile Arg Glu Arg Arg *	Met	SEQ ID NO:90
	ATT CGT AGA AAG GAG GTG AAT TAA T <u>ATG</u>		NDIII (SEQ ID NO:57)
25	Ile Arg Arg Lys Glu Val Asn *	Met	SEQ ID NO:91
	---	--- AGA AAG GAG GTG ANN NNN N <u>ATG</u>	ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:48)

Accordingly, in one embodiment, a vector of the present invention includes an artificial RBS as set forth in SEQ ID NO:49 or SEQ ID NO:50. In another embodiment, a vector of the present invention includes an artificial RBS as set forth in SEQ ID NO:51, SEQ ID NO:52, SEQ ID NO:53 or SEQ ID NO:54. In yet another embodiment, a vector of the present invention includes an artificial RBS as set forth in SEQ ID NO:55, SEQ ID NO:56 or SEQ ID NO:57.

In another embodiment, a recombinant vector of the present invention includes sequences that enhance replication in bacteria (e.g., replication-enhancing sequences). In one embodiment, replication-enhancing sequences are derived from *E. coli*. In another embodiment, replication-enhancing sequences are derived from pBR322 (e.g., sequences included within the pBR322 derived portion of any of the pAN vectors as set forth in the Figures, i.e., the Not I-Not I sequences from about 5.0 kB to 9.0 kB of the vector depicted in Figure 3A).

In yet another embodiment, a recombinant vector of the present invention includes antibiotic resistance genes. The term "antibiotic resistance genes" includes sequences which promote or confer resistance to antibiotics on the host organism (*e.g.*, *Bacillus*). In one embodiment, the antibiotic resistance genes are selected from the group consisting of *cat* (chloramphenicol resistance) genes, *tet* (tetracycline resistance) genes, *erm* (erythromycin resistance) genes, *neo* (neomycin resistance) genes and *spec* (spectinomycin resistance) genes. Recombinant vectors of the present invention can further include homologous recombination sequences (*e.g.*, sequences designed to allow recombination of the gene of interest into the chromosome of the host organism). For example, *amyE* sequences can be used as homology targets for recombination into the host chromosome.

Preferred vectors of the present invention include, but are not limited to, vectors set forth in Figures 2-15, 17, 19, 22, 25 and 26. It will further be appreciated by one of skill in the art that the design of a vector can be tailored depending on such factors as the choice of microorganism to be genetically engineered, the level of expression of gene product desired and the like.

IX. Isolated Proteins

Another aspect of the present invention features isolated proteins (*e.g.*, isolated pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes and/or isolated CoA biosynthetic enzymes, for example isolated CoaA or CoaX). In one embodiment, proteins (*e.g.*, isolated pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes and/or isolated CoaA biosynthetic enzymes, for example isolated CoaA or CoaX) are produced by recombinant DNA techniques and can be isolated from microorganisms of the present invention by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In another embodiment, proteins are synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

An "isolated" or "purified" protein (*e.g.*, an isolated or purified biosynthetic enzyme) is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the microorganism from which the protein is derived, or substantially free from chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. In one embodiment, an isolated or purified protein has less than about 30% (by dry weight) of contaminating protein or chemicals, more preferably less than about 20% of contaminating protein or chemicals, still more preferably less than about 10% of contaminating protein or chemicals, and most preferably less than about 5% contaminating protein or chemicals.

In a preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is derived from *Bacillus* (e.g., is *Bacillus*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus*" or "*Bacillus*-derived" includes a protein or gene product which is encoded by a *Bacillus* gene. Preferably, the gene product is derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of,

5 *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus lentimorbus*, *Bacillus lentus*, *Bacillus firmus*, *Bacillus pantothenicus*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus circulans*, *Bacillus coagulans*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus pumilus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, and other Group 1 *Bacillus* species, for example, as characterized by 16S rRNA type (Priest, *supra*). In another preferred embodiment, the protein or gene

10 product is derived from *Bacillus brevis* or *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. In another preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is derived from *Bacillus subtilis* (e.g., is

15 *Bacillus subtilis*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus subtilis*" or "*Bacillus subtilis*-derived" includes a protein or gene product which is encoded by a *Bacillus subtilis* gene. In yet another preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is encoded by a *Bacillus* gene homologue (e.g., a gene derived from a species distinct from *Bacillus* but having significant homology to a *Bacillus* gene of the present invention, for

20 example, a *Bacillus pan* gene or *Bacillus ilv* gene).

Included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived proteins or gene products and/or *Bacillus*-derived proteins or gene products (e.g., *B. subtilis*-derived gene products) that are encoded by naturally-occurring bacterial and/or *Bacillus* genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* genes), for example, the genes identified by the present inventors,

25 for example, *Bacillus* or *B. subtilis coaX* genes, *coaA* genes, *pan* genes and/or *ilv* genes. Further included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived proteins or gene products and/or *Bacillus*-derived proteins or gene products (e.g., *B. subtilis*-derived gene products) that are encoded bacterial and/or *Bacillus* genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* genes) which differ from naturally-occurring bacterial and/or *Bacillus* genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* genes), for example, genes which have nucleic acids that are mutated, inserted or

30 deleted, but which encode proteins substantially similar to the naturally-occurring gene products of the present invention. For example, it is well understood that one of skill in the art can mutate (e.g., substitute) nucleic acids which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode for an identical amino acid as that encoded by the naturally-

35 occurring gene. Moreover, it is well understood that one of skill in the art can mutate (e.g., substitute) nucleic acids which encode for conservative amino acid substitutions. It is further well understood that one of skill in the art can substitute, add or delete

amino acids to a certain degree without substantially affecting the function of a gene product as compared with a naturally-occurring gene product, each instance of which is intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

In a preferred embodiment, an isolated protein of the present invention (*e.g.*, an isolated pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isolated isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isolated CoaA biosynthetic enzymes, for example isolated CoaA or CoaX) has an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87. In other embodiments, an isolated protein of the present invention is a homologue of the at least one of the proteins set forth as SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87 (*e.g.*, comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 30-40% identical, preferably about 40-50% identical, more preferably about 50-60% identical, and even more preferably about 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-95% or more identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87, and has an activity that is substantially similar to that of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87, respectively.

To determine the percent homology of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (*e.g.*, gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position. The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (*i.e.*, % identity = # of identical positions/total # of positions x 100), preferably taking into account the number of gaps and size of said gaps necessary to produce an optimal alignment.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent homology between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. A preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2264-68, modified as in Karlin and Altschul (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-77. Such

an algorithm is incorporated into the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, wordlength = 3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul *et al.* (1997) *Nucleic Acids Research* 25(17):3389-3402. When utilizing BLAST and Gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used. See <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. Another preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Myers and Miller (1988) *Comput Appl Biosci.* 4:11-17. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the ALIGN program available, for example, at the GENESTREAM network server, IGH Montpellier, FRANCE (<http://vega.igh.cnrs.fr>) or at the ISREC server (<http://www.ch.embnet.org>). When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4 can be used.

In another preferred embodiment, the percent homology between two amino acid sequences can be determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 2, 3, or 4. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent homology between two nucleic acid sequences can be accomplished using the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using a gap weight of 50 and a length weight of 3.

25

X. Biotransformations and Bioconversions

Another aspect of the present invention includes biotransformation processes which feature recombinant microorganisms (*e.g.*, mutant microorganisms) and/or isolated CoA, pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes described herein. The term "biotransformation process", also referred to herein as "bioconversion processes", includes biological processes which result in the production (*e.g.*, transformation or conversion) of any compound (*e.g.*, intermediate or product) which is upstream of a CoA, pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme to a compound (*e.g.*, substrate, intermediate or product) which is downstream of said CoA, pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme.

35

In one embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of a panto-compound comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme with at least one appropriate substrate or precursor under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced and recovering said panto-compound. In a preferred embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of pantoate comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product) with an appropriate substrate (e.g., ketopantoate) under conditions such that pantoate is produced and recovering said pantoate. In another preferred embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of pantothenate comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase with appropriate substrates (e.g., ketopantoate and β -alanine) under conditions such that pantothenate is produced and recovering said pantothenate. In yet another preferred embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of pantothenate comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase with appropriate substrates (e.g., α -ketoisovalerate and β -alanine) under conditions such that pantothenate is produced and recovering said pantothenate. Preferred recombinant microorganisms for carrying out the above-described biotransformations include pantothenate kinase mutants. Conditions under which pantoate or pantothenate are produced can include any conditions which result in the desired production of pantoate or pantothenate, respectively.

In yet another embodiment, the present invention includes a method of producing β -alanine that includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase under conditions such that β -alanine is produced. Preferably, the aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase.

The invention further features a method of producing β -alanine that includes contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that β -alanine is produced (e.g., an *in vitro* synthesis method).

The microorganism(s) and/or enzymes used in the biotransformation reactions are in a form allowing them to perform their intended function (e.g., producing a desired compound). The microorganisms can be whole cells, or can be only those portions of the cells necessary to obtain the desired end result. The microorganisms can be

suspended (e.g., in an appropriate solution such as buffered solutions or media), rinsed (e.g., rinsed free of media from culturing the microorganism), acetone-dried, immobilized (e.g., with polyacrylamide gel or k-carrageenan or on synthetic supports, for example, beads, matrices and the like), fixed, cross-linked or permeablized (e.g.,
5 have permeablized membranes and/or walls such that compounds, for example, substrates, intermediates or products can more easily pass through said membrane or wall).

Purified or unpurified CoA biosynthetic enzyme(s) (e.g., CoaA and/or CoaX), pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme(s) and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme(s)
10 can also be used in biotransformation reactions. The enzyme can be in a form that allows it to perform its intended function (e.g., obtaining the desired compound). For example, the enzyme can be in free form or immobilized. Purified or unpurified CoA biosynthetic enzyme(s), pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme(s) and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme(s) can be contacted in one or more *in vitro* reactions with
15 appropriate substrate(s) such that the desired product is produced.

With respect to at least the above-described methodologies (e.g., the production methodologies of the present invention), at least one aspect of the invention features the following: embodiments in which the methods do not use microorganisms of the genus *Corynebacterium* and/or microorganisms of the genus *Escherichia*; embodiments in
20 which the methods do not use microorganisms selected from the group consisting of *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium glutamicum*; embodiments in which the methods do not use gram negative microorganisms; embodiments in which the microorganisms utilized do not include, express or produce nucleic acid molecules, genes or proteins (e.g., biosynthetic enzymes) derived from microorganisms of the genus
25 *Corynebacterium* and/or microorganisms of the genus *Escherichia*; embodiments in which the microorganisms do not include, express or produce nucleic acid molecules, genes or proteins (e.g., biosynthetic enzymes) derived from microorganisms selected from the group consisting of *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium glutamicum*.

30 XI. Screening Assays

Because CoA is an essential factor in bacteria, proteins (e.g., enzymes) involved in the biosynthesis of CoA provide valuable tools in the search for novel anti-biotics. In particular, the CoaX protein is a valuable target for identifying bacteriocidal compounds because it bears no resemblance in primary sequence to mammalian pantothenate kinase
35 enzymes. Accordingly, the present invention also provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening assay") for identifying modulators, i.e., candidate or test compounds or agents (e.g., peptides, peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs)

which bind to CoaX, or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, for example, *coaX* expression or CoaX activity.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which are capable of binding to CoaX proteins or a biologically active portion thereof. In another embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which modulate the activity of CoaX proteins or biologically active portions thereof. The test compounds of the present invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the 'one-bead one-compound' library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam, K.S. (1997) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12:145).

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90:6909; Erb *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:11422; Zuckermann *et al.* (1994). *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho *et al.* (1993) *Science* 261:1303; Carrell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2059; Carrell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and in Gallop *et al.* (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233. Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (e.g., Houghten (1992) *Biotechniques* 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam (1991) *Nature* 354:82-84), chips (Fodor (1993) *Nature* 364:555-556), bacteria (Ladner USP 5,223,409), spores (Ladner USP '409), plasmids (Cull *et al.* (1992) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 89:1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith (1990) *Science* 249:386-390); (Devlin (1990) *Science* 249:404-406); (Cwirla *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 87:6378-6382); (Felici (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:301-310); (Ladner *supra.*).

In one embodiment, an assay is a microorganism-based assay in which a recombinant microorganism which expresses a CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to modulate CoaX activity is determined. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate CoaX activity can be accomplished by monitoring, for example, intracellular phosphopantoate or CoA concentrations or secreted pantothenate concentrations (as compounds that inhibit CoaX will result in a buildup of pantothenate in the test microorganism). CoaX substrate can be labeled with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that modulation of CoaX activity can be determined by detecting a conversion of labeled substrate to intermediate or product. For example, CoaX substrates can be

labeled with ^{32}P , ^{14}C , or ^3H , either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Determining the ability of a compound to modulate CoaX activity can alternatively be determined by detecting the induction of a reporter gene (comprising a CoA-responsive regulatory element operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, *e.g.*,
5 luciferase), or detecting a CoA-regulated cellular response.

In yet another embodiment, a screening assay of the present invention is a cell-free assay in which a CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound *in vitro* and the ability of the test compound to bind to or modulate
10 the activity of the CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof is determined. In a preferred embodiment, the assay includes contacting the CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof with known substrates to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate enzymatic activity of the CoaX on its substrates.

15 Screening assays can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the microorganisms, proteins, and/or reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods of the present invention, it may be desirable to immobilize either CoaX protein or a recombinant microorganism expressing CoaX protein to facilitate
20 separation of products and/or substrates, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/CoaX fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates. Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices (*e.g.*, biotin-conjugation and streptavidin immobilization or antibody conjugation) can
25 also be used in the screening assays of the invention.

In another embodiment, modulators of CoaX expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of *coaX* mRNA or CoaX polypeptide in the cell is determined. The level of expression in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression in the
30 absence of the candidate compound (or to a suitable control, for example, an appropriate buffer control or standard). The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of *coaX* mRNA or CoaX polypeptide expression based on this comparison.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an
35 CoaX modulating agent identified as described herein (*e.g.*, an anti-bactericidal

compound) can be used in an infectious animal model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent.

This invention is further illustrated by the following examples which should not be construed as limiting. The contents of all references, patents, patent applications
5 (including U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/400,494, filed September 21, 1999 (pending), provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/210,072, filed June 7, 2000, provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/221,938, filed July 28, 2000 and provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/227,860, filed August 24, 2000, to which this application relates) and published patent applications cited throughout this
10 application are incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLES**General Methodology:**

Strains. *Bacillus subtilis* strains of the present invention are generally derived from either of two strains. The first is variously named "168", "1A1", or "RL-1". The genotype is *trpC2*. This strain was derived from the wild type "Marburg" strain by mutagenesis and has been the basis of much of the molecular biology work done on *B. subtilis*. The second strain is PY79, a prototrophic derivative of 168 that was made Trp⁺ by transduction from the wild type strain W23.

Media. Standard minimal medium for *B. subtilis* is comprised of 1 x Spizizen salts and 0.5% glucose. Standard solid "rich medium" is Tryptone Blood Agar Broth (Difco), and standard liquid "rich medium" is VY, a mixture of veal infusion broth and yeast extract. For testing production of pantothenate in liquid test tube cultures, an enriched form of VY, called "Special VY" or "SVY" is used. For batch fermentations, SVYG and PFMG are used. The compositions of these media are given below.

VY, a rich liquid medium: 25 g Difco Veal Infusion Broth, 5 g Difco Yeast Extract, 1L water (autoclave).

TBAB, a rich solid medium: 33 g Difco Tryptone Blood Agar Broth, 1L water (autoclave).

MIN, a minimal medium: 100 ml 10 x Spizizen salts; 10 ml 50% glucose; 2 ml 10% arginine HCl*; 10 ml 0.8% tryptophan**; water to 1 liter. (*In some cases, arginine is omitted or replaced by sodium glutamate at 0.04% final concentration. In general, *B. subtilis* grows faster in minimal medium when certain amino acids, such as arginine, glutamine, glutamate, or proline, are added as an auxiliary nitrogen source.) (**For strains that are tryptophan auxotrophs, tryptophan is routinely added to most minimal media.)

10 x Spizizen Salts: 174 g K₂HPO₄·3H₂O; 20 g (NH₄)₂SO₄; 60 g KH₂PO₄; 10 g Na₃Citrate·2H₂O; 2 g MgSO₄·7H₂O; water to 993 mls; then add 3.5 ml FeCl₃ solution and 3.5 ml Trace Elements solution.

FeCl₃ Solution: 4 g FeCl₃·6H₂O; 197 g Na₃Citrate·2H₂O; water to 1 liter (filter sterilize)

Trace Elements Solution: 0.15 g Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O; 2.5 g H₃BO₃; 0.7 g CoCl₂·6H₂O; 0.25 g CuSO₄·5H₂O; 1.6 g MnCl₂·4H₂O; 0.3 g ZnSO₄·7H₂O; water to 1 liter (filter sterilize).

- 60 -

SVY, Special VY, a supplemented rich medium for testing pantothenate*

production in test tube cultures: 25 g Difco Veal Infusion Broth; 5 g Difco yeast extract; 5 g sodium glutamate; 2.7 g ammonium sulfate; 740 ml water (autoclave); add 200 ml 1 M potassium phosphate, pH 7.0; 60 ml 50% glucose. (*For testing

- 5 pantothenate production in liquid SVY test tube cultures, Na α -ketoisovalerate and/or β -alanine can be added to a concentration of 5 g/L from filter-sterilized stocks.)

PFMG, a yeast extract based medium used in fermentors:

- 20 20 g Ambergex 1003™ yeast extract; 5 g sodium glutamate, 2 g ammonium sulfate; 5 g tryptophan; 10 g KH_2PO_4 ; 20 g $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1 g $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 0.1 g $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1 g sodium citrate; 10 0.01 g $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1 ml trace elements solution; 20 g glucose; add water to 1 L. Glucose or other sugars are fed as needed. Feed solutions can contain minerals, defined or food grade nutrients.

PF, a chemically defined pantothenate free medium for testing pantothenate

- auxotrophy:* 100 ml 10 x Spizizen Salts; 100 ml 1 x Difco Pantothenate Assay Medium; 15 10 ml 50% glucose; water to 1 liter.

For pantothenate auxotrophs, 1 mM Na pantothenate is added to both minimal and rich media, since there is generally not enough pantothenate in rich media to support *B. subtilis pan* mutants. Amino acids are at 100 mg per liter, when used.

- Selection for antibiotic resistance is done with 5 mg/L chloramphenicol, 100 mg/L 20 spectinomycin HCl, 15 mg/L tetracycline HCl, or 1 mg/L erythromycin plus 25 mg/L lincomycin.

Pantothenate Assays: Biological assay. The indicator organism, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, requires pantothenate for growth, and responds to low concentrations ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

- 25 Thus, using serial dilutions, a wide range of concentrations can be assayed. Commercially available medium (e.g., Pantothenate Assay Medium (PAM), Difco), can be used. However, Difco PAM supplemented with pantothenate does not support growth to the same level as obtainable using a fresh-mixed version of Pantothenate Assay Medium (FM-PAM), made up of the individual components as specified by 30 Difco, which is accordingly, routinely used instead of the commercial product.

- Before assaying *B. subtilis* culture supernatants, the *B. subtilis* cells must be either removed or killed. *B. subtilis* culture supernatants give approximately the same pantothenate titer when the supernatants are autoclaved as when they are sterile filtered. Accordingly, routine procedures involve autoclaving samples for 5 minutes prior to the 35 biological assay.

Pantothenate Assays : HPLC assay. Pantothenic acid production is measured by HPLC with a detector wavelength of 197 nm and a reference at 450 nm. The procedure is a modification of one recommended by Hewlett-Packard for water soluble vitamins. Samples of culture broth are diluted into an equal volume of 60% acetonitrile (ACN), centrifuged and filtered. Typically a further 10-fold dilution before analysis brings the final dilution to 20-fold. Higher concentrations of product are diluted further. Compounds are separated on a C18 Phenomenex 5 μ Aqua 250 x 4.6 mm column with 5% acetonitrile (ACN) in 50 mM Na phosphate buffer at pH 2.5. An ACN gradient from 5% to 95% washes the column between every sample. The area of the pantothenate peak is proportional to the concentration between 5 to 1000 mg/L. Other panto-compounds are also separated and quantitated by this method.

Amino Acid Analysis: HPLC assay. Amino acids present in the fermentation medium and throughout the fermentation are measured by HPLC with a detector wavelength of 338 nm and a reference at 390 nm. The procedure is a modification of one recommended by Hewlett-Packard for amino acid analysis. Samples of culture broth are prepared identically as for the panto-compound analysis. Compounds are separated on a C18 Hypersil 5 μ ODS 200 x 2.1 mm column. Solvent A is 20 mM Na acetate buffer at pH 7.2. Solvent B contains 40% ACN and 40% methanol. A gradient from 100% Solvent A to 100% Solvent B separates amino acids and washes the column between every sample.

Batch Fermentations. Pantothenate producing strains are grown in stirred tank fermentors, for example, in CF3000 Chemap 14 liter vessels with 10 liter working volumes. Computer control and data collection is by commercial software, for example, B. Braun Biotech MFCS software. Fermentations can be batch processes but are preferably sugar-limited, fed batch processes. Some media components (*e.g.* of SVYG and PMFG) are added to the fermentor and sterilized in place. Portions of the media are sterilized separately and added to the fermentors aseptically. This procedure is well known to those familiar with the art. Additional nitrogen sources in feeds are sterilized separately and added to the carbon source after cooling.

The initial sugar in the medium is consumed in approximately 6 hours. Afterwards, glucose or other sugars are fed with the possible addition of minerals, and defined or food grade nutrients. Alternatively, feeds are scheduled based on a consensus profile of nutritional requirements from samples taken from earlier fermentations.

After inoculation, agitation is set at a relatively low speed, e.g. 200 rpm. When the dissolved oxygen (pO₂) falls to 30%, computer control automatically adjusts the agitation to maintain a dissolved oxygen concentration between 25 and 30% pO₂.

5 EXAMPLE I: Enhanced Production of a Panto-Compound Using Bacteria Overexpressing *panBCD* Gene Products.

This Example describes the cloning of the *B. subtilis panBCD* operon and the generation of microorganisms overexpressing the *panBCD* gene products.

To clone the *B. subtilis panBCD* operon, a plasmid library of *B. subtilis* GP275
10 (a derivative of 168) genomic DNA was transformed in *E. coli* BM4062 (*birA*^{ts}), and temperature resistant clones were selected at 42°C. By comparison of restriction maps to the genome sequence, one particular clone was deduced to contain the *B. subtilis birA* gene and the adjacent *panBCD*-genes. This plasmid was named pAN201.

To overexpress the *panBCD* operon and produce pantothenate, the native
15 promoter of the *panBCD* operon was replaced by either of two strong, constitutive promoters derived from the *B. subtilis* bacteriophage SP01. These two promoters are named *P*₂₆ and *P*₁₅. In addition, either of two artificial ribosome binding sites (RBSs) were used to replace the native *panB* RBS. These two artificial RBSs (set forth as SEQ ID NO:49 and SEQ ID NO:50) were predicted to increase translation of *panBCD*; their
20 sequences are shown in Table 1A. Three such engineered *panBCD* expression cassettes were built into circular plasmids capable of replicating in *E. coli*. Other features of the plasmids include a strong rho-independent transcription terminator from the *E. coli* ribosomal RNA transcription unit, called T₁T₂, a Gram-positive chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*), derived from pC194, and a pair of *NotI* restriction sites at the
25 junctions between the *E. coli* replicon and the segment intended for integration into *B. subtilis*. Three plasmids of this series, pAN004, pAN005, and pAN006 were constructed. pAN004 contains the *P*₂₆ promoter, RBS1, and a low copy *E. coli* replicon. pAN005 contains the *P*₁₅ promoter, which in our experience is not as strong as *P*₂₆, RBS1, and the low copy replicon. pAN006 contains the *P*₂₆ promoter, RBS2, and a
30 medium copy replicon.

The three *panBCD* expression cassettes contained in the above-mentioned three plasmids were all ligated to a DNA fragment consisting of sequences that naturally occur immediately upstream from the native *panB* gene and integrated in single copy by homologous recombination into the *panBCD* locus of *B. subtilis* strains RL-1 and PY79,
35 replacing the wild-type operon. This was accomplished in two steps. First a deletion-substitution that replaced about two thirds of the *panB* coding region with a Gram-

positive spectinomycin resistance gene (*spec*) was integrated at *panB* to yield *Spec^r*,
pantothenate auxotrophs. These intermediate strains were then transformed with the
panBCD expression cassettes of pAN004, pAN005, and pAN006 after ligating them to a
DNA fragment containing chromosomal sequences just upstream of *panB*. Selection of
5 the incoming cassette was for pantothenate prototrophy. The resulting strains were
named PA221, PA222 and PA223 (from RL-1), and PA235, PA232 and PA233 (from
PY79), respectively. An example of a plasmid that contains the joined upstream
sequence that is in the integrated strain in PA221 is pAN240 (see Figure 2). The
nucleotide sequence of pAN240 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:76.

10 Polymerase chain reaction using appropriate primers was used to verify the
correct chromosomal structures of these engineered strains. When extracts of strain
PA221 were examined by SDS-PAGE, two proteins were found to be overexpressed.
One protein had an apparent molecular weight of 29,000 and the other protein appeared
to be 39,000 daltons. The 29,000 dalton bands is presumably PanB (predicted molecular
15 weight of 29,761). The larger protein band presumably represents PanC (predicted size
31,960 daltons).

The ability of these strains to produce pantothenate in test tube cultures was
assessed as follows. Each strain was grown in SVY medium supplemented with 5 g/L α -
ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) and 5 g/L β -alanine, to ensure that these precursors were not
20 limiting. Culture supernatants were autoclaved and assayed using the bioassay.
Relative to the parent strains, RL-1 and PY79, the engineered strains produced about 8-
to 30-fold more pantothenate, attaining 1 g/L pantothenate in some cases.

Table 2. Production of pantothenate by engineered *B. subtilis* strains in liquid test tube cultures grown in SVY medium with 5 g/L α -KIV and 5 g/L β -alanine.

Expt.	Strain	Promoter	RBS at <i>panB</i>	{pantothenate} mg/L
1	RL-1	Native	Native	30
	PA221	P_{26}	RBS1	990 790
	PA222	P_{15}	RBS1	250 250
	PA223	P_{26}	RBS2	790 790
2	PY79	Native	Native	40
	PA235	P_{26}	RBS1	930 860
	PA221	P_{26}	RBS1	1100 1030

- 5 The P_{26} promoter was about 3- to 4-fold more effective than the P_{15} promoter, while RBS1 and RBS2 were roughly equivalent. Plasmids such as pAN004, pAN005, pAN006 can also be recombined as circles into the *B. subtilis* wild type *panBCD* locus by Campbell-type (single crossover) integration, selecting for chloramphenicol resistance at 5 mg/L. Strains obtained in this fashion produce about the same amount of
- 10 pantothenate as strains PA221, PA222, and PA223, respectively. pAN004 containing the P_{26} promoter, RBS1 and a low copy *E. coli* replicon, is depicted schematically in Figure 3A. The nucleotide sequence of plasmid pAN004 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:93. pAN006 containing the P_{26} promoter, RBS2 and a medium copy *E. coli* replicon, is depicted schematically in Figure 3B. The nucleotide sequence of plasmid pAN006 is set
- 15 forth as SEQ ID NO:94. The nucleotide sequence of *panBCD* is set forth as SEQ ID NO:59 and the predicted amino acid sequences of PanB, PanC and PanD are set forth as SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26 and SEQ ID NO:28, respectively. Methods for manipulating *Bacilli* are described, for example, in Harwood, C.R. and Cutting, S.M. (editors), *Molecular Biological Methods for Bacillus* (1990) John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.,
- 20 Chichester, England, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLE II: Enhanced Production of a Panto-Compound Using Bacteria Overexpressing the *panE1* Gene Product – Ketopantoate Reductase.

This Example describes the cloning of the *B. subtilis panE1* gene and the generation of microorganisms overexpressing the *panE1* gene product.

- 5 Pan⁻ *B. subtilis* strains (e.g., *B. subtilis* mutants blocked in the synthesis of pantothenic acid) had previously been isolated, one of which was reported to be affected in ketopantoate reductase activity (Baigori *et al.* (1991) *J. Bacteriol.* 173:4240-4242). However, the mutations in these strains were incorrectly mapped to the *purE-tre* interval of the *B. subtilis* genetic map which does not contain the *panE* or *panBCD* genes.
- 10 Furthermore as shown below, a *panE* mutant does not have a Pan⁻ phenotype as the *ilvC* gene product can substitute for the *panE* gene product in *B. subtilis* as in other bacterial strains such as *E. coli*. More recently, the *S. typhimurium panE* gene has been located and determined to be allelic to *apbA*, a gene required for anaerobic purine biosynthesis (Frodyma *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:5572-5576). *E. coli* carries a highly
- 15 homologous gene at the same map location. Identification of the *panE* genes in *E. coli* and *S. typhimurium* was complicated by the fact that the *ilvC* gene product, acetohydroxy acid isomeroreductase, is also capable of carrying out the ketopantoate reductase reaction. As a result, pantothenate auxotrophy is not obtained unless both *panE* and *ilvC* are mutated.
- 20 To identify the *B. subtilis panE1* gene, the *B. subtilis* genome was searched using the protein sequence of *E. coli* or *S. typhimurium* ApbA (PanE), and two open reading frames were identified having homology to ApbA, named *ylbQ* and *ykpB*. These genes were renamed *panE1* and *panE2*, due to their proposed function in pantothenate biosynthesis. Both *panE1* and *panE2* were cloned as PCR products generated from
- 25 RL-1 genomic DNA as a template. Both genes were disrupted by either a spectinomycin resistance gene (*spec*) or a chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*). The interrupted genes were each integrated by double crossover into PY79 to give PA240 ($\Delta panE1::spec$) and PA241 ($\Delta panE2::cat$). Neither of these strains were pantothenate auxotrophs when tested on pantothenate-free (PF) plates, although PA240 containing
- 30 $\Delta panE1::spec$ grew slightly more slowly on TBAB without added pantothenate than with a 1 mM pantothenate supplement. By comparison, a $\Delta panB::spec$ strain does not produce single colonies on TBAB, presumably because *B. subtilis* has no active uptake system for pantothenate.
- It was hypothesized that the *B. subtilis* gene, *ilvC*, could function for *panE* as had
- 35 been shown for *E. coli*. Accordingly, the *panE1* and *panE2* disruptions were introduced into a strain, CU550, which is reported to be *trpC2 ilvC4 leuC124*. Both the single

panE1 and the double *panE1*, *panE2* disruptants were pantothenate auxotrophs on PF medium.

5 **Table 3. Phenotypes of various *panE1* and *panE2* mutants on rich and defined media.**

Strain	Medium	Growth*:	
		- pan	+ pan
PY79	TBAB	+++	+++
	PF	++	++
PA240	TBAB spec	+	+++
	PF	++	++
PA241	TBAB cam	+++	+++
	PF	++	++
CU550	TBAB	+++	+++
	PF	++	++
PA256	TBAB spec	-	+++
	PF	-	++
PA258	TBAB spec, cam	-	+++
	PF	-	++

*Each "+" represents about 1 mm of colony diameter after overnight at 37°C.

Thus, mutating both *panE1* and *ilvC* results in pantothenate auxotrophy, while mutating only *panE1* does not, similar to what has been reported for *E.coli* and *S. typhimurium*.

10 Next, the quantitative effect of *panE1* and *panE2* knockouts in a pantothenate overproducing strain (PA235 described herein) was examined. The *panE1* and *panE2* disruptions were introduced into PA235, either singly or together to produce PA245 ($\Delta panE1::spec$), PA248 ($\Delta panE2::cat$) and PA244 ($\Delta panE1::cat$, $\Delta panE2::spec$). The
 15 effect of each mutation on pantothenate production was then tested in liquid test tube cultures.

Table 4. *Pantothenate production by PA235 derivatives containing *panE1* and *panE2* disruptions.*

Strain	[pan] mg/L	% of PA235
PA235	990	(100)
PA235	940	95
PA245	59	6
PA245	82	8
PA248	1060	106
PA248	1030	104
PA244	25	3
PA244	50	5

Thus, deletion analysis indicated that the *panE1* gene contributes to over 90% of the pantothenate production, while deletion of *panE2* did not have a significant effect on pantothenate production. It is therefore concluded that *panE1* accounts for most, but not necessarily all, of the ketopantoate reductase activity in *B. subtilis*. The rest of the ketopantoate reductase activity is predicted to be supplied by *ilvC*.

Having identified *panE1* as an important gene for pantothenate production, increased *panE1* expression was tested to determine whether it could enhance pantothenate production in strains such as PA221 or PA235. The *panE1* coding sequence was installed downstream of the *P*₂₆ promoter and RBS2 in a vector, pOTP61, designed to integrate and amplify at either the *bpr* locus (a non-essential protease gene) or at the locus of the cloned insert. The resulting plasmid, pAN236 (Figure 4) was transformed into PA221, selecting for resistance to tetracycline at 15 mg/L. The nucleotide sequence of pAN236 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:77. One transformant, named PA236 was chosen for further study.

PA236 was shown to overexpress a protein of about 31,000 daltons, which is close to the expected molecular weight of 33,290 daltons for *panE1* protein. Briefly, whole cell extracts were prepared from PY79, RL-1, PA221, PA221/pOTP61 and PA236 (2 samples). Cell extracts were separated by gel electrophoresis and the gels were coomassie stained to visualize proteins. In cells engineered to overexpress *panE* (PA236-1 and PA236-2), a band was visible having an approximate molecular weight of ~31,000 daltons (as compared to molecular weight markers). Moreover, PA221 and PA236 expressed increased levels of a ~29,000 dalton band, corresponding to the *panB*

gene product, and a ~39,000 dalton band, presumably corresponding the *panC* gene product. Furthermore, *E. coli* transformed with pAN006 (Figure 3B) expressed bands correlating to the *panB* and *panC* gene products and *E. coli* transfected with PAN236 expressed a ~31,000 dalton band corresponding to the *panE* gene product.

- 5 Next, PA236 was compared to PA221 carrying the empty vector pOTP61 for pantothenate production in liquid test tube cultures supplemented with 5 g/L β -alanine and 5 g/L α -KIV.

10 **Table 5. Effect of overexpression of *panE1* and *panE2* on pantothenate production by engineered strains in liquid test tube cultures.**

Strain	Additional Plasmid	Gene Overexpressed	[Pantothenate] mg/L
PA221	pOTP61	none	1,000
			940
PA236	pAN236	<i>panE1</i>	2,030
			2,050
PA238	pAN238	<i>panE2</i>	530
			680

- 15 Overexpression of *panE1* caused a two-fold increase in pantothenate production when compared to the parent strain (e.g., to slightly over 2 g/L) whereas overexpression of *panE2* resulted in a strain that produced about 35% less pantothenate than the parent strain. The *panE1* nucleotide sequence and predicted amino acid sequence are set forth as SEQ ID NO:29 and SEQ ID NO:30.

EXAMPLE III: Enhanced Production of a Panto-Compound by Culturing Bacteria Overexpressing *panE1* or *panBCD* in the Presence of Valine.

- 20 The ability of valine to function as a media supplement (e.g., as a substitute for α -KIV) in strains engineered to overexpress the *panBCD* operon and *panE1* was evaluated. Valine is closely related to α -KIV by transamination, is less expensive than α -KIV, and is commercially available in kilogram quantities. Valine was substituted for α -KIV in the standard liquid test tube cultures in SVY medium. The concentration of
- 25 valine was varied from 5 to 50 g/L. Although valine at 5 g/L was slightly less effective

than α -KIV in promoting pantothenate production, valine at 10 or 20 g/L equaled or surpassed 5 g/L α -KIV in promoting pantothenate production.

EXAMPLES IV-X Generation of Microorganisms Capable of Producing

5 Pantothenate in a Precursor-Independent Manner

B. subtilis strains such as PA221 and PA235 (engineered to overexpress *panBCD*) and PA236 (engineered to overexpress *panBCD* and *panEI*) need to be fed α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) (or valine) and aspartate (or β -alanine) to achieve maximal pantothenate production, as both these precursors are limiting for pantothenate
10 synthesis. Accordingly, manipulated microorganisms were designed to eliminate the need to feed limiting precursors of pantothenate biosynthesis in the production of pantothenate. These strains are also useful in the production of various pantothenate biosynthetic pathway intermediates.

15 EXAMPLE IV: Generation of Microorganisms Capable of Producing Pantothenate in an Aspartate- (or β -Alanine) Independent Manner

The *panD* gene was cloned into *B. subtilis* expression vector pOTP61 to construct pAN423 (Figure 5). The nucleotide sequence of pAN423 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:78. The *NotI* restriction fragment containing *panD* was isolated from pAN423,
20 self ligated and used to transform PA221. Transformants resistant to Tet¹⁵, Tet³⁰, and Tet⁶⁰ were isolated and saved for further analysis.

Six of the pAN423 transformants plus two control transformants were grown in SVY containing 5 g/l α -KIV with and without 10 g/l aspartate and then assayed for pantothenate production (Table 6).

25

Table 6. Effect of overproducing PanD on pantothenate production with and without added aspartate.

Culture* (PA221 transformants)	Asp (10 g/L)	TetR** (μ g/ml)	OD550	[pan] (mg/L)
pOTP61-1	-	60	8.0	76
pOTP61-2	-	60	7.7	91
423#1-1	-	15	8.5	180
423#1-2	-	15	8.0	150
423#1-3	-	30	8.3	220
423#1-4	-	30	8.5	280
423#1-5	-	60	8.9	580
423#1-6	-	60	8.8	280

- 70 -

pOTP61-1	+	60	7.5	380
pOTP61-2	+	60	6.9	560
423#1-1	+	15	8.5	1200
423#1-2	+	15	8.6	1000
423#1-3	+	30	8.8	1200
423#1-4	+	30	9.0	1200
423#1-5	+	60	9.0	1200
423#1-6	+	60	9.0	1200

*Test tubes cultures were grown in SVY + α -KIV (5 g/L) with Asp (10 g/L) where indicated.

**TetR = Approximate Tet-resistance of transformant

The pAN423 transformants produced at least twice the amount of pantothenate as the controls (*i.e.*, to a level at or near that which was obtained in earlier experiments by the addition of β -alanine to the culture medium). The data also show that in the absence of added aspartate, transformants containing additional copies of the *panD* gene expression cassette produce more pantothenate than the control transformants. One of the transformants, 423#1-5, produced about five times as much pantothenate as the controls. These results indicated that increased levels of PanD protein "pull" the conversion of available aspartate towards β -alanine, and that increasing *panD* gene expression can result in enhancement of pantothenate production both in the presence and absence of added aspartate.

Transformant 423#1-5 was re-named strain PA401 and studied further in shake flask fermentations. The shake flask medium was SVY with maltose instead of SVY with glucose. Results of shake flask experiments agreed well with test tube experiments during the first 24 hours. In shake flask experiments without the addition of β -alanine, PA401 produced approximately 1.5 g/l of pantothenate in 24 hours. Addition of β -alanine to the culture medium did not further improve pantothenate titers (Table 7), indicating that with this strain and these fermentation conditions, β -alanine is not limiting pantothenate production. In fact, when no β -alanine is fed, one can observe that PA401 is secreting β -alanine in significant amounts into the medium.

Table 7. Shake flask cultures with strain PA401 (*panD*) with and without β -alanine.

Initial β -ala Added	Amino acids (g/l)		24 hours		
	β -ala	Val	pH	OD ₆₀₀	Pantothenate (g/l)
0	0.7	1.5	7.5	13.7	1.5
5 g/l	7.1	1.4	7.6	12.4	1.5

Each value represents the average of duplicate 250 ml baffled flasks containing 50 ml of medium, incubated at 37°C with shaking (200 rpm).

Base Medium: SVY with 10 g/l α -KIV, 30 g/l maltose

2% Inoculum: SVY with Tet¹⁵ grown 24 hours.

EXAMPLE V: Engineering the *panD* gene for Further Increased Synthesis of Aspartate Decarboxylase and Enhanced Production of Pantothenate

This Example describes the generation of improved ribosome binding sites (RBSs) in the *panD* gene to increase the translation of *panD* mRNA.

Increasing the translation of the *panD* gene mRNA by generation of synthetic *panD* RBSs

- 15 The RBS (SEQ ID NO:88) used to express *panD* in pAN423 is a synthetic RBS and has been used to successfully produce other proteins in *B. subtilis* at a high level. However, it contains six mismatches when aligned to the "ideal" *B. subtilis* RBS (SEQ ID NO:45) (e.g., an RBS having a sequence which is complementary to the 16S RNA sequence within the *B. subtilis* ribosome). (See e.g., Table 1B, mismatches in bold).
- 20 Two new RBSs were designed to more closely mimic the ideal RBS. These synthetic RBSs, named new design A (NDA) and new design B (NDB) (also referred to herein as RBS3 and RBS4), are set forth as SEQ ID NO:51 and SEQ ID NO:52 and are aligned with the ideal RBS in Table 1B.

- Oligonucleotides corresponding to the top and bottom strands of each new RBS
- 25 were synthesized, annealed, then used to replace the RBS in pAN420, generating plasmids pAN426 and pAN427. These constructions are illustrated in Figure 6. The presence of the NDA and NDB RBS in pAN426 and pAN427 was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis. Next, the *panD* genes from pAN426 and pAN427 were transferred to *B. subtilis* expression vector pOTP61 as shown in Figure 7, creating pAN428 and
- 30 pAN429. The nucleotide sequence of pAN429 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:79.

NotI restriction fragments lacking the *E. coli* vector sequences were isolated from pAN428 and pAN429, self-ligated, and used to transform strain PA221 to resistance to Tet¹⁵. Four isolates resistant to Tet⁶⁰ were picked from each transformation and assayed for pantothenate and β -alanine production along with PA221 transformed with the empty vector (pOTP61) and PA221 transformed with pAN423 (strain PA401) (see Table 8).

Table 8. *Panthenate production by test tube cultures of PA221 transformed with pAN428 and pAN429*

10

Plasmid	Medium Supplements	OD ₅₅₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l
pOTP61	α -KIV ⁵	10	UND	0.04
pAN423	α -KIV ⁵	10	0.4	0.04
pAN428-1 *	α -KIV ⁵	12	0.6	0.04
pAN428-2	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.5	0.03
pAN428-3	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.3	0.03
pAN428-4	α -KIV ⁵	10	0.1	UND
pAN429-1	α -KIV ⁵	12	0.6	0.04
pAN429-2	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.5	0.04
pAN429-3	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.6	0.05
pAN429-4 #	α -KIV ⁵	12	0.8	0.10
pOTP61	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	11	0.5	0.08
pAN423	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.9	1.32
pAN428-1 *	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.97
pAN428-2	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.51
pAN428-3	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.9	1.02
pAN428-4	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	11	0.8	0.30
pAN429-1	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.78
pAN429-2	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.66
pAN429-3	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.78
pAN429-4 #	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	0.8	2.28

UND: Below the limits of detection. * Renamed PA402 # Renamed PA403

When grown in medium supplemented with α -KIV at 5 g/l (α -KIV⁵), the pAN428-1 transformant and all four of the pAN429 transformants produced more

pantothenate than did PA401, suggesting that these transformants contain higher levels of aspartate decarboxylase activity. When grown in medium supplemented with α -KIV⁵ and Asp¹⁰ none of the pAN428 or pAN429 transformants produced more pantothenate than PA401. However, the pAN428-1 transformant and all four of the pAN429 transformants produced significantly more β -alanine than did PA401. It is possible that the excess β -alanine produced from added aspartate causes inhibition of pantothenate production. Alternatively, β -alanine may accumulate because pantoate is limiting in these strains.

The strains that produced the highest level of β -alanine, the pAN428-1 and pAN429-4 transformants, were renamed PA402 and PA403, respectively. These two strains were grown in SVY medium supplemented with various intermediates and reassayed for pantothenate and β -alanine production. PA221 and PA401 were included as controls. The results of the assays are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Pantothenate production of PA402 and PA403 in test tube cultures.

Strain	Medium Supplements	OD ₅₅₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l	Val g/l
PA221	α -KIV ⁵	7.9	UND	UND	0.9
PA401	α -KIV ⁵	8.7	0.3	0.04	0.9
PA402	α -KIV ⁵	8.5	0.5	0.04	0.9
PA403	α -KIV ⁵	9.4	0.7	0.07	0.9
PA221	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.8	0.4	0.11	0.8
PA401	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.1	0.8	1.15	0.8
PA402	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.4	0.8	2.02	0.8
PA403	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.7	0.7	2.40	0.8
PA221	Pantoate ⁵	8.9	UND	UND	0.2
PA401	Pantoate ⁵	8.7	0.3	0.02	0.2
PA402	Pantoate ⁵	10.6	0.5	0.02	0.2
PA403	Pantoate ⁵	10.5	0.7	0.02	0.2
PA221	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.5	0.4	0.06	0.2
PA401	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.2	2.2	0.62	0.2
PA402	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.1	2.8	1.17	0.2
PA403	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	10.2	2.9	1.58	0.2

UND: Below the limits of detection.

When grown in medium supplemented with either α -KIV⁵ or Pantoate⁵, PA402 and PA403 produced significantly more pantothenate than did PA401. As before, even though PA402 and PA403 produced significantly more β -alanine than PA401 when
5 grown in medium supplemented with α -KIV⁵ and Asp¹⁰, they did not produce a proportional increase in pantothenate. However, when grown in medium supplemented with Pantoate⁵ plus Asp¹⁰, both PA402 and PA403 produced significantly more pantothenate than PA401, about a 30% increase.

It can be concluded from these experiments that the improved NDA and NDB
10 *panD* ribosome binding sites, engineered into pAN428 and pAN429, respectively, lead to increased levels of aspartate decarboxylase activity.

Increasing the translation of the *panD* gene mRNA by generation of synthetic *panD* RBSs within the *panBCD* operon

15

The native *B. subtilis panD* gene ribosome binding site (RBS) (SEQ ID NO:43), which is found in the *P*₂₆*panBCD* operon cassette present in PA221 (and in other engineered pantothenate production strains described herein), is shown in Table 1C aligned with the ideal ribosome binding site (SEQ ID NO:47). The alignment shows
20 mismatches between the native *B. subtilis panD* gene RBS, which is located within the coding sequence for PanC, and the ideal RBS. Three new RBSs (within the *P*₂₆ *panBCD* operon cassette) were generated to increase translation of the *panD* gene mRNA and to yield increased synthesis of aspartate decarboxylase. These synthetic RBSs (termed NDI, NDII, and NDIII, also referred to herein as RBS5, RBS6 and RBS7,
25 respectively) are set forth as SEQ ID NO:55, SEQ ID NO:56 and SEQ ID NO:57, respectively) and are included in Table 1C. It should be noted that although changes in the *panD* RBS within the *panBCD* operon also changes the C-terminal amino acid sequence of the PanC protein encoded by that operon, an alignment of known and suspected PanC protein amino acid sequences showed that the sequence of the last nine
30 amino acids of the *B. subtilis* PanC protein could be altered without affecting any conserved amino acid residues indicating that such changes should not reduce pantothenate synthetase activity or expression. The new RBSs were synthesized and incorporated into the *P*₂₆ *panBCD* operon expression cassette as follows.

First, PCR primers were designed to contain the following elements: (1) a
35 nucleic acid sequence encoding the first five amino acids of PanD up to and including a unique *Bsi*WI restriction site that had been previously introduced into *panD* by PCR; (2)

a stop codon for *panC*, (3) at least one synthetic RBS; and (4) 30-39 bp of nucleic acid sequence having 100% identity with *panC* upstream of the *panD* RBS. The primers were named TP102, TP103, and TP104 and contain the NDI, NDII, and NDIII ribosome binding sites, respectively. These three primers were used in conjunction with the 5' primer TP101, which hybridizes near the start codon of *panC*, in three independent PCR reactions to generate the NDI, NDII, and NDIII PCR products. The PCR products were purified, digested with *Xba*I, then cloned into plasmid vector pASK-1BA3 which had been digested with *Xba*I and *Sma*I. The resulting plasmids were named pAN431, pAN432, and pAN433. The construction of pAN431 is illustrated in Figure 8 and is representative of all three plasmid constructions. The presence of the desired synthetic *panD* gene RBS in each new plasmid was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

Next, the modified *panC* genes containing the new *panD* RBSs were joined with the *panD* gene utilizing the unique *Bsi*WI restriction site. This was accomplished by isolating the appropriate *Nsi*I-*Bsi*WI restriction fragments from pAN431, pAN432, and pAN433 and ligating them with a 2395 bp *Nsi*I-*Bsi*WI restriction fragment from pAN420, which supplied the *Bsi*WI-modified *panD* gene. These constructions resulted in plasmids pAN441, pAN442, and pAN443, respectively. A representative construction (pAN441) is illustrated in Figure 9. The nucleotide sequence of pAN443 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:80.

The new *panD* gene RBSs were then substituted into the P_{26} *panBCD* operon expression cassette as follows. First, a deletion-insertion mutation which removes the region of *panC* containing the *panD* RBS was created. This was constructed by digesting pAN430 with a mixture of *Bsp*E1 and *Bgl*II and recovering the 4235 bp fragment which is now missing the 3' end of *panC* and the 5' end of *panD*. This fragment was ligated with an *Ava*I-*Bam*HI restriction fragment from plasmid pECC4, which contains the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (*cat*) gene. The 5' extension produced by *Ava*I digestion is compatible with that produced by *Bsp*E1 while the *Bgl*II and *Bam*HI extensions are also compatible. The resulting plasmid was named pAN440, and its construction is illustrated in Figure 10.

The resulting deletion-insertion mutation was crossed into the P_{26} *panBCD* operon via homologous recombination by transforming PA221 with linearized pAN440 and selecting for resistance to chloramphenicol on Cam⁵ plates containing 1 mM pantothenate. Several transformants were tested, and were all found to require 1 mM pantothenate for growth, as expected. Two of these transformants were remaned PA408A and PA408B and were assayed for pantothenate production. Neither strain synthesized measurable quantities of pantothenate, even when grown in medium

containing pantoate and β -alanine at 5 g/l, indicating that the strains are deficient in pantothenate synthetase activity. Next, the new *panD* RBSs were crossed into the *P*₂₆ *panBCD* operon by transforming PA408 with linearized pAN441, pAN442, and pAN443 plasmid DNA and selecting for growth on TBAB plates without pantothenate supplementation. A transformation with linearized pAN430 (including the native *panD* RBS) was included as a control and was expected to give rise to transformants identical to PA221 described herein. Four isolates from each transformation were assayed for pantothenate and β -alanine production in SVY medium supplemented with various intermediates (Tables 10 and 11).

10

Table 10. Pantothenate production of PA410 - PA413 in test tube cultures.

Strain	RBS	Medium Supplements	OD ₅₅₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l
PA221	native	Pantoate ⁵	11	UND	UND
PA410-1	native	Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA410-2		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA410-3		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA410-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA411-1	NDI	Pantoate ⁵	12	0.23	UND
PA411-2		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.20	UND
PA411-3		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.19	UND
PA411-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA412-1	NDII	Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA412-2		Pantoate ⁵	11	UND	UND
PA412-3		Pantoate ⁵	13	0.18	UND
PA412-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.18	UND
PA413-1	NDIII	Pantoate ⁵	12	0.18	UND
PA413-2		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.17	UND
PA413-3		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.16	UND
PA413-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.17	UND

UND: Below the limits of detection.

15

Table 11. Pantothenate production of PA410 - PA413 in test tube cultures.

Strain	RBS	Medium Supplements	OD ₅₅₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l
PA221	native	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	11	0.3	UND
PA410-1	native	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA410-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA410-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA410-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA411-1	NDI	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4
PA411-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4
PA411-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.8	0.3
PA411-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	0.4	UND
PA412-1	NDII	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	0.4	UND
PA412-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA412-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	1.6	0.3
PA412-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	1.5	0.2
PA413-1	NDIII	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.6	0.3
PA413-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.6	0.4
PA413-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4
PA413-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4

UND: Below the limits of detection.

- 5 As expected from previous experiments using PA221, none of the transformants that contained the native *panD* RBS produced measurable quantities of pantothenate when grown in medium supplemented with pantoate. However, nine of the twelve transformants expected to contain modified *panD* RBSs produced significant quantities of pantothenate (160-230 mg/l) under these conditions, indicating that they possess
- 10 elevated levels of aspartate decarboxylase activity. When grown in medium supplemented with both pantoate and aspartate, these same nine transformants produced approximately four times more pantothenate than those with the native *panD* RBS. In addition, these nine transformants accumulated measurable quantities of β -alanine (230-410 mg/l). All transformants produced roughly equivalent quantities of pantothenate
- 15 when grown in medium containing pantoate and β -alanine, demonstrating that each contains a functional pantothenate synthetase.

These data demonstrate that the synthetic *panD* RBSs are about four times more effective than the native *panD* RBS in directing translation of the *panD* gene mRNA and evidence the utility of such synthetic RBSs in enhancing pantothenate production. Additional approaches to increasing pantothenate production can include, for example, increasing the half-life of the *panD* gene mRNA, increasing the strength of the promoter for *panD* transcription and/or increasing the stability of the PanD protein.

EXAMPLE VI: Construction of Strains Containing an Integrated *P₂₆ panE1* Cassette without an Antibiotic Resistance Gene.

10

Example II describes the identification of the *B. subtilis panE1* gene that encodes the enzyme responsible for the majority of the ketopantoate reductase activity in *B. subtilis*. PA236 (containing the pAN236 plasmid) produced about twice as much pantothenate (2 g/l) as its parent strain, PA221 (1 g/l) in 24 hour SVY test tube cultures. PA236 was presumed to contain an amplified (~3 copies) integrated pAN236 plasmid based on selection for tetracycline resistance (the *tetR* gene product being encoded on the pAN236 plasmid in addition to the *P₂₆ panE1* cassette). Also useful in the methodologies of the present invention are strains that contain a single integrated unamplifiable copy of *P₂₆ panE1* at the *panE1* locus, for example, without an antibiotic resistance gene in the strain. Such a strain was generated as follows.

15

A plasmid named pAN251 was derived from pAN236 by inserting additional chromosomal sequences just upstream and just downstream from the *P₂₆ panE1* cassette. These additional sequences, which provide homology to allow integration of the *P₂₆ panE1* cassette at *panE1* by double crossover, were obtained by PCR from chromosomal DNA as a template. pAN251 is shown in Figure 11. The nucleotide sequence of pAN251 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:81.

25

Next, a strain was constructed which allowed selection for the incoming *P₂₆ panE1* cassette. The strain included the following three components: (1) *P₂₆ panBCD*; (2) Δ *panE1*; and (3) *ilvC*, since both *panE1* and *ilvC* must be mutated to have a Pan⁻ phenotype. The starting strain was CU550 (*trpC2*, *ilvC4*, *leuC124*). The *P₂₆ panBCD* cassette from PA221 chromosomal DNA was introduced in two steps to create strain PA290. Next, Δ *panE1::spec* was transformed into PA290, using chromosomal DNA from strain PA240, to give strain PA294 (*trpC2*, *ilvC4*, *leuC124*, *P₂₆ panBCD*, Δ *panE1::spec*), which is a strict pantothenate auxotroph. Finally, PA294 was transformed with plasmid pAN251, selecting for pantothenate prototrophy, to give strain PA303. This strain was expected to have the genotype *trpC2*, *ilvC4*, *leuC124*, *P₂₆*

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- 79 -

panBCD, *P₂₆ panE1*. PA303 was checked for the correct chromosomal structure at the *panE1* locus by PCR using primers that flank the *P₂₆* insertion just upstream of *panE1*. The PCR product from PA303 was of the expected size, with a concomitant loss of the PCR product from the wild type *panE1* gene, consistent with having obtained the
 5 desired double crossover event. Furthermore, PA303 was tetracycline sensitive, which is also consistent with the desired double crossover event, as opposed to a Campbell-type single crossover of the plasmids into the chromosome. The *trp*, *ilv*, and *leu* auxotrophies from the parent strain were all maintained in PA303.

In 24 hour liquid SVY test tube cultures, PA303 produced almost the same level
 10 of pantothenate as positive control PA236, and about twice as much as PA221, which does not contain engineered *panE1* as indicated in Table 12.

Table 12. *Pantothenate production by 24 hr. test tube cultures of PA303 and controls grown in SVY plus 5 g/l α -KIV and 5 g/l β -alanine.*

15

Strain	OD ₆₀₀	[pan] g/l
PA221-1	10.9	0.85
PA221-2	10.5	0.85
PA236-1	9.5	1.74
PA236-2	9.3	1.70
PA303-1	10.8	1.66
PA303-2	10.7	1.61

EXAMPLE VII: Generation of Microorganisms Capable of Producing Pantothenate in an α -KIV (or Valine) Independent Manner

20 α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) is a rate limiting intermediate for pantothenate production in certain strains deregulated for pantothenate synthesis. Addition of either α -KIV or valine at 5 g/l increases pantothenate production about 5-fold in test tube cultures with strains such as PA221. In order to alleviate the need to feed either α -KIV or valine, strains were engineered that have an increased capacity to synthesize α -KIV.

25 α -KIV is produced in *B. subtilis* from pyruvate by the sequential action of three enzymes encoded by four genes, *ilvB* and *ilvN*, *ilvC*, and *ilvD*. In a wild type *B. subtilis*, three of the genes (*ilvB*, *ilvN*, and *ilvC*) are the first three genes of the large *ilv-leu* operon. The fourth gene necessary for α -KIV synthesis, *ilvD*, is located by itself elsewhere on the chromosome. The *B. subtilis ilv-leu* operon is thought to be regulated

only by leucine levels. Feeding of exogenous leucine reduces transcription of the *ilv-leu* operon by about 13-fold, probably by an attenuation mechanism (Grandoni *et al.* (1992) *J. Bacteriol.* 174: 3212-3219). The only known feedback regulation in the *ilv-leu* pathway is the inhibition of the *leuA* gene product by leucine.

- 5 As a first step to deregulate the synthesis of α -KIV, a copy of the *ilvBNC* region from the wild type *B. subtilis* *ilv-leu* operon was isolated by PCR, and installed adjacent to the P_{26} promoter and RBS2 on a vector, pOLL8, that was designed to integrate a single P_{26} expression cassette by double recombination at the *amyE* locus. The *amyE* gene encodes a nonessential α -amylase, and is a useful locus for installing expression
- 10 cassettes. The resulting plasmid, pAN267, is illustrated in Figure 12. The nucleotide sequence of pAN267 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:82. pAN267 readily gave stable transformants by double crossover at the *amyE* locus of *B. subtilis* strains, as described in detail below.

Construction of pantothenate overproducing strains that are leucine prototrophs

- 15 Initially, a *B. subtilis* strain containing *ilvC4* and Δ *panE1* was used to introduce a single copy of P_{26} *panE1* into the chromosome without using an antibiotic resistance gene. The double mutant was required to select for the incoming P_{26} *panE1* cassette because a Δ *panE1* mutation alone does not result in pantothenate auxotrophy. A strain named CU550 was obtained containing *ilvC4* to be used as a basis for this type of strain
- 20 construction. However, CU550 also contains a closely linked *leuC124* mutation, so all strains derived from CU550 required leucine. Having shown that the combination of P_{26} *panBCD* and P_{26} *panE1* was favorable for pantothenate production, the next step was to reassemble this combination of two cassettes in a leucine prototroph.

- Accordingly, the two cassettes were combined in two different strain
- 25 backgrounds, RL-1 and PY79. To introduce chromosomal P_{26} *panE1* into the PY79 and RL-1 strain backgrounds without using an antibiotic resistance gene, a strategy was used that did not rely on *ilvC4*. (The strategy took advantage of the observation that the Δ *panE1* mutation causes a pantothenate bradytroph, manifested by relatively small colonies on TBAB (rich) plates). First, Δ *panB::cat* and Δ *panE::spec* were introduced
- 30 into both strain backgrounds. Next, the resulting strains were transformed simultaneously with DNA from two strains, PA221 (P_{26} *panBCD*) and PA303 (P_{26} *panE1*), selecting for Pan⁺ on TBAB plates. Colonies of two distinct sizes grew on the selective plates, with the larger size comprising about 2% of the colonies. The larger colonies were presumed to represent co-transformants that received both P_{26} *panBCD*
- 35 and P_{26} *panE1*, and that the smaller colonies had received only P_{26} *panBCD*. Consistent

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with this prediction, the larger colonies had lost both Cam^r and Spec^r, while the smaller colonies had lost only the *cat* gene, and retained the *spec* gene. Furthermore, a representative derivative of PY79 named PA327, and a representative derivative of RL-1, named PA328, both produced the elevated levels of pantothenate in test tube cultures which was about 1.6 to 1.7 g/l (Table 13).

Table 13. *Pantothenate production of PA327, PA328, and controls from 24 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY plus 5 g/l α -KIV and β -alanine.*

Strain	Background	<i>P</i> ₂₆ <i>panE1</i> copy number	[pan] g/l
PA221-1	RL-1	0	0.92
PA221-2	RL-1	0	0.95
PA236-1	RL-1	amplified (~3)	1.60
PA236-2	RL-1	amplified (~3)	1.73
PA327-1	PY79	1	1.66
PA327-2	PY79	1	1.65
PA328-1	RL-1	1	1.61
PA328-2	RL-1	1	1.91

Thus, PA327 and PA328 were concluded to contain both *P*₂₆ *panBCD* and *P*₂₆ *panE1*, and were used for further constructions as described below. PCR analysis confirmed the presence of the two cassettes.

15 Installation of a stable *P*₂₆ *ilvBNC* cassette into two lineages of pantothenate overproducing strains

Having constructed PA327 and PA328, derivatives of PY79 and RL-1 that contain *P*₂₆ *panBCD* and *P*₂₆ *panE1*, and that are Leu⁺, the next step was to introduce stable copies of *P*₂₆ *ilvBNC*. This was accomplished by transforming PA327 and PA328 with plasmid pAN267, selecting for Spec^r. Screening by PCR showed that about 85% of the obtained transformants contain *P*₂₆ *ilvBNC* integrated at *amyE* by double crossover. One transformant of PA327, named PA340, and one transformant of PA328, named PA342, were chosen for further study.

In test tube cultures grown in SVY medium plus 5 g/l β -alanine but without added α -KIV, both PA340 and PA342 gave the expected increase in pantothenate production over that of PA327 and PA328, to about 1.3 to 2 g/l (Table 14).

Table 14. *Pantothenate and valine production by PA340 and PA342, both containing P₂₆ ilvBNC in 24 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY with 5 g/l β -alanine and with or without 5 g/l α -KIV*

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Strain	Back-ground	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/l		[val] g/l	
		- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV
PA340-1	PY79	11.8	7.1	2.02	2.10	0.38	0.90
PA340-2	PY79	10.3	7.5	1.97	2.03	0.40	0.91
PA342-1	RL-1	10.2	8.0	1.29	1.89	0.27	0.78
PA342-2	RL-1	9.6	9.2	1.34	2.04	0.21	0.79

The two new strains also gave a slight increase in valine secretion, indicating that the *ilvBNC* genes had been deregulated. However, when the same strains were grown with 5 g/l α -KIV added, a further increase in pantothenate production occurred from PA342, suggesting that α -KIV was still rate limiting in this strain background. Similar results, only with more growth and hence higher pantothenate levels, were seen in shake flask cultures (Table 15).

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Table 15. *Pantothenate and valine production by PA340 and PA342, both containing P₂₆ ilvBNC in 24 hour shake flask cultures grown in SVY with 5 g/l β -alanine and with or without 5 g/l α -KIV.*

Strain	Back-ground	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/l		[val] g/l	
		- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV
PA327	PY79	21	22	0.6	3.0	0.5	1.3
PA340-1	PY79	20	20	3.5	4.1	1.0	1.9
PA340-2	PY79	22	19	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.4
PA328	RL-1	20	16	1.4	2.7	0.6	1.3
PA342-1	RL-1	17	16	3.3	3.6	0.9	1.6
PA342-2	RL-1	18	18	3.1	4.2	0.8	1.4

EXAMPLE VIII: Increasing *panD* Copy Number in Strains Engineered to Overproduce *panE1* and the *ilvBNC* Gene Products Enhances Pantothenate Production

- Experiments where β -alanine was fed to cultures of engineered *B. subtilis* strains consistently showed that β -alanine was a rate limiting intermediate in pantothenate synthesis. The effect of adding additional copies of *panD* on pantothenate production in PA340 and PA342 was examined. Strains PA340 and PA342 were transformed with chromosomal DNA isolated from PA401 with selection on plates containing 15 μ g/ml of tetracycline (Tet¹⁵ plates). Transformants derived from each parent were patched onto Tet⁶⁰ plates to identify those which were likely to contain multiple copies of the expression cassette. Twelve transformants from each transformation which grew on Tet⁶⁰ were streaked for single colonies on this medium and then assayed in SVY medium test tube cultures for pantothenate production. One transformant from each group was found to produce greater than 300 mg/l pantothenate in 24 hours. These two transformants were saved and named PA404 (PA340 strain background) and PA405 (PA342 strain background). Both strains were resistant to spectinomycin, indicating that the *P*₂₆ *ilvBNC* expression cassette was still present at *amyE*. PCR analysis of chromosomal DNA isolated from each strain confirmed that the deregulated *panE1* gene had also been retained.
- Next, PA404 and PA405 were evaluated in shake flask cultures which were grown in SVY medium containing maltose as the carbon source and supplemented with various intermediates. The cultures were grown for 24 and 48 hours and then assayed for pantothenate, β -alanine, and valine production. The results of this experiment are presented in Table 16. Analogous shake flask culture data for the parent strains (PA340 and PA342) are included in the tables for comparison.

Table 16. Pantothenate production by PA404 and PA405 in shake flask cultures after 24 hours

Strain	Medium Supplements	OD ₆₀₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l	Val g/l
PA340	none	20	0.4	<0.1	1.0
PA404	none	22	1.8	<0.1	0.7
PA342	none	19	0.3	0.2	0.7
PA405	none	19	1.4	0.4	0.5

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PA340	β -alanine ^S	18	3.6	3.2	0.6
PA404	β -alanine ^S	18	2.8	5.1	0.7
PA342*	β -alanine ^S	17	3.3	3.3	0.5
PA405*	β -alanine ^S	19	1.3	6.5	0.6

Values are the average of duplicate flasks except where indicated by *.

In the absence of any medium supplementation, PA404 and PA405 made four to five times more pantothenate in 24 hours compared to their isogenic parent strains (Table 16). The supply of β -alanine was clearly limiting in the parent strains PA340 and PA342. Addition of amplified *P26 panD* greatly increased the supply of β -alanine.

EXAMPLE IX: Deregulation of the *B. subtilis ilvD* Gene Enhances Pantothenate Production

To deregulate expression of the *ilvD* gene, standard procedures (described above) were used to integrate the constitutive *P26* promoter and an artificial ribosome binding site, RBS2, just upstream of the *ilvD* coding region. The *ilvD* gene maps by itself, unlinked to the *ilvBNC* operon. First, a 2.4 kb region of the RL-1 chromosome that contains the *ilvD* coding region and 730 bp of upstream sequence was cloned by PCR into a low copy (about 15 per *E. coli* cell) vector called pOK12, to give plasmid pAN257, shown in Figure 13.

Taking advantage of a natural *EcoRI* site just upstream of the native *ilvD* gene promoter, and a natural *NcoI* site at the *ilvD* start codon, an artificial sequence containing *P26* and RBS2 was inserted into pAN257 to give pAN263 (Figure 14). The nucleotide sequence of pAN263 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:83. In parallel with this construction, the *cat* gene was also inserted into pAN257, between the same upstream *EcoRI* site and a *BglII* site in the middle of the *ilvD* coding region, to give pAN261, which is deleted for a large portion of the *ilvD* gene (Figure 15).

Using pAN261 and pAN263, the *P26 ilvD* cassette could then be installed in the *B. subtilis* chromosome in two steps. In the first step, pAN261 is introduced by transformation, selecting for chloramphenicol resistance, and then confirming an *Ilv*⁻ phenotype. In the second step, pAN263 is introduced, selecting for *Ilv*⁺, checking for chloramphenicol sensitivity, and confirming correct local structure by PCR.

pAN261 was first transformed into strain RL-1 (highly competent) to give strain PA343 ($\Delta ilvD::cat$), and then chromosomal DNA from PA343 was used to transform PA340 and PA342 to *Ilv*⁻ auxotrophy, yielding strains named PA348 and PA349, respectively. Chromosomal DNA is inherently more efficient than monomeric plasmid

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in transforming *B. subtilis*. Similarly, pAN263 DNA was transformed into PA343 (moderately competent) to give strain PA345 (P_{26} *ilvD*), and then PA345 chromosomal DNA was used to transform PA348 and PA349 to Ilv^+ prototrophy, yielding strains PA374 and PA354, respectively.

- 5 As predicted, PA374 and PA354 gave further increases in pantothenate production, to about 2.5 to 2.9 g/l, in test tube cultures grown in SVY plus 5 g/l β -alanine (Table 17).

10 Table 17. Pantothenate and valine production by PA374 and PA354, containing P_{26} *ilvD*, and controls, in 24 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY with 5 g/l β -alanine and with or without 5 g/l α -KIV.

Strain	Back-ground	<i>ilvD</i> status	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/l		[val] g/l	
			α -KIV -	+	α -KIV -	+	α -KIV -	+
PA340	PY79	w.t.	9.2	9.0	2.14	2.23	0.38	0.90
PA348	PY79	<i>ilvD::cat</i>	11.7	10.0	0.19	2.23	0.19	0.91
PA374-1	PY79	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.1	7.3	2.93	2.40	0.58	0.87
PA374-2	PY79	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	8.2	7.7	2.99	2.36	0.60	0.95
PA342	RL-1	w.t.	10.2	8.0	1.29	1.89	0.27	0.78
PA349	RL-1	<i>ilvD::cat</i>	8.1	7.7	0.17	1.87	0.22	0.88
PA354-1	RL-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.6	9.6	2.57	2.03	0.65	1.23
PA354-2	RL-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	7.5	8.2	2.48	2.24	0.64	0.97

- 15 In the absence of added β -alanine, strains PA374 and PA354 produced only about 0.2 g/l pantothenate in test tube cultures, indicating that PanD activity is significantly rate limiting.

- 20 To alleviate this limitation, the amplifiable P_{26} *panD* cassette from strain PA401 was installed. PA401 chromosomal DNA was transformed into PA374 and PA354, selecting for Tet^r at 15 mg/l, to yield strains PA377 and PA365, respectively. After transformants were obtained, the strains were streaked on plates containing 30 and 60 mg/l tetracycline to reamplify the copy number of the P_{26} *panD* cassette integrated at the *bpr* locus. In test tube cultures grown in SVY without α -KIV or β -alanine, a substantial improvement in pantothenate titers over those of PA374 and PA354 was obtained (Tables 18 and 19).

Table 18. Pantothenate production by PA365, containing amplified P_{26} panD, and controls, in 24 and 36 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY-glucose without β -alanine or α -KIV.

Strain	Relevant genotype	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/l	
		24 hrs.	36 hrs	24 hrs.	36 hrs.
PA342-1-1	w.t. <i>ilvD</i>	11.7	8.8	b.d.	0.27
PA342-1-2	w.t. <i>ilvD</i>	12.8	8.8	b.d.	0.26
PA354-1-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	n.d.	11.0	n.d.	0.19
PA354-1-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	n.d.	8.4	n.d.	0.20
PA365-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	9.8	10.0	1.01	2.07
PA365-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	9.9	10.4	0.96	2.09

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n.d. = not determined; b.d. = below detection

Table 19. Pantothenate production by PA377, containing amplified P_{26} panD, and controls, in 27 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY-glucose or SVY-maltose, without α -KIV, and with or without β -alanine.

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Strain	Relevant genotype	OD ₆₀₀			
		- β -ala Glucose	+ β -ala Glucose	- β -ala Maltose	+ β -ala Maltose
PA374-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.4	9.8	7.0	6.4
PA374-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.2	9.6	6.6	6.3
PA377-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	10.0	7.6	7.2	6.1
PA377-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	10.5	7.8	9.4	5.4

Strain	Relevant genotype	[pan] g/l			
		- β -ala Glucose	+ β -ala Glucose	- β -ala Maltose	+ β -ala Maltose
PA374-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	0.04	2.76	0.14	1.31
PA374-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	0.10	2.65	0.15	1.33
PA377-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	1.25	2.76	1.26	1.10
PA377-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	1.25	2.35	1.31	1.26

15 In SVY with glucose, an increase in pantothenate production can still be achieved by feeding 5 g/l β -alanine suggesting that increasing *panD* expression further might increase pantothenate production. In SVY with maltose, no further increase in pantothenate was obtained by feeding β -alanine suggesting that β -alanine and/or

aspartate synthesis is suppressed by glucose. Strains PA377 and PA365 have been evaluated in 10 liter fermentors, where they typically produce above 20 g/l pantothenate in 48 hours without supplemental β -alanine and α -KIV or valine, described in detail below.

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EXAMPLE X: 10 liter Fermentations of Pantothenate-Producing Microbes

Engineering of the P_{26} *ilvBNC* and P_{26} *ilvD* cassettes to give strains PA342 and PA354 allowed the production of 22 and 26 g/l of pantothenate, respectively, without the addition of valine or α -KIV to the fermentation medium (Table 20). At 48 hours,

10 both strains had secreted about 0.5 g/l of valine into the medium.

Table 20. 10-liter fermentations of five pantothenate overproducing strains.

Strain	Medium	Feed 40% Glucose plus	OD 600 48 hr	Valine 48 hours g/l	β -ala 48 hr g/l	Pantothenate g/L		
						36 hr	48 hr	72 hr
PA 236	SVYG	50 g/l β -ala 25 g/l α -KIV	108	added	added	16	19	21
PA 342	SVYG	50 g/l β -ala	92	0.5	added	17	22	--
PA 354	SVYG	50 g/l β -ala	90	0.5	added	19	26	--
PA 365	SVYG	25g/l YE	77	0.85	0.4	18	21	27
PA 377	SVYG	25g/l YE	85	1.5	0.5	18	22	31
PA 377	PFMG	25g/l YE	96	0.8	0.4	19	25	29
PA377	PFMG	-	71	0.7	0.1	16	21	-

15 Pantothenate synthesis in fermentors

With the addition of the P_{26} *panD* cassette to strains PA354 and PA374 to create strains PA365 and PA377, neither β -alanine nor α -KIV needed to be added to the fermentors. Strain PA365 produced 21 g/l pantothenate in 48 hours and 27 g/l in 72 hours with no precursors added to the medium (Table 20). PA377 was somewhat better,

20 producing 18 g/l of pantothenate in 36 hours, 22 g/l in 48 hours, and 31 g/l in 72 hours).

Valine was measured at 0.85 and 1.5 g/l for strains PA365 and PA377, respectively, at

48 hours in SVYG medium. Strain PA377 maintained valine between 1-1.5 g/l throughout most of the fermentation and β -alanine between 0.2 and 0.5 g/l.

Strain PA377 was further evaluated in 10-liter fermentors in yeast-extract based PFMG medium. Pantothenate yields in PFMG and SVYG medium were similar. In PFMG, PA377 produced 19 g/l of pantothenate in 36 hours, 25 g/l in 48 hours, and 29 g/l in 72 hours. In SVYG, PA377 produced 18 g/L pantothenate in 36 hours, 22 g/L in 48 hours and 31 g/L in 72 hours (Table 20).

EXAMPLE XI: Converting Strain PA377 to a Tryptophan Prototroph

PA377 (Trp^-) was transformed to Trp^+ using chromosomal DNA from PY79 to give strain PA824. After re-amplification of the $P_{26}panD$ cassette, PA824 was compared to PA377 for pantothenate production in test tube cultures grown in SVY glucose with or without 5 g/L β -alanine (Table 21).

Table 21 : *Trp⁺ derivatives of PA377: Pantothenate production in 48 hour test tube cultures grown in SVY glucose, $\pm\beta$ -alanine*

Strain	<i>trpC</i> donor	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/L	
		- β -alanine	+ β -alanine	- β -alanine	+ β -alanine
PA377-1	RL-1	8	8	1.5	3.4
PA377-2	RL-1	8	9	1.6	3.6
PA824-1	PY79	12	10	0.7	3.7
PA824-2	PY79	11	11	1.9	4.9

The Trp^+ strains grew to slightly higher densities than PA377. In the absence of exogenous β -alanine, all of the strains produced similar levels of pantothenate, while with the addition of β -alanine, the Trp^+ derivatives produced somewhat more pantothenate.

25 Fermentor studies with PA824

PA824 was evaluated in CF3000-Chemap 14 liter vessels with 10 liter working volumes. Formulations for two of the media used in the fermentors are given in Tables 22 and 23.

Table 22 : Formulation for PFMG-5 medium

BATCH		
	MATERIAL	g/L (final [])
1	Amberex 1003	10
2	Na Glutamate	5
3	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	8
4	MAZU DF 37C	2.5

Added After Sterilization and Cool Down

1	KH ₂ PO ₄	10
2	K ₂ HPO ₄ ·3H ₂ O	20
1	Glucose	20
2	MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O	1
3	CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	0.1
1	Sodium Citrate	1
2	FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	0.01
3	SM-1000X	1.0 ml
	H ₂ O	qs to 6000 ml

5

FEED

	MATERIAL	g/L
1	Glucose	600
2	CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	0.6
	H ₂ O	qs to 3000 ml

Table 23 : Formulation for SVY-4 medium

BATCH		
	MATERIAL	g/L (final [I])
1	Veal Infusion	25
2	Yeast Extract	5
3	Na Glutamate	5
4	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	4
5	MAZU DF 37C	2.5

Added After Sterilization and Cool Down

1	KH ₂ PO ₄	10
2	K ₂ HPO ₄ ·3H ₂ O	20
1	Glucose	20
2	MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O	1
3	CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	0.1
1	Sodium Citrate	1
2	FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	0.01
3	SM-1000X	1.0 ml
	H ₂ O	qs to 6000 ml

5

FEED

	MATERIAL	g/L
1	Glucose	600
2	CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	0.6
	H ₂ O	qs to 3000 ml

All fermentations were glucose limited fed batch processes. Immediately after inoculation, agitation was set at 200 rpm. The initial batched 2% glucose was consumed during exponential growth. Afterwards, glucose concentrations were maintained

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between 0.2 and 1.0 g/L by continuous feeding of a 60% glucose solution. The variable rate feed pump was computer controlled and linked to the dissolved oxygen concentration $[pO_2]$ in the tank by an algorithm. When the $[pO_2]$ fell to 30%, computer control began to automatically adjust the agitation rate to maintain a dissolved oxygen concentration between 25 and 30% $[pO_2]$. Computer control and data recording were by Braun MFCS software.

In one study, PA284 was grown in fermentors at two temperatures (40°C and 43°C) in the medium described in Table 22. Results of two experiments demonstrated that the highest pantothenate titers at early time points were produced at 43°C. The cell mass approached 150 optical density units at OD_{600} and 56 hours at 43°C, and the pantothenate titers were 21 g/L, 28 g/L and 36 g/L at 36, 48 and 72 hours respectively. In the parallel fermentation at 40°C, the cell mass approached 120 optical density units at OD_{600} and 56 hours, and the pantothenate titers were 18 g/L, 26 g/L and 37 g/L at 36, 48 and 72 hours, respectively.

In another study, PA824 was grown in a fermentor at 43°C in the medium described in Table 23. The cell mass exceeded 160 optical density units at OD_{600} and 36 hours, and the pantothenate titers were 23 g/L, 34 g/L, 37 g/L and 40 g/L at 24, 36, 48 and 60 hours, respectively. In other fermentations, increasing the amount of trace elements in the glucose feed (e.g., increasing the concentration of SM from 1X to 2X) resulted in even higher titers of pantothenate.

EXAMPLE XII: Identification and characterization of the *B. subtilis* *coaA* gene product

The annotated version of the *B. subtilis* genome sequence available on the "Subtilist" web site contains no gene labeled as *coaA*. However a homology search using the protein sequence of *E. coli* pantothenate kinase as a query sequence gave a good match with *B. subtilis* gene *yqjS*, which is annotated as "unknown; similar to pantothenate kinase." This gene appears to be the penultimate gene in an operon containing five open reading frames (Figure 18). Two of the open reading frames encode proteins which are similar to D-serine dehydratase and to "ketoacyl reductase"; the other two have no known homologies. For the open reading frame corresponding to *coaA*, there are three possible start codons; each having a possible ribosome-binding site (RBS) associated with it. The three potential *coaA* ORFs were named *coaA1*, *coaA2*, and *coaA3*, from longest to shortest.

All three potential *coaA* open reading frames were cloned along with their respective RBSs by PCR followed by ligation into expression plasmid pAN229. pAN229 is a low copy vector in *E. coli* that provides expression from the SP01 phage *P₁₅* promoter and can integrate by single crossover at *bpr* with tetracycline selection. A representative resulting plasmid, pAN281, is shown in Figure 19.

To determine if the cloned putative *coaA* ORFs actually encode a pantothenate kinase activity, several isolates of all three plasmids were transformed into the *E. coli* strain YH1, that contains the *coaA15(Ts)* allele. Transformants were streaked to plates incubated at 30° and 43°C to test for complementation of the temperature sensitive allele. All isolates of all three *coaA* variants, except for one isolate of pAN282, complemented well at 43°C, indicating that all three plasmid constructs encode an active pantothenate kinase. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the *B. subtilis yqjS* open reading frame codes for an active pantothenate kinase.

15 **EXAMPLE XIII: Deletion of the *coaA* gene from the *B. subtilis* genome**

The *coaA* gene of *B. subtilis* (*yqjS*) was deleted from the chromosome of a *B. subtilis* strain by conventional means. The majority of the *coaA* coding sequence was deleted from a plasmid clone and replaced by a chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*), while leaving approximately 1 kb of upstream and downstream sequence to allow homologous recombination within the chromosome, to give plasmid pAN296 (see Figure 17). pAN296 was then used to transform a *B. subtilis* strain (PY79), selecting for chloramphenicol resistance. The majority of transformants result from a double crossover event that effectively substitutes the *cat* gene for the *coaA* gene. The transformed strain containing the *coaA* deletion – *cat* insertion grew normally due the presence of a second *B. subtilis* pantothenate kinase encoding gene described herein.

EXAMPLE XIV: Identification and characterization of a second *B. subtilis* gene encoding pantothenate kinase activity

As described in detail in the instant specification, in order to maximize pantothenate production, it is necessary to restrict the flow of pantothenate toward Coenzyme A (CoA), for example, by reducing the activity of pantothenate kinase, the first enzyme in the pathway from pantothenate to CoA. After finding that deletion of the *coaA* gene from the chromosome of *B. subtilis* is not a lethal event (see Example XIII), it was concluded that *B. subtilis* must contain a second gene that encodes an active pantothenate kinase, since pantothenate kinase is an essential enzyme activity.

A second pantothenate kinase-encoding gene was identified by complementing the *E. coli* strain YH1 (*coaA15(Ts)*) with a *B. subtilis* gene bank and selecting for transformants that were able to grow at 43°C. Found among the transformants were two families of plasmids that had overlapping restriction maps within each family, but not
5 between the families. As expected, the restriction map of one family was identical to that predicted from the *B. subtilis* genome sequence for the homologue of the *E. coli* *coaA* gene (which we named *coaA* also, see above) and surrounding sequences. The other family had a restriction map that was completely non-overlapping with the first.

DNA sequencing of the ends of the cloned inserts from the second family
10 showed that the clones came from a region of the *B. subtilis* chromosome that includes the 3' end of the *ftsH* gene, the 5' end of the *sul* gene, and all of the *yacB*, *yacC*, *yacD*, *cysK*, *pabB*, *pabA* and *pabC* genes. None of the open reading frames of these cloned inserts showed homology to any known pantothenate kinase sequences, either prokaryotic or eukaryotic.

15 Several deletions were created through the *B. subtilis* genomic sequences in the cloned inserts. Each deletion was tested for complementation of the *E. coli* temperature sensitive pantothenate kinase. In particular, a deletion that removed all DNA between a *Stu* I site in the cloning vector and a *Swa* I site in the *yacC* gene, leaves *yacB* as the only intact open reading frame in the cloned insert (see Figure 21). This deleted plasmid still
20 complemented the *E. coli* pantothenate kinase mutant. However, another deletion that removed DNA from the *Swa* I site in *yacC* through a *Bst*1107I site in the (already truncated) *ftsH* gene, could not complement the *E. coli* pantothenate kinase mutant. From these results, it was concluded that the *yacB* open reading frame was responsible for the complementation activity. To confirm that *yacB* is a pantothenate kinase gene,
25 the *yacB* ORF plus 112 base pairs of downstream flanking sequence was amplified by PCR in two independent reactions and cloned downstream of a constitutive promote to give plasmids pAN341 and pAN342 (Figure 22). Both pAN341 and pAN342 complemented the defect in YH1 at 44°C, while a control plasmid, which has the same backbone, but expresses *panBCD* instead of *yacB* did not. This confirmed that the *yacB*
30 open reading frame was responsible for the complementation of YH1.

As such, a novel gene that encodes pantothenate kinase activity in *B. subtilis* has been discovered that is not related by homology to any previously known pantothenate kinase gene. This gene has been renamed *coaX*, as a second, alternative gene that encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the first step in the pathway from pantothenate to
35 CoaA. Deletion of *coaX* by methods described above for deleting *coaA*, in conjunction

with reduction in the activity of the CoaA enzyme, provides a means to reduce pantothenate kinase activity to the desired level.

Several homologues of the *B. subtilis* *coaX* gene were identified by homology searching of various publically available databases using the published *yacB* (*coaX*) open reading frame sequence and predicted amino acid sequence (as set forth in SEQ ID NOs:84 and 85 respectively). In two cases (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Streptomyces coelicolor*) the homologous *coaX* genes are adjacent to, or almost adjacent to, pantothenate biosynthetic genes, consistent with these homologs having a role in pantothenate metabolism. The CoaX proteins show no homology to the CoaA family of pantothenate kinases, nor to the eukaryotic family of pantothenate kinases exemplified by PanK of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

Alignment of the amino acid sequences of several bacterial CoaX homologs with the amino acid sequence predicted from translating the *B. subtilis* *yacB* ORF described in the published *B. subtilis* genome sequence revealed that the CoaX proteins from other bacteria contained additional amino acid residues at their carboxy-terminal ends. Moreover, these extensions beyond the end of the predicted amino acid for the *B. subtilis* gene product contained two relatively well conserved segments of sequence.

Translation of nucleotide sequences just downstream from the stop codon of the *B. subtilis* *yacB* ORF in a different reading frame revealed the existence of amino acid sequences very similar to the carboxy-terminal extensions of the other bacterial CoaX proteins. It is thus believed that an error exists in the published DNA sequence of the *B. subtilis* *yacB* ORF sequence that causes a frame shift leading to an artifactual downstream amino acid sequence and premature termination.

The PCR-generated sequences of *B. subtilis* *CoaX* in pAN341 and pAN342 (described above) contain enough downstream flanking sequence to encode the putative carboxy-terminal extension described above, which is consistent with the result that the clones were functional in the complementation assay. However when the 3' PCR primer was positioned to include only the shorter *yacB* ORF predicted from the published sequence, but not to include the putative carboxy-terminal extension, then the resulting plasmids, pAN329 and pAN330 (similar in structure to pAN341 and pAN342; see Figure 22), did not complement the defect in YH1. This result supports the notion that the published *yacB* coding sequence contains a frame-shift error, and that the carboxy-terminal end of CoaX is necessary for pantothenate kinase activity. The predicted correct nucleotide sequence for *B. subtilis* *coaX* is set forth as SEQ ID NO:19 and the translated amino acid sequence is set forth as SEQ ID NO:9. A multiple

sequence alignment of the CoaX amino acid sequences of *B. subtilis* and 11 homologues thereof is set forth in Figure 23.

EXAMPLE XV: Generation of mutant *coaA* genes encoding pantothenate kinase having reduced or temperature sensitive activities

This Example describes strategies for modifying the *coaA* gene (*i.e.*, by introducing point mutations) to reduce the activity of pantothenate kinase after *coaX* is deleted from the genome.

10 Cloning and sequencing of the temperature sensitive allele of the *E. coli* *coaA* gene.

Two *E. coli* strains, each exhibiting a different mutant CoaA phenotype, were obtained from the *E. coli* Genetic Stock Center. Strain DV62 contains the *coaA15(Ts)* allele, and DV79 contains the *coaA16(Fr)* mutation. DV62 is temperature sensitive at 43°C and produces a pantothenate kinase that is temperature sensitive. DV79 was
15 obtained by reversion of DV62 to temperature resistance, and it produces a temperature stable, feedback resistant pantothenate kinase activity. Since the DNA sequences of these alleles are not available in the literature, the *coaA* genes from the two mutant strains were cloned by PCR and sequenced, in addition to a *coaA* gene from a strain that is wild type at the *coaA* locus, MM294. The PCR primer at the 5' end was designed to
20 include the start codon plus four bases upstream, and added an arbitrarily chosen ribosome binding site (RBS). The three PCR generated fragments were each ligated between the *XbaI* and *BamHI* sites of pAN229 to give pAN284 (from *coaA15(Ts)*), pAN285 (from wild type *coaA*), and pAN286 (from *coaA16(Fr)*). pAN229 is a low copy *E. coli* vector that provides expression from the *P₁₅* promoter and that can integrate
25 by single crossover at *bpr* in *B. subtilis* with tetracycline selection.

All three plasmids were transformed into the *E. coli* strain YH1 for complementation testing. All three plasmids complemented the temperature sensitive *coaA* mutation in *E. coli* YH1. It is presumed that the *coaA15(Ts)* gene in pAN284 is probably significantly overexpressed relative to the normal chromosomal gene, such that
30 the overproduction compensates for the temperature sensitive defect. Complementation of a defect by overproduction is a well-documented phenomenon in *E. coli*.

The *coaA* coding regions from pAN284, 285, and 286 were subcloned into pGEM7 to give pAN306, 307, and 308, respectively, for DNA sequencing. As expected, the DNA sequence of the insert in pAN307 (from wild type *coaA*) matched
35 the *coaA* sequence from the *E. coli* genome database (GenBank™). The sequence from pAN306 contains a single base change that causes a S176L substitution (*i.e.*, a Ser →

Leu substitution in the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2). Interestingly, the DNA sequence of the pAN308 insert, derived from the feedback resistant strain, was identical to that derived from its temperature sensitive parent (represented in pAN306). This is in accord with the genetic data that indicates that the reversion of the temperature sensitive mutation occurred at a second site unlinked to the *coaA* gene.

The S176L mutation, predicted to cause the temperature sensitive defect in *E. coli* pantothenate kinase, changed a serine residue that is conserved in all known or suspected bacterial *coaA* encoded pantothenate kinases, including that of *B. subtilis* (see SEQ ID NO:3 and refer to alignment). Based on this, a serine to leucine change at the homologous residue in the *B. subtilis* pantothenate kinase is predicted to result in either a temperature sensitive enzyme or one which is less active. Accordingly, to produce a mutant *B. subtilis coaA* gene, this specific change was introduced into the *B. subtilis coaA* gene. The mutant version is installed in the chromosome of a *B. subtilis* strain deleted for *coaX*, for example, and the recombinant microorganism is checked for temperature sensitivity (e.g., reduced growth at 43°C). The mutation is then installed into a pantothenate overproducing strain, preferably a strain deleted for the above mentioned *coaX* gene by standard methods to give strains favorable for pantothenate production in *B. subtilis*, i.e., a strain that has reduced pantothenate kinase activity under typical fermentation conditions.

Additional *coaA* point mutations resulting in reduced pantothenate kinase activity

Of course it is expected that many other point mutations or combinations of more than one point mutation in *B. subtilis coaA* will also lead to reduced activity. Appropriate mutations can be generated by mutagenic polymerase chain reaction and *in vitro* recombination, and identified by screening for alleles that poorly complement the *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* mutant. An example of such a mutation of this type is a tyrosine to histidine substitution at amino acid 181 of *B. subtilis coaA*, generated by mutagenic polymerase chain reaction (see SEQ ID NO:3 and first line of the alignment of Figure 24).

Isolate pAN282A was derived from the middle-sized *B. subtilis coaA* open reading frame described in Example XII. pAN282A complemented the *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* mutant very poorly, but nonetheless at a level that was detectable above background. As was done for the *E. coli coaA* clones, the open reading frame from pAN282A was subcloned into pGEM7 to give pAN303. The DNA sequence of the insert in pAN303 showed a single base change that led to a tyrosine to histidine amino

acid change at the tyrosine corresponding to Y181 of SEQ ID NO:3. This tyrosine residue is conserved in all bacterial *coaA* genes/homologues present in GenBank (Figure 24). This tyrosine residue and the serine that is altered in the *E. coli* temperature sensitive pantothenate kinase described above are separated by only three amino acid residues in a region which is highly conserved in bacterial pantothenate kinases whereas the DNA sequence of a second isolate of the middle-sized open reading frame, from pAN282B, was identical to the wild type sequence from the *B. subtilis* genome sequencing project. The single base change found in pAN303 probably occurred during PCR amplification of the *coaA* gene. If this variant of *coaA2* has sufficient residual biological activity in *B. subtilis*, it may be useful in the future for providing reduced pantothenate kinase activity.

A preferred plasmid that can serve as a basis for mutagenizing the *coaA* open reading frame is pAN294 (see *e.g.*, Figure 25 and Example XII). Briefly, mutagenic PCR is performed using pAN294 as a template and variants of *coaA* having reduced pantothenate kinase activity are screened as described above. Alternatively, mutations such as the one isolated in pAN282A can be installed into pAN294. The desired mutation is then introduced into the chromosome of a *B. subtilis* strain by transformation with the appropriate pAN294 derivative and selected for chloramphenicol resistance at 5 mg/L. Among the resulting transformants will be isolates that contain the desired mutation.

In a similar fashion, mutations that reduce the activity of the CoaX enzyme can be generated and identified, and such mutations used for optimizing pantothenate production by reducing CoA production as described above.

25 **EXAMPLE XVI: Deleting the second pantothenate kinase gene, *coaX* gene from *B. subtilis***

With the knowledge gained above concerning the existence and nature of *coaX*, one can create a deletion of the *coaX* open reading frame from the *B. subtilis* chromosome that will remove the encoded activity, and that will not adversely affect the expression of the genes downstream from *coaX*. In such a deleted strain, the *coaA* gene will be the only gene that encodes pantothenate kinase.

To delete the *coaX* gene from *B. subtilis*, plasmid pAN336 (SEQ ID NO:92), which contains upstream and downstream homology for double-crossover, was constructed with a kanamycin resistance gene replacing most of the *coaX* ORF (Figure 26). Strain PY79 was transformed to kanamycin resistance by pAN336, and an isolate
5 confirmed to have resulted from a double crossover by PCR was named PA876. As predicted, deletion of *coaX* by itself is not lethal for *B. subtilis*. Furthermore, chromosomal DNA from PA876 would not transform competent PA861 (PY79 Δ *coaA* ::*cat*) to kanamycin resistance. These results indicate that it is the combination of Δ *coaA* ::*cat* and Δ *coaX* ::*kan* that is lethal for *B. subtilis*, confirming that *B. subtilis*
10 contains two unlinked genes that encode pantothenate kanase, *coaA* and *coaX*, and that either gene alone is capable of supplying sufficient pantothenate kinase for a normal rate of growth.

**EXAMPLE XVII: Construction of a plasmid designed to allow directed
15 mutagenesis of the *B. subtilis coaA* gene**

In order to easily introduce mutated *coaA* genes into the *B. subtilis* chromosome, it was necessary to install an antibiotic resistance gene adjacent to the *coaA* gene. This was accomplished by joining together in the vector pGEM5 three DNA fragments: (1) a 3.4 kb DNA sequence containing 2.5 kb of genomic sequence upstream from *coaA* and
20 the *coaA* open reading frame(s); (2) a 1.1 kb DNA sequence containing a chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*); and (3) a 1.4 kb DNA sequence comprising a region downstream from the operon that contains *coaA*. The resulting plasmid, named pAN294, effectively replaces the open reading frame *yqjT* (the open reading frame just downstream from *coaA*) with the *cat* gene, with enough homology flanking both sides of
25 the *cat* gene to allow double recombination into the *B. subtilis* chromosome (Figure 25). pAN294 was transformed into *B. subtilis* strain PY79, selecting for chloramphenicol resistance at 5 mg/l to give strains PA836 and PA837, which are presumably identical. PA836 and 837 were checked by diagnostic PCR to show that the *cat* gene had
30 integrated by double crossover, as opposed to single crossover. PA836 and PA837 grow normally, leading to the conclusion that the open reading frame *yqjT* is not essential (i.e., the *yqjT* open reading frame could be deleted from strains PA836 and PA837 with no significant effect on growth or pantothenate production). Thus, variant alleles (i.e., mutations) of the *coaA* gene can be introduced into pAN294 and the resulting plasmids can be used to introduce the variant alleles into the chromosome of, for example, a *B.*
35 *subtilis* strain.

EXAMPLE XVIII: Generation of mutant *coaX* genes encoding pantothenate kinase having reduced or temperature sensitive activities

Mutant *coaX* genes are generated by introducing point mutations into the gene and testing the resulting mutants for the ability to complement the *E. coli* YH1 strain as described in Example XII. Preferred mutations in the *coaX* gene sequences are those that encode a substitution of a residue conserved among CoaX sequences from a variety of bacterial sources (*e.g.*, a conserved residue set forth in Figure 23). Alternatively, random mutations in the *coaX* gene sequence are generated by mutagenic PCR and *in vitro* recombination and identified by screening for alleles that poorly complement the *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* mutant.

Mutants so generated (*i.e.*, mutants having reduced *coaX* activity) can be further engineered such that the endogenous *coaA* gene is deleted (as described in Example XIII). CoaX reduced-activity mutants can also be further engineered to contain reduced-activity CoaA gene products as described in Example XV.

EXAMPLE XIX: Enhanced Production of Panto-Compounds Using Bacteria Having Deletions in One or More Pantothenate Biosynthetic Enzymes

If the desired panto-compound is not pantothenate, then an appropriate deletion of one or more of the pantothenate biosynthetic genes from a pantothenate overproducing strain will provide a strain that produces said desired panto-compound. In this example, the desired panto-compound is pantoate. Starting with, for example, strain PA236, PA313 or PA824 either one or both of the *panC* and *panD* genes is deleted. In another example, ketopantoate is the desired panto-compound. Starting with, for example strain PA244, PA245 or PA824 one, two or all of the *ilvC*, *panE1*, *panC* and *panD* genes are deleted from the starting strain. If β -alanine is the desired panto-compound, then *panB* and *panC* can be deleted, preferably in a fashion that leaves an in frame fusion of a small portion of the 5' end of *panB* with a small portion of the 3' end of *panC*, from the strain PA221, PA235, PA245, or PA313. In all of the above-mentioned examples, the panto-compound producing strain will be a pantothenate auxotroph. Accordingly, the growth medium requires sufficient pantothenate for adequate growth. Vectors designed to overexpress *panD* as described above are then transformed into the above strains to further enhance β -alanine production.

The above-mentioned deletions are accomplished by methods well-known to those skilled in the art, for example, by insertion of an antibiotic resistance gene and removing sufficient sequence from the target gene(s) to inactivate said target gene(s).

Alternatively, removal of targeted sequences is accomplished without simultaneous introduction of an antibiotic resistance gene in said target gene and then introduced by congression (co-transformation with any other appropriate selectable DNA sequence) followed by screening for the loss of function of said target gene by replica plating.

5

Table 24 : Strains (and corresponding phenotypes) for panto-compound production

Name	Pheno type	Drug resist.	<i>panBCD</i> locus	<i>panE</i> locus	<i>ilvD</i> locus	<i>amyE</i> locus	<i>bpr</i> locus	Parent
PA221	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>					
PA222			<i>P₁₅ panBCD</i>					RL-1
PA235			<i>P26panBCD</i>					
PA236			<i>P₂₆ panBCD</i>	<i>P₂₆ panE1</i>				PA221
PA327	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>				PA221
PA328	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>				PA235
PA340	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA327
PA342	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA328
PA354	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA342
PA365	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA354
PA374	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA340
PA377	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA374
PA401	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>				<i>P26panD423</i>	PA221
PA402	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>				<i>P26panD428</i>	PA221
PA403	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>				<i>P26panD429</i>	PA221
PA404	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA340
PA405	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA342
PA651	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBC*D</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA374
PA284		Spc, Tet	<i>P26'panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA377

Equivalents Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no

10 more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

What is claimed:

1. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising culturing a microorganism which overexpresses at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the microorganism overexpresses at least one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.
3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme is selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylase and ketopantoate reductase.
4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the microorganism overexpresses at least two pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes.
5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the microorganism overexpresses at least three pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes.
6. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the panto-compound is selected from the group consisting of pantothenate, pantoate, ketopantoate and β -alanine.
7. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising culturing a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the panto-compound is pantothenate or pantoate.
9. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein the ketopantoate reductase is bacterial-derived.
10. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein the ketopantoate reductase is derived from *Bacillus*.

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11. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein the ketopantoate reductase is derived from *Bacillus subtilis*.

12. The method of any one of claims 7 to 11, wherein the KPAR-O
5 microorganism further overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme in addition to overexpressing ketopantoate reductase.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the KPAR-O microorganism further overexpresses at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate
10 synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase.

14. A method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway under conditions
15 such that pantothenate is produced.

15. A method of producing at least 2 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that
20 pantothenate is produced.

16. A method of producing at least 2 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed comprising culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such
25 that pantothenate is produced.

17. A method of producing at least 30 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that
30 pantothenate is produced.

18. A method of producing at least 30 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed comprising culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such
35 that pantothenate is produced.

19. A β -alanine independent high yield production method for producing pantothenate comprising culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a significantly high yield.

5 20. The method of any one of claims 14 to 19, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvBN* nucleic acid sequence or an *alsS* sequence.

21. The method of any one of claims 14 to 19, wherein the microorganism
10 overexpresses acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvC* nucleic acid sequence.

22. The method of any one of claims 14 to 19, wherein the microorganism
15 overexpresses dihydroxyacid dehydratase or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence.

23. The method of any one of claims 19 to 22, wherein the microorganism overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase or is transformed with a vector comprising a
20 *panD* nucleic acid sequence.

24. The method of any one of claims 14 to 23, wherein the microorganism further has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway.

25. The method of any one of claims 14 to 24, wherein the microorganism
25 further has at least one mutant gene selected from the group consisting of a mutant *avtA* gene, a mutant *ilvE* gene, a mutant *ansB* gene and a mutant *alsD* gene.

26. The method of claim 24, wherein the microorganism overexpresses any
30 of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase.

27. The method of claim 24 or 26, wherein the microorganism is transformed
with a vector comprising a *panBCD* nucleic acid sequence or a vector comprising a
35 *panE1* nucleic acid sequence.

28. The method of any one of claims 14 to 16 and 19 to 27, wherein pantothenate is produced at a level selected from the group consisting of a level greater than 10g/L, a level greater than 20g/L and a level greater than 40g/L.
- 5 29. The method of claim 20, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvBN* nucleic acid sequence or an *alsS* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.
- 10 30. The method of claim 21, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvC* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.
31. The method of claim 22, wherein the microorganism overexpresses
15 dihydroxyacid dehydratase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.
32. The method of claim 23, wherein the microorganism overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector
20 comprising a *panD* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.
33. The method of claim 24 or 26, wherein the microorganism overexpresses any of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase derived from *Bacillus*.
25
34. The method of claim 27, wherein the vector comprises a *panBCD* nucleic acid sequence or a *panE1* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.
35. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising contacting a
30 composition comprising at least one pantothenate biosynthesis pathway precursor or isoleucine-valine biosynthesis pathway precursor with at least one isolated *Bacillus* enzyme selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase, under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced.
35

36. A method of producing β -alanine comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that β -alanine is produced.

5 37. The method of claim 36, wherein the A α D-O microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase.

10 38. A method of producing β -alanine comprising contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that β -alanine is produced.

15 39. A method for enhancing production of a panto-compound comprising culturing a mutant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene under conditions such that the panto-compound production is enhanced.

20 40. The method of claim 39, wherein said recombinant microorganism has a mutant *coaA* gene.

41. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising a pantothenate kinase mutant microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced at a significantly high yield.

25 42. The method of claim 41, wherein said mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaA* gene.

30 43. The method of claim 41, wherein said mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaX* gene.

44. The method of claim 41, where said mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaA* and *coaX* gene.

35 45. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said panto-compound is selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate, pantoate or pantothenate.

46. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said panto-compound is pantothenate.

47. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said panto-compound is produced at a level selected from the group consisting of a level greater than 10g/L, a level greater than 20g/L and a level greater than 40g/L.

48. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said recombinant microorganism further has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway or further has a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

49. The method of claim any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said recombinant microorganism further overexpresses *panD* and *panE*.

50. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said recombinant microorganism further has at least one mutant gene selected from the group consisting of a mutant *avtA* gene, a mutant *ilvE* gene, a mutant *ansB* gene and a mutant *alsD* gene.

51. A method for enhancing production of a panto-compound comprising culturing a microorganism that has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and that also has a mutation that results in reduced pantothenate kinase activity under conditions such that the panto-compound production is enhanced.

52. A method for identifying compounds which modulate pantothenate kinase activity comprising contacting a recombinant cell expressing pantothenate kinase encoded by the *coaX* gene with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate pantothenate kinase activity in said cell.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein said cell further comprises a mutant *coaA* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase having reduced activity.

54. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51, wherein the microorganism is Gram positive.

55. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51, wherein the microorganism is Gram negative.

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56. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51, wherein the microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*.

5 57. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51 and 54 to 56, wherein the microorganism is of the genus *Bacillus*.

58. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51 and 54 to 57, wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis*.

10

59. The method of any one of claims 1 to 13, 35, 39 to 51 and 54 to 58, further comprising recovering the panto-compound.

60. The method of any one of claims 14 to 34 and 54 to 58, further
15 comprising recovering the pantothenate.

61. The method of any one of claims 1 to 14, 35, 39 to 46, 48 to 51 and 54 to 59, wherein the panto-compound is produced at a level greater than 2 g/L.

20 62. A recombinant microorganism which overexpresses at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.

63. The recombinant microorganism of claim 62, which overexpresses at least one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.

25

64. The recombinant microorganism of claim 62 or 63, wherein the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme is selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylase and ketopantoate reductase.

30

65. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 62 to 64, wherein the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme is ketopantoate reductase.

66. A recombinant microorganism which overexpresses aspartate- α -
35 decarboxylase and has a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

67. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene, said mutant *coaX* gene encoding reduced pantothenate kinase activity in said microorganism.

68. The recombinant microorganism of claim 67 further having a mutant
5 *coaA* gene, said mutant *coaA* gene encoding reduced pantothenate kinase activity in said microorganism.

69. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene and optionally
having a mutant *coaA* gene, said mutant microorganism having reduced pantothenate
10 kinase activity as compared to a microorganism having wild-type *coaA* and *coaX* genes.

70. A recombinant microorganism comprising a vector comprising an
isolated *coaX* gene.

15 71. A recombinant microorganism that overproduces a panto-compound, the microorganism having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and having at least one mutation that results in a decrease in the capacity of the microorganism to synthesize Coenzyme A (CoA).

20 72. The recombinant microorganism of claim 71, having at least one mutation that results in a reduced level of pantothenate kinase activity.

73. The recombinant microorganism of claim 72, having a mutation in a
coaA gene, or homologue thereof, that results in a reduced level of CoaA enzyme
25 activity.

74. The recombinant microorganism of claim 72, having a mutation in a
coaX gene, or homologue thereof, that results in a reduced level of CoaX enzyme
activity.

30 75. The recombinant microorganism of claim 72, having a mutation in a *coaA* gene, or homologue thereof, and having a mutation in a *coaX* gene, or homologue thereof, the mutations resulting in reduced levels of CoaA enzyme activity and reduced CoaX enzyme activity.

35 76. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 66 to 70 which further has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway.

77. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 62 to 65 and 67 to 75, further having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

5 78. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 62 to 77, which is Gram positive.

79. The recombinant microorganism of claim 78 belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*,
10 *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*.

80. The recombinant microorganism of claim 79 belonging to the genus *Bacillus*.

15 81. The recombinant microorganism of claim 80 which is *Bacillus subtilis*.

82. A recombinant microorganism selected from the group consisting of PA221, PA235, PA236, PA313, PA410, PA402, PA403, PA411, PA412, PA413, PA303, PA327, PA328, PA401, PA340, PA342, PA404, PA405, PA374, PA354,
20 PA365, PA377, PA651 and PA824.

83. A recombinant vector for use in the production of panto-compounds comprising a nucleic acid sequence which encodes at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme operably linked to regulatory sequences.

25

84. The vector of claim 83, comprising a nucleic acid sequence which encodes at least one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.

85. The vector of claim 84, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes at
30 least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylase and ketopantoate reductase.

86. A recombinant vector comprising at least one nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27,
35 SEQ ID NO:29 and SEQ ID NO:59.

- 110 -

87. The vector of claim 84, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes ketopantoate reductase.

88. A vector comprising a mutant *coaX* gene, said mutant encoding a
5 pantothenate kinase enzyme having reduced activity.

89. A vector comprising an isolated *coaX* gene.

90. A vector comprising an isolated *Bacillus coaX* gene.

10

91. A vector comprising an isolated *Bacillus subtilis coaX* gene.

92. The vector of any one of claims 86 and 89 to 91, which further comprises regulatory sequences.

15

93. The vector of any one of claims 83 to 85, 87 and 92, wherein the regulatory sequences comprise a constitutively active promoter.

94. The vector of claim 93, wherein the constitutively active promoter
20 comprises P_{veg} (SEQ ID NO:41), P_{15} (SEQ ID NO:39) or P_{26} (SEQ ID NO:40) sequences.

95. The vector of claim 83, wherein the regulatory sequences comprise at least one artificial ribosome binding site (RBS).

25

96. The vector of claim 95, wherein the artificial RBS comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:49, SEQ ID NO:50, SEQ ID NO:51, SEQ ID NO:52, SEQ ID NO:53, SEQ ID NO:54, SEQ ID NO:55, SEQ ID NO:56 and SEQ ID NO:57.

30

97. A vector selected from the group consisting of pAN004, pAN005, pAN006, pAN236, pAN423, pAN428, pAN429, pAN441, pAN442, pAN443, pAN251, pAN267, pAN256, pAN257, pAN263, pAN240, pAN294, pAN296, pAN336, pAN341 and pAN342.

35

98. A recombinant microorganism comprising the vector of claim 86 or 93.

- 111 -

99. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic gene.

100. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 99 which encodes at least
5 one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic gene.

101. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 99 or 100 which encodes ketopantoate reductase.

102. An isolated *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme polypeptide.

103. An isolated *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme polypeptide.

104. An isolated *Bacillus* ketopantoate reductase polypeptide.

105. An isolated *Bacillus subtilis* ketopantoate reductase polypeptide.

106. An isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase polypeptide.

20

107. An isolated *Bacillus subtilis* aspartate- α -decarboxylase polypeptide.

108. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a mutant *coaX* gene.

109. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a *coaX* gene.

25

110. An isolated pantothenate kinase protein encoded by a *coaX* gene.

FIG.1

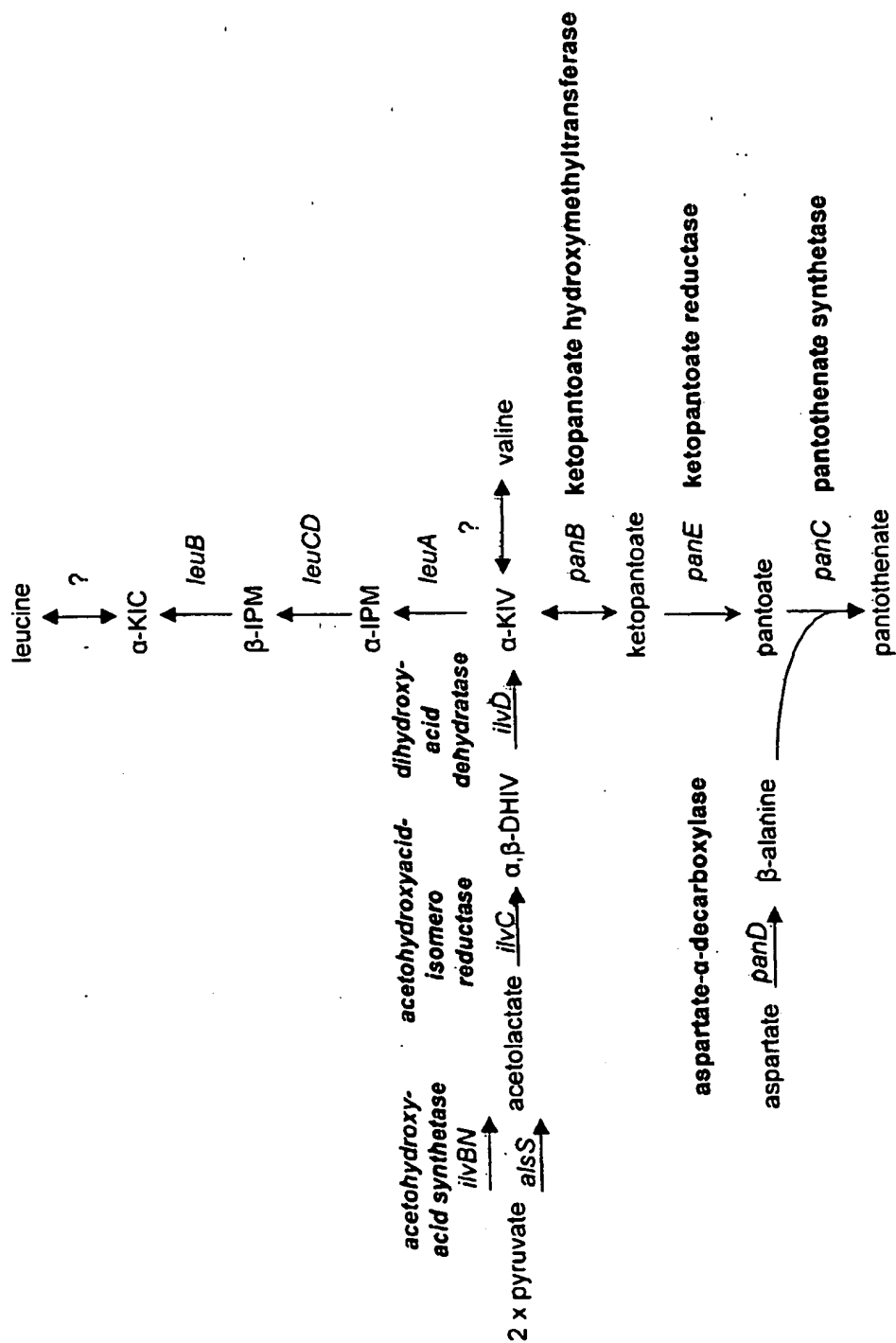


Figure 2. Plasmid pAN240, containing sequences ligated upstream of the P_{26} panBCD cassette, equivalent to the integrated version in strain PA221.

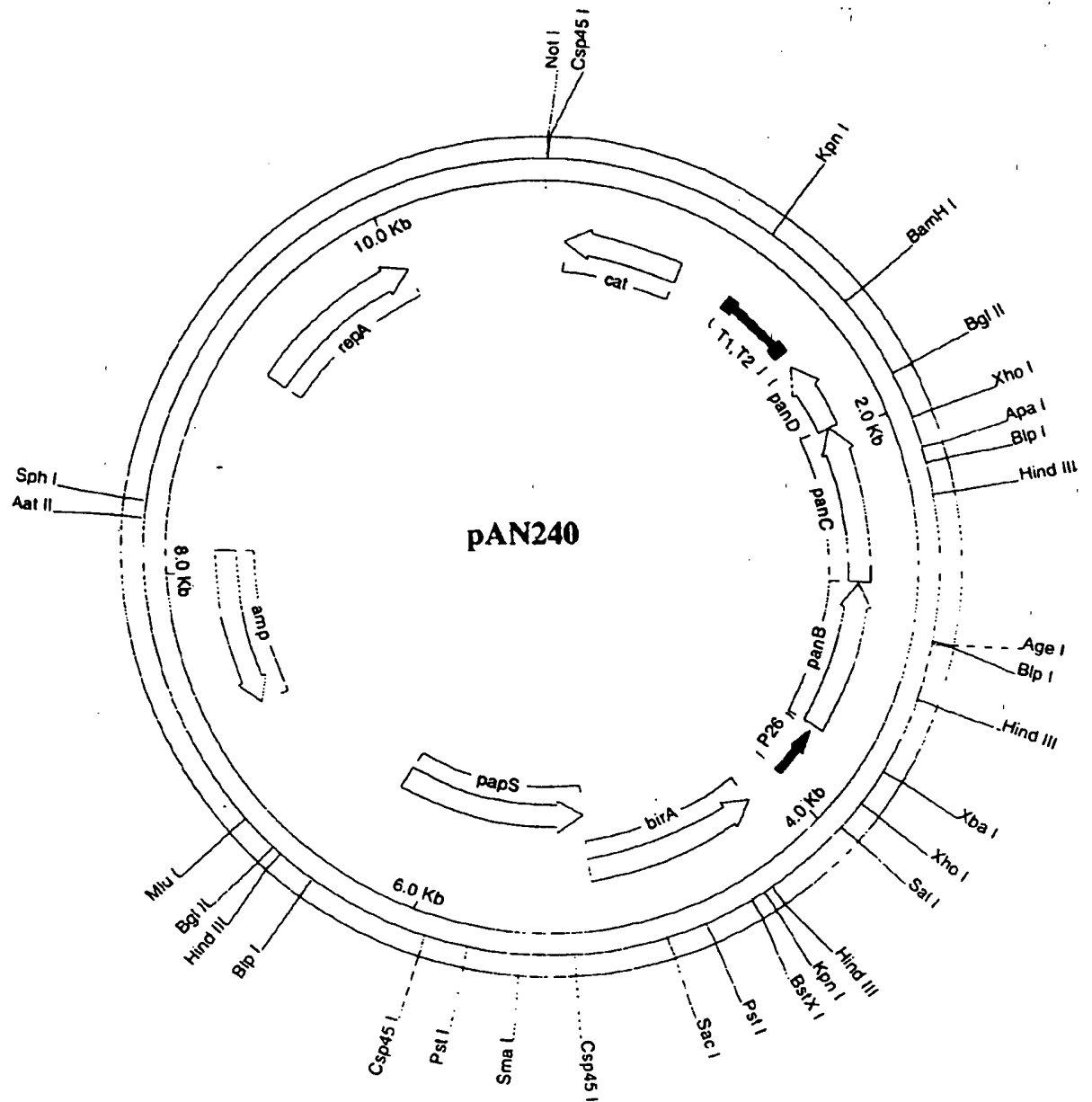


Figure 3A Plasmid pAN004, containing the panBCD operon expressed from P26 and RBS1.

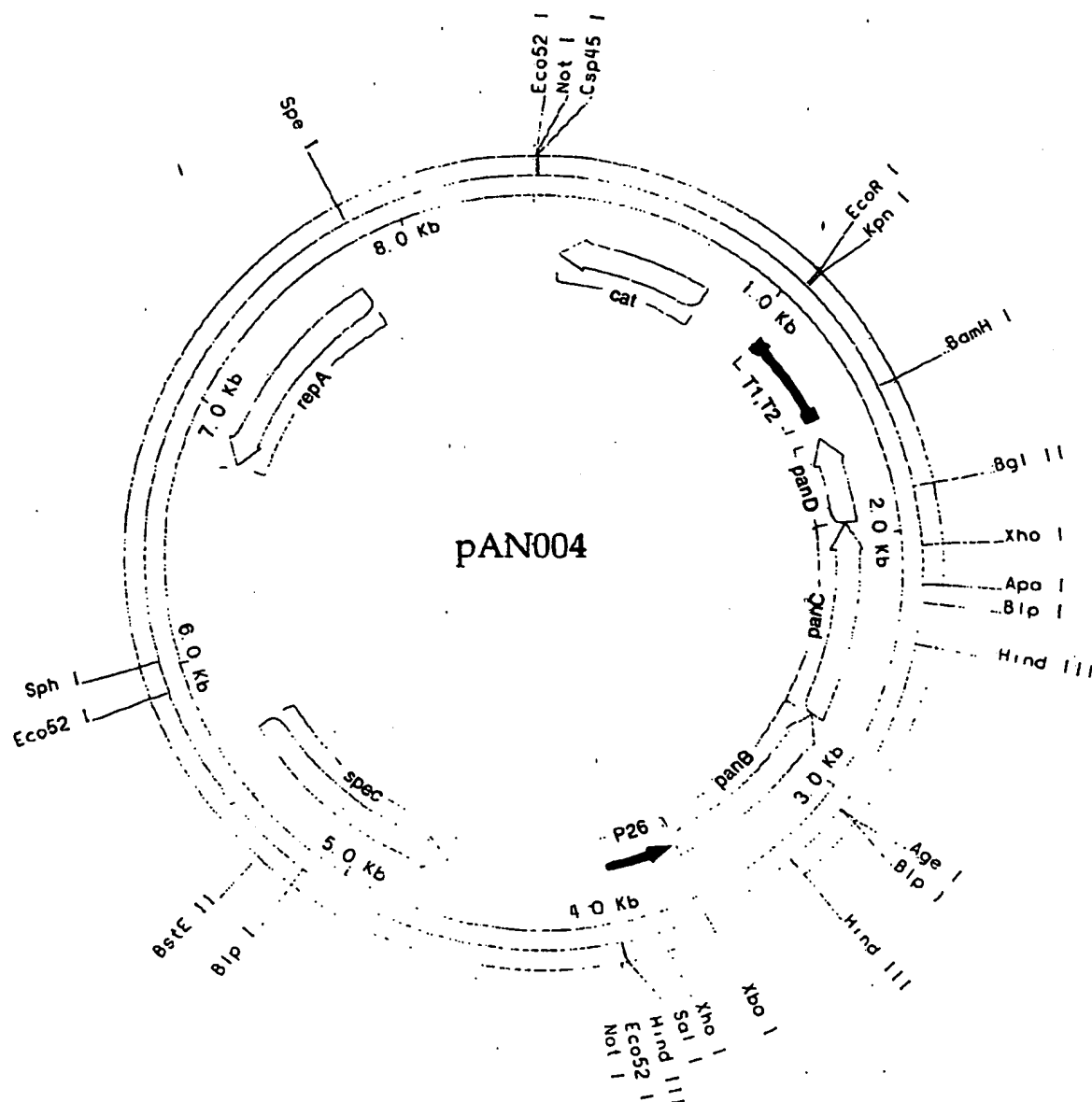


Figure 3 Plasmid pAN006, containing the panBCD operon expressed from P26 and RBS2.

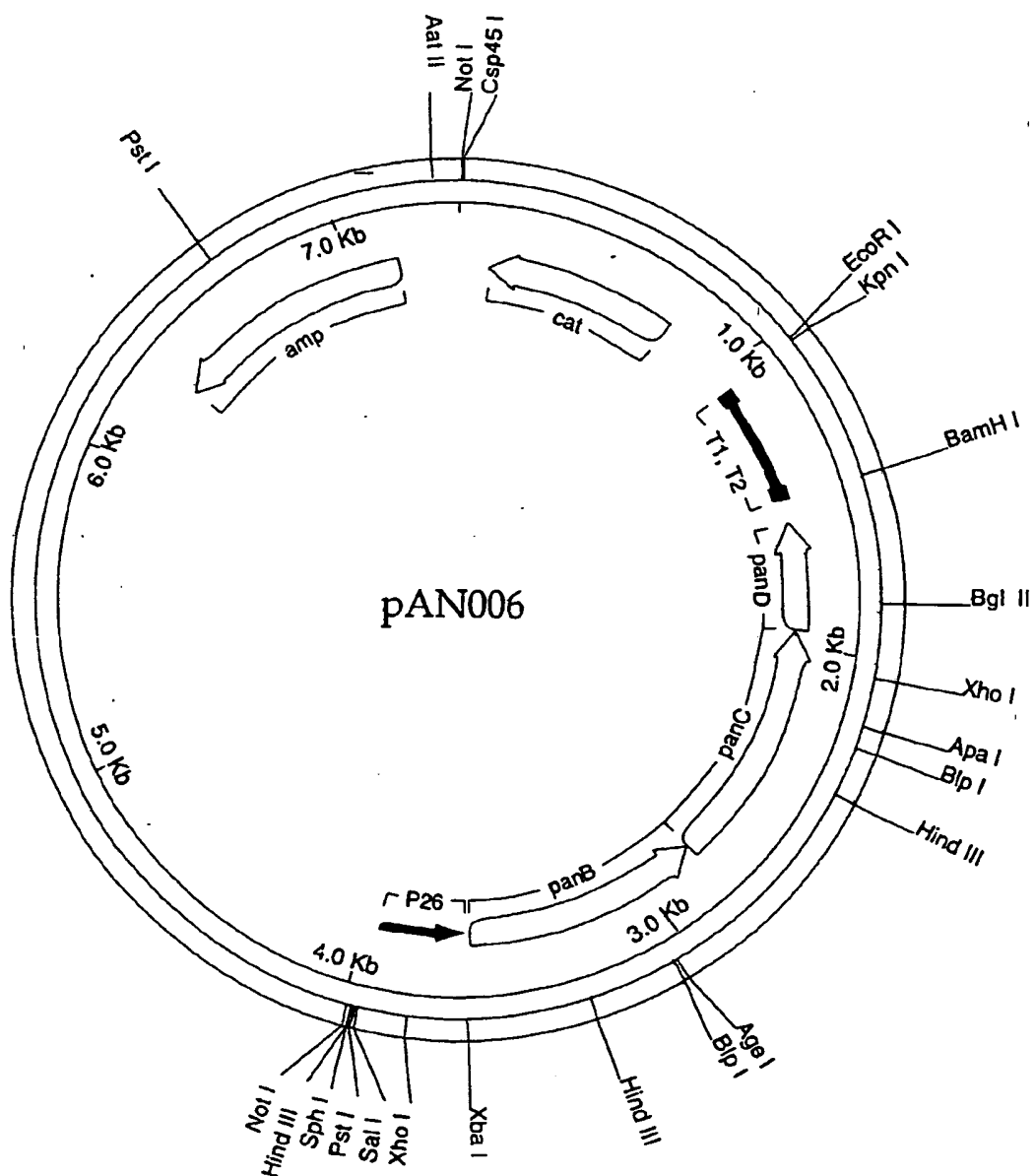


Figure 4 Plasmid pAN236, containing an integratable and amplifiable P26-RBS2-panE1 expression cassette.

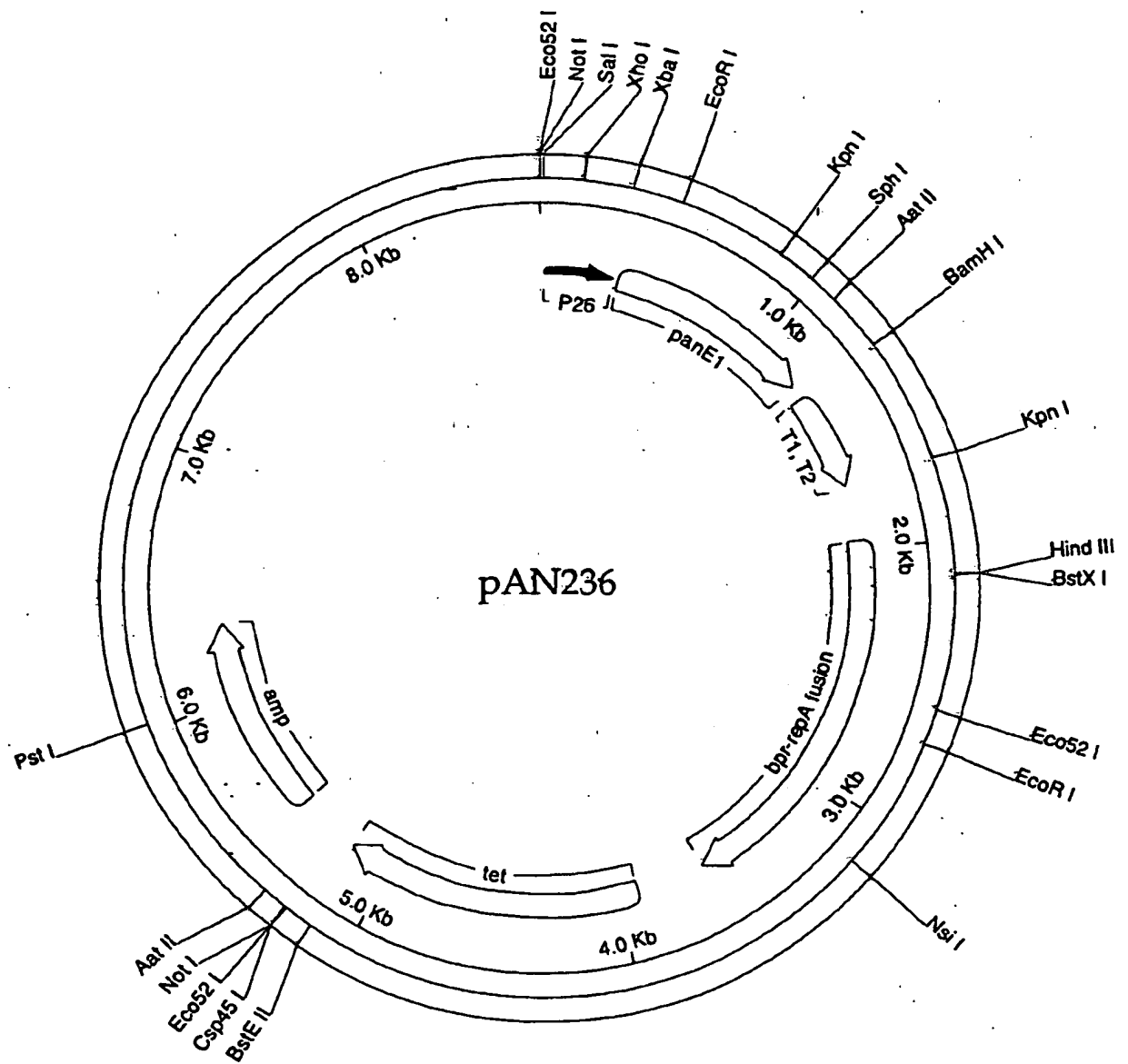


Figure 5 Construction of pAN423

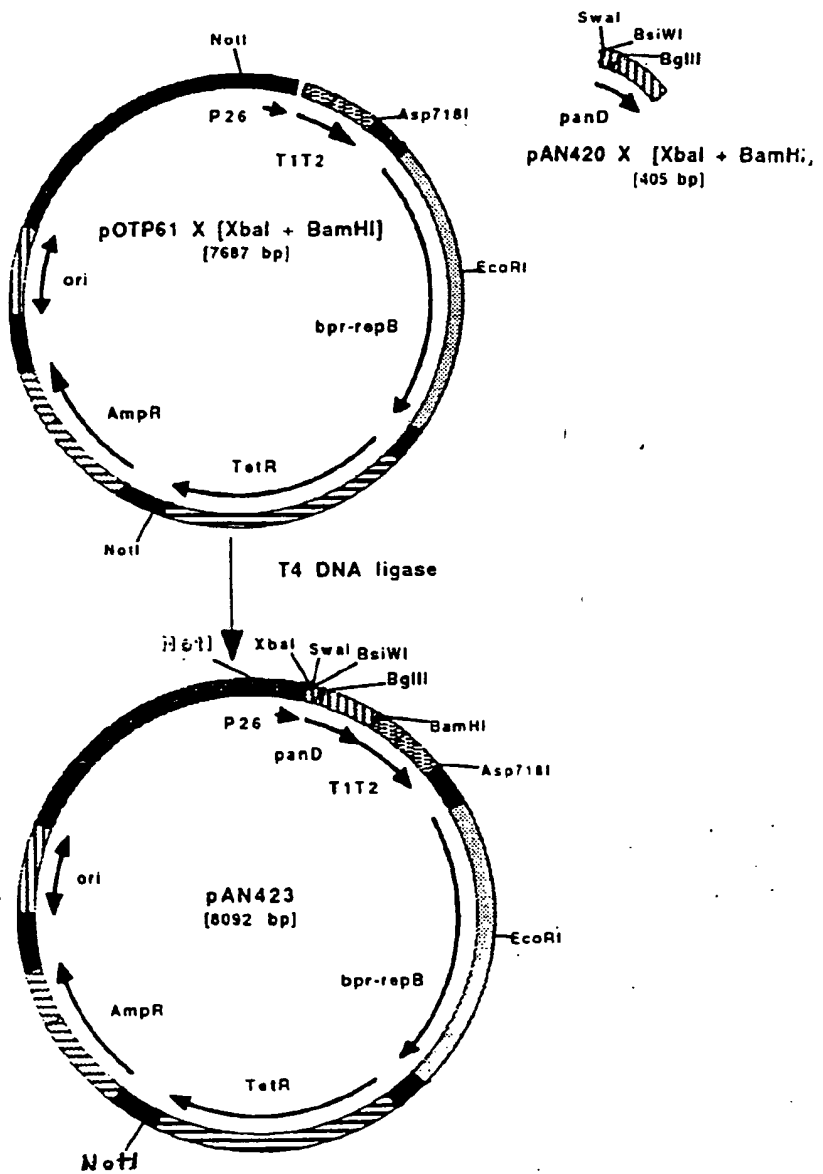


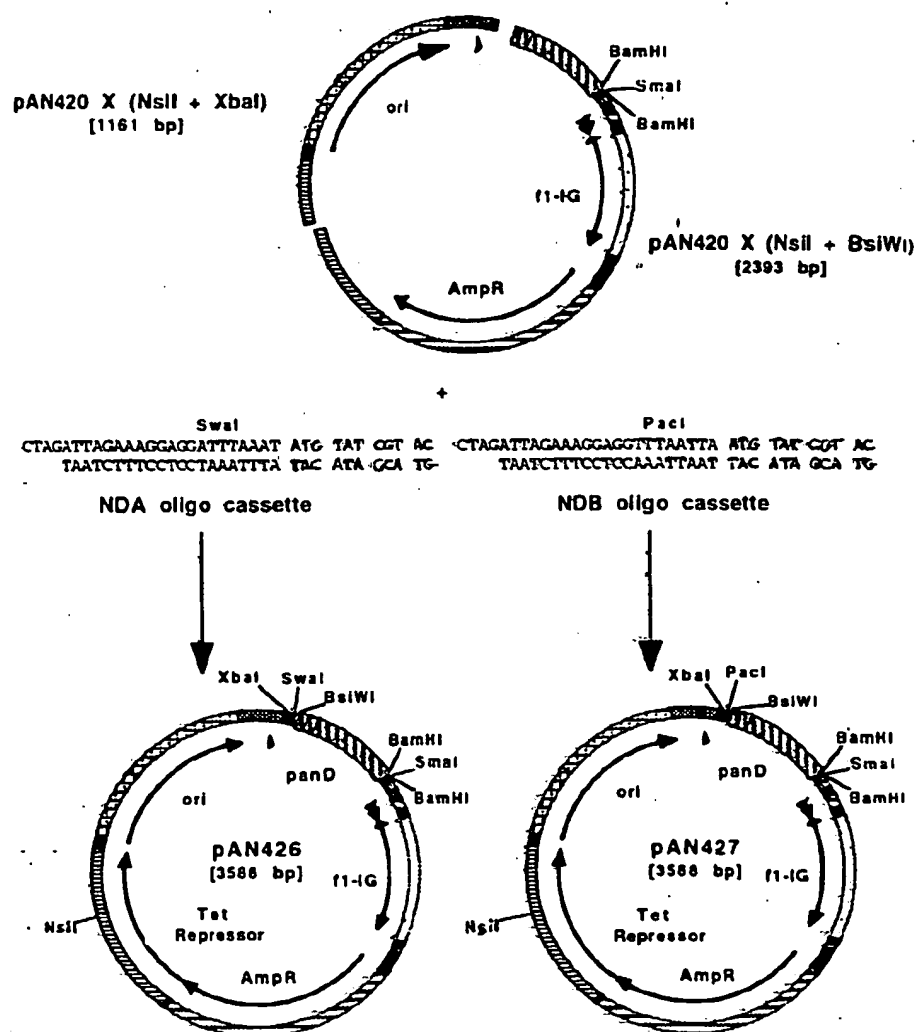
Figure 6 Construction of pAN426 and pAN427.

Figure 7 Construction of pAN428 and pAN429.

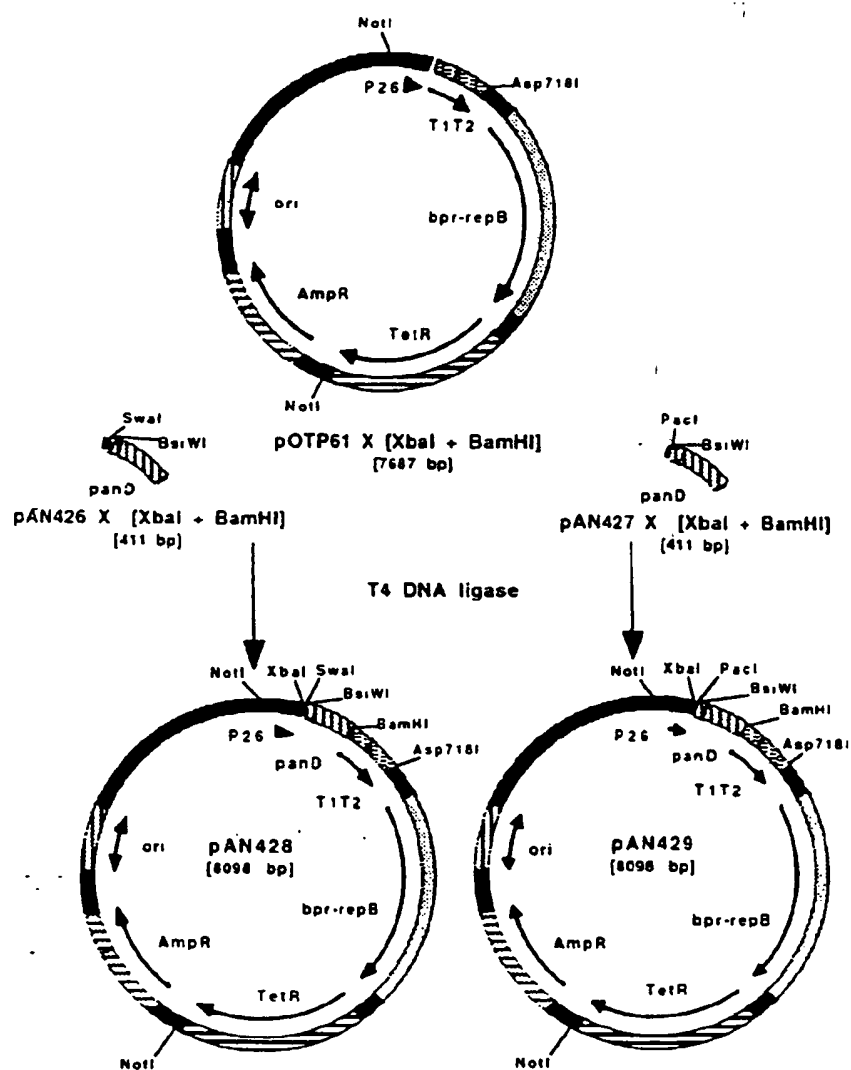


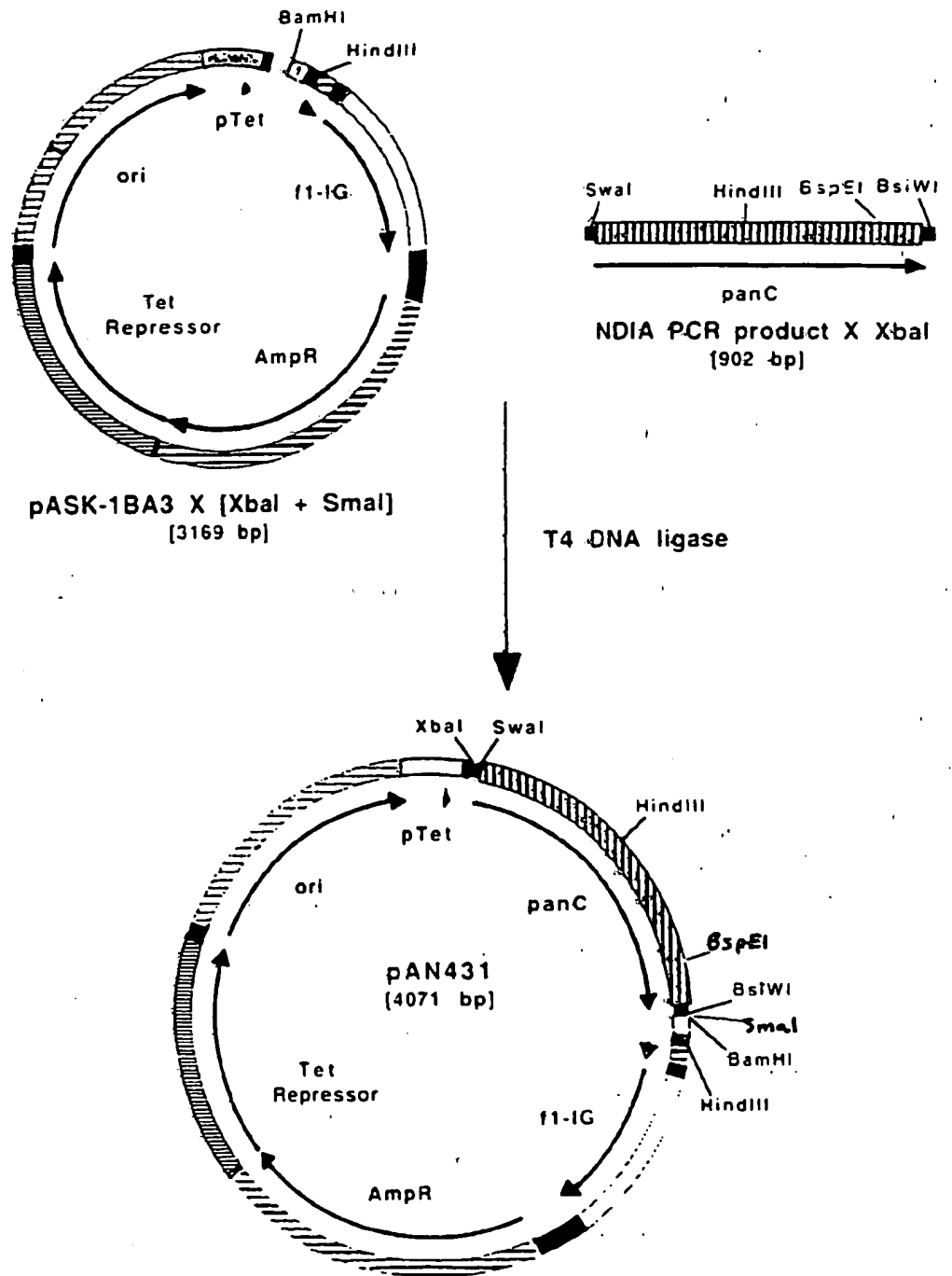
Figure 8. Construction of pAN431.

Figure 9. Construction of pAN441.

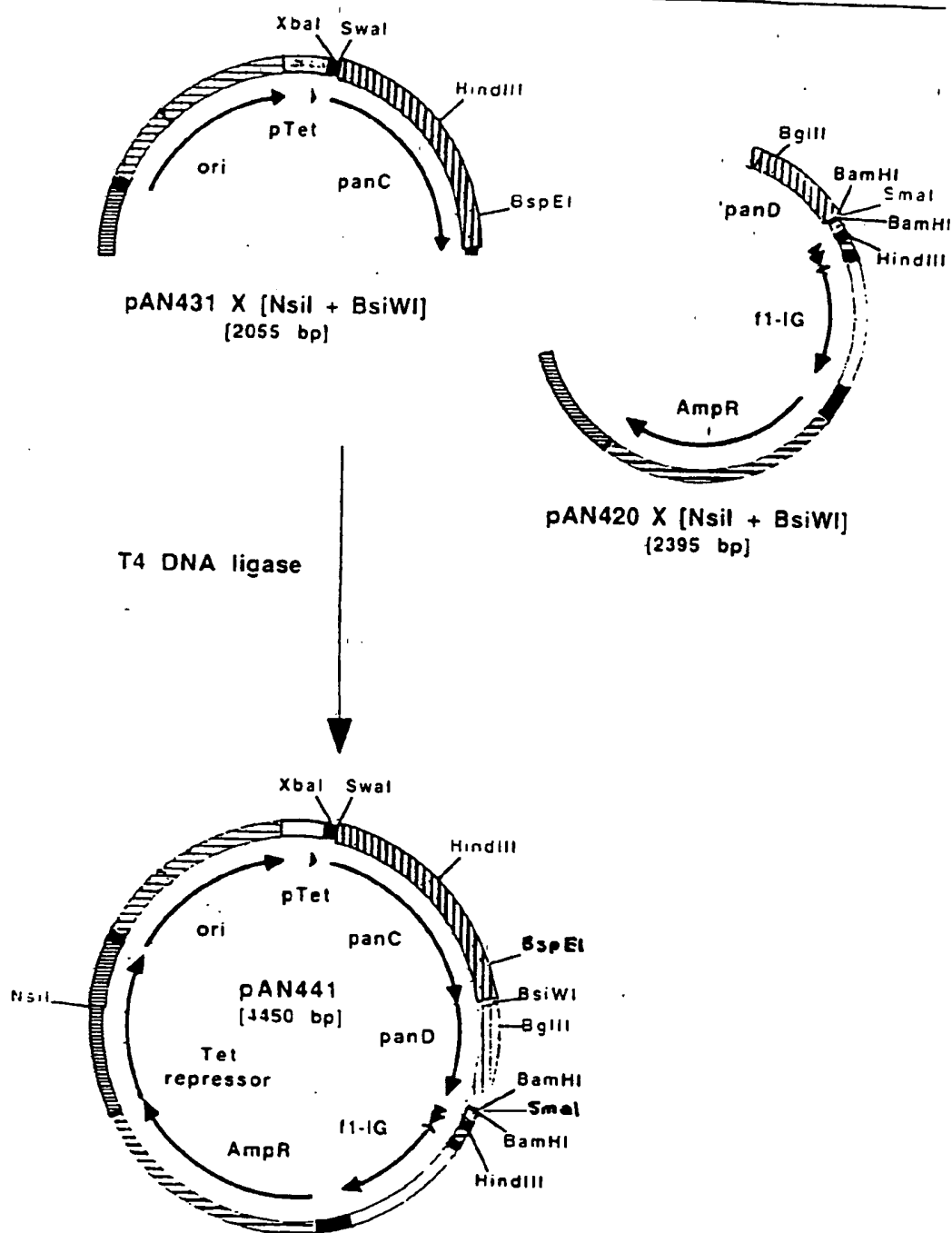


Figure 10. Construction of pAN440.

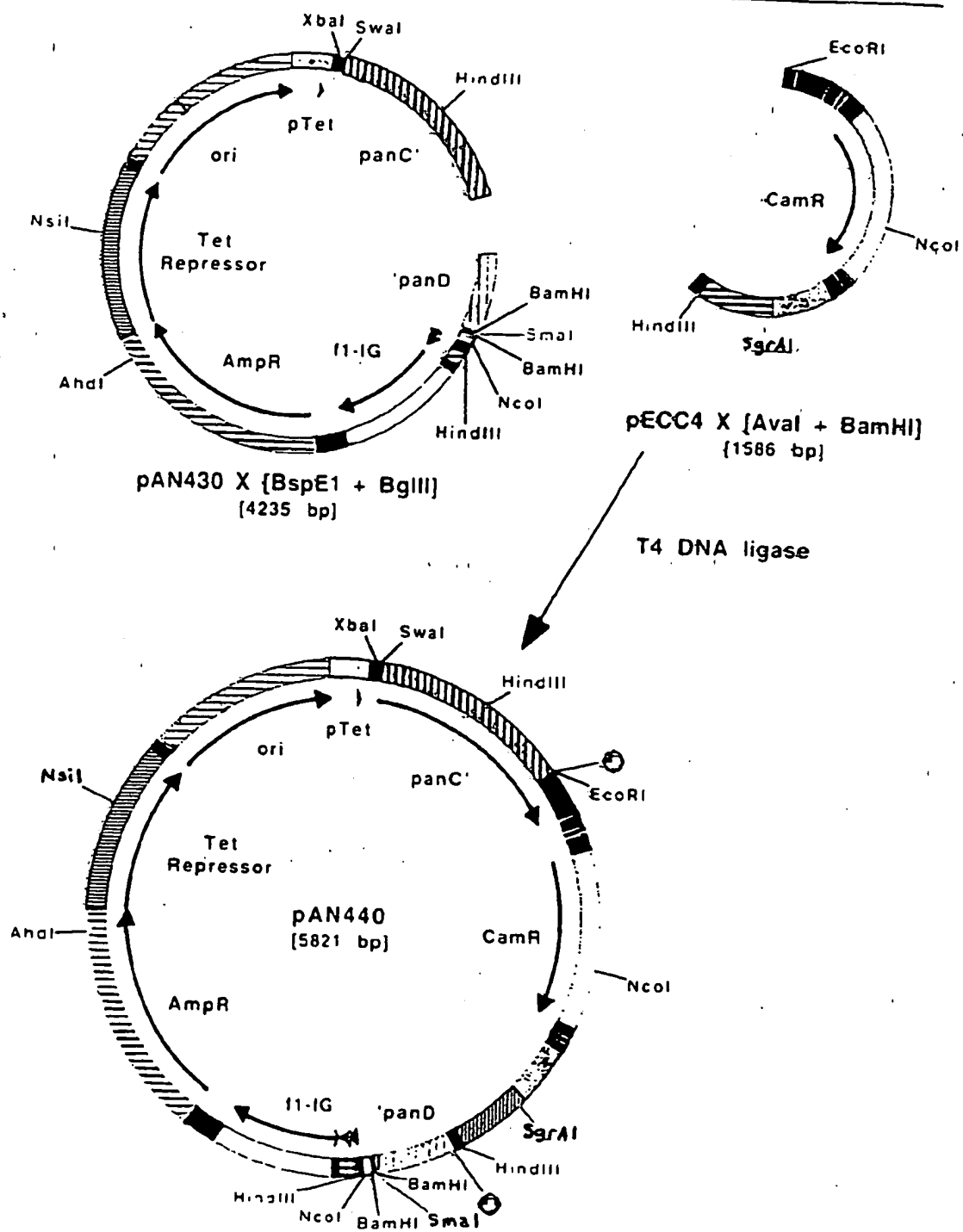


Figure 1| Structure of pAN251, a plasmid designed to integrate a single copy of P₂₆ panE1 at the panE1 locus by double crossover.

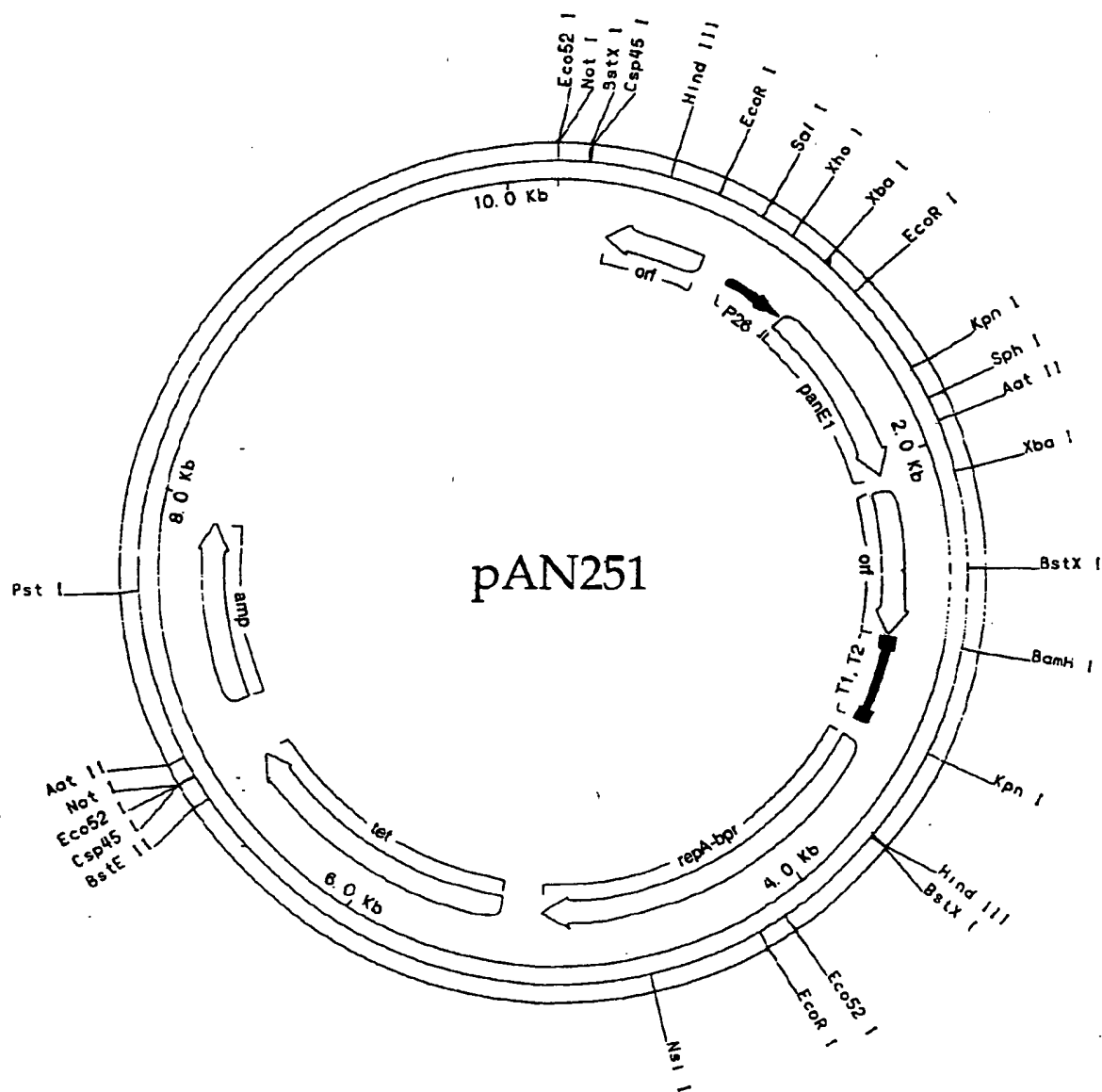


Figure 12 Structure of pAN267, a plasmid designed to stably integrate a P₂₆ ilvBNC cassette at the amyE locus.

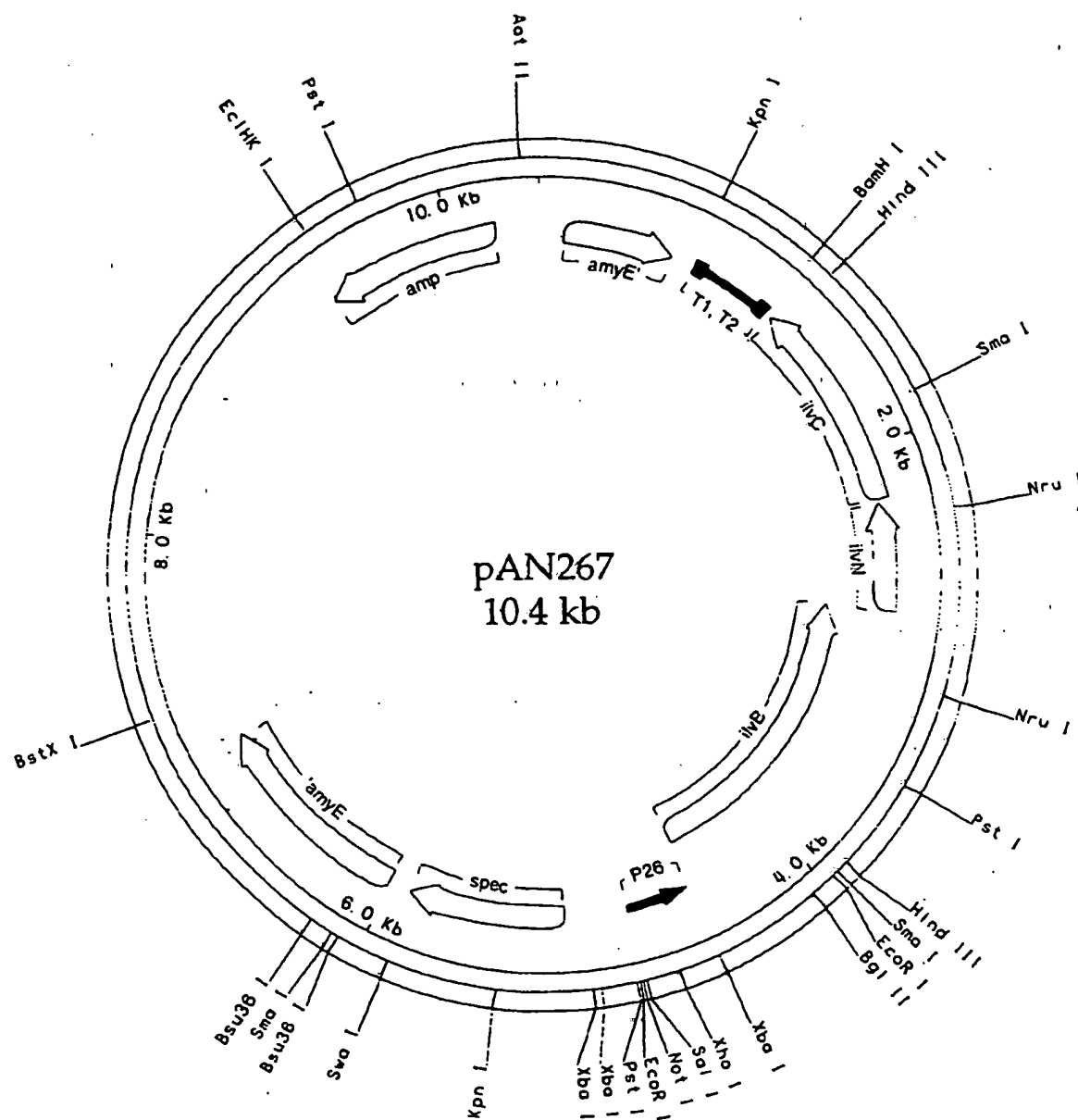


Figure 13 Structure of pAN257, a clone of *B. subtilis* *ilvD* in a low copy vector.

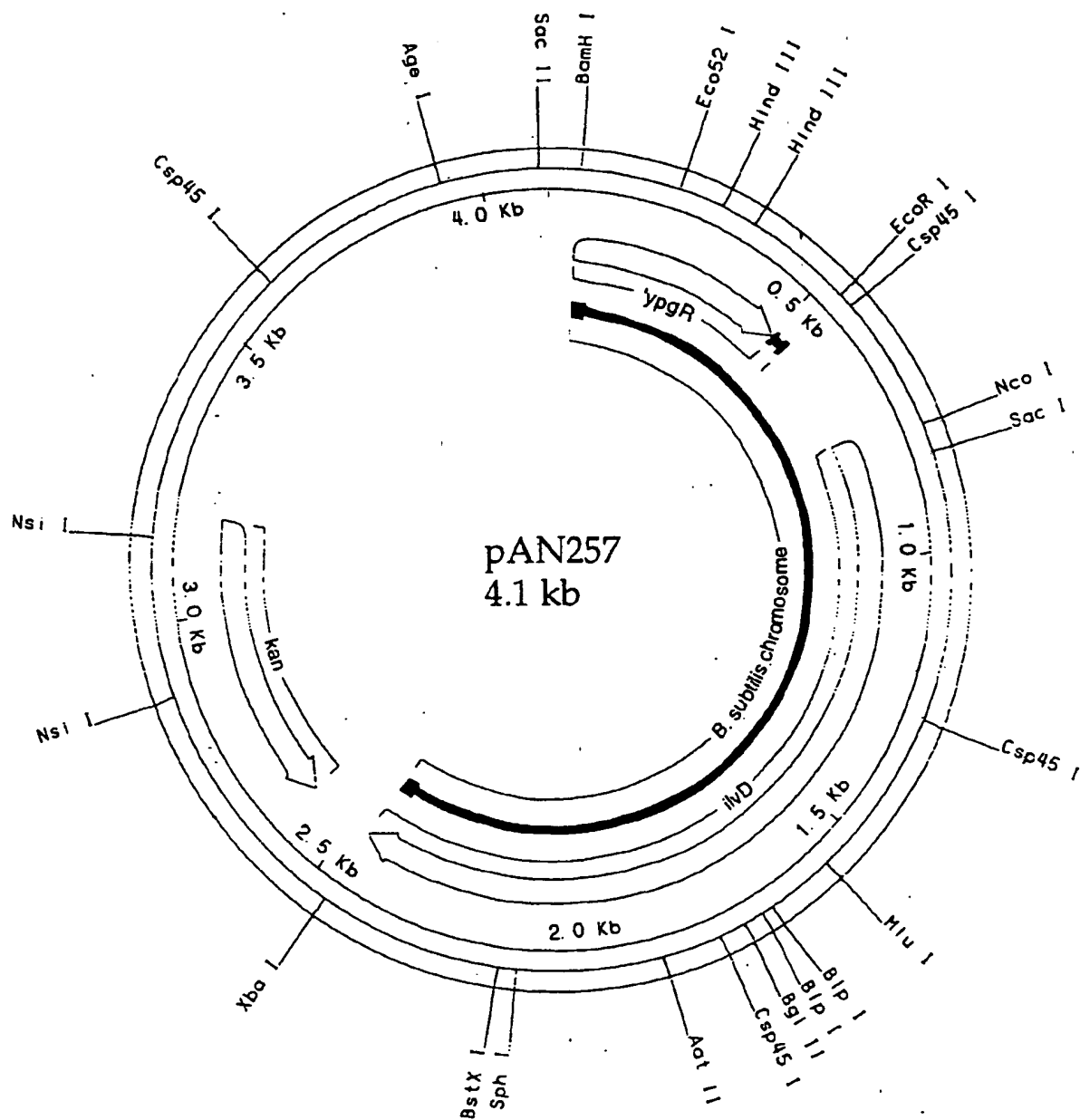


Figure 14 Structure of pAN263, designed to stably integrate a single copy of P₂₆ ilvD at the ilvD locus.

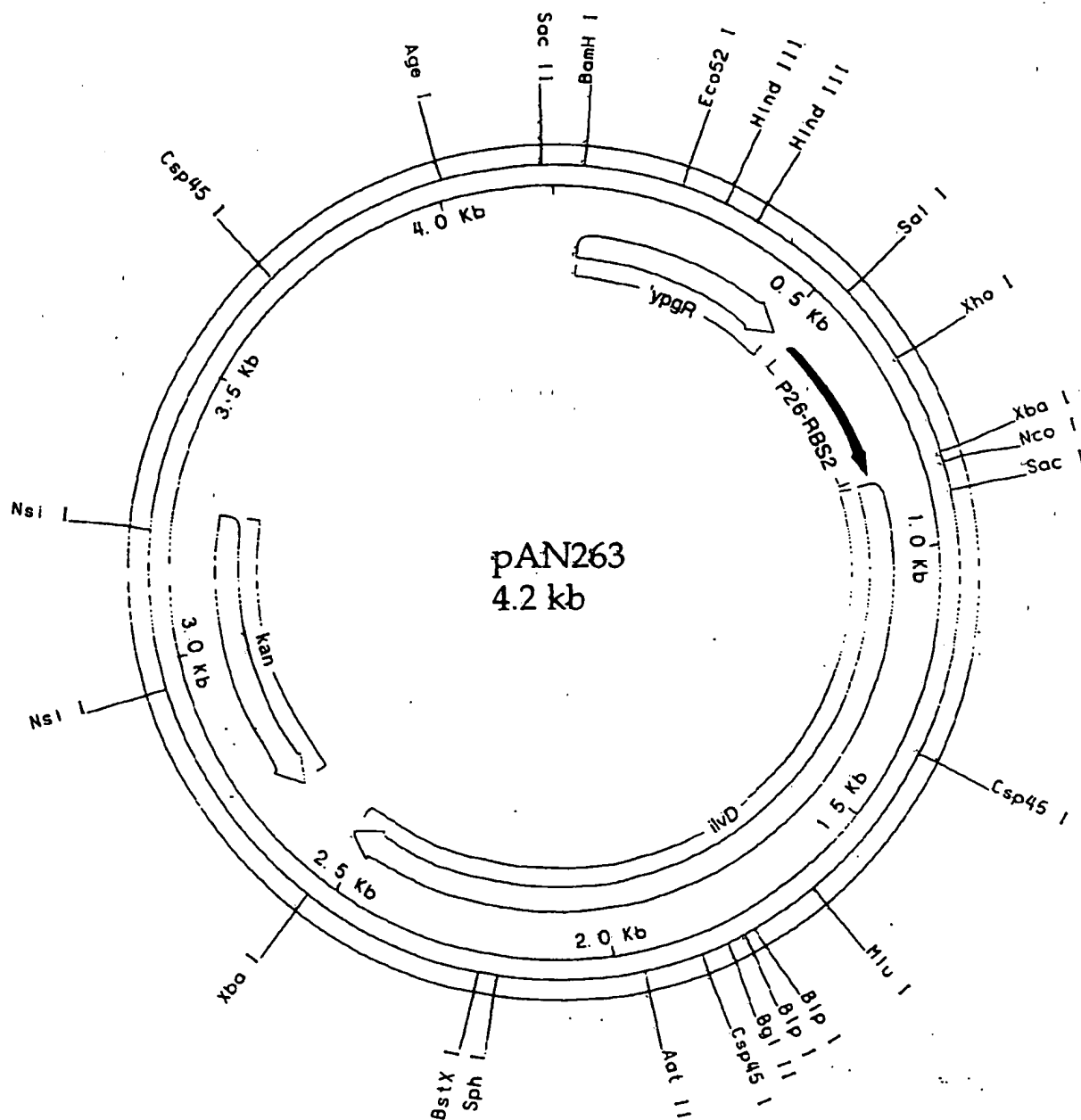


Figure 15 Structure of pAN261, designed to disrupt the *B. subtilis* *ilvD* gene with the *cat* gene.

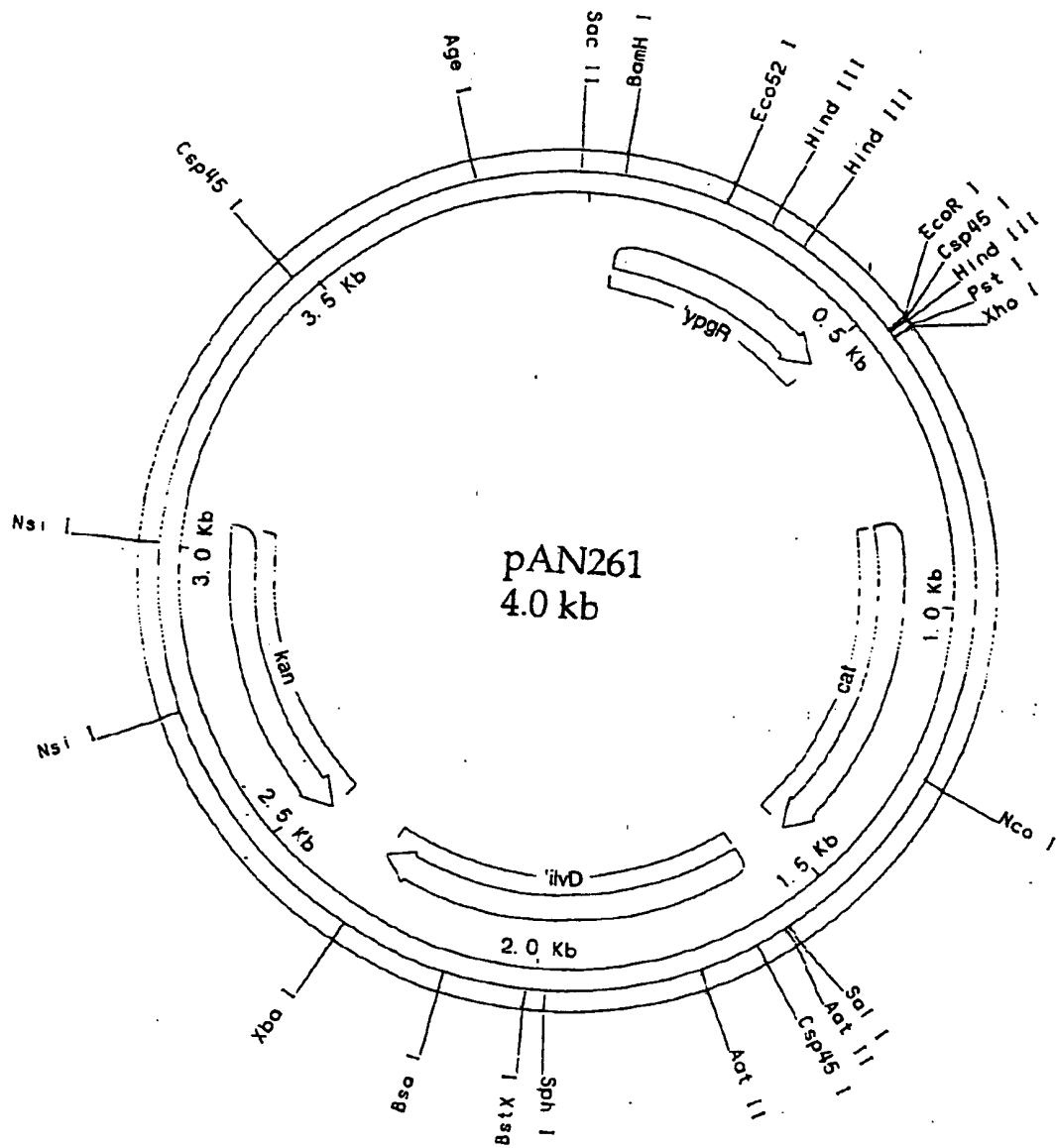


Figure 16

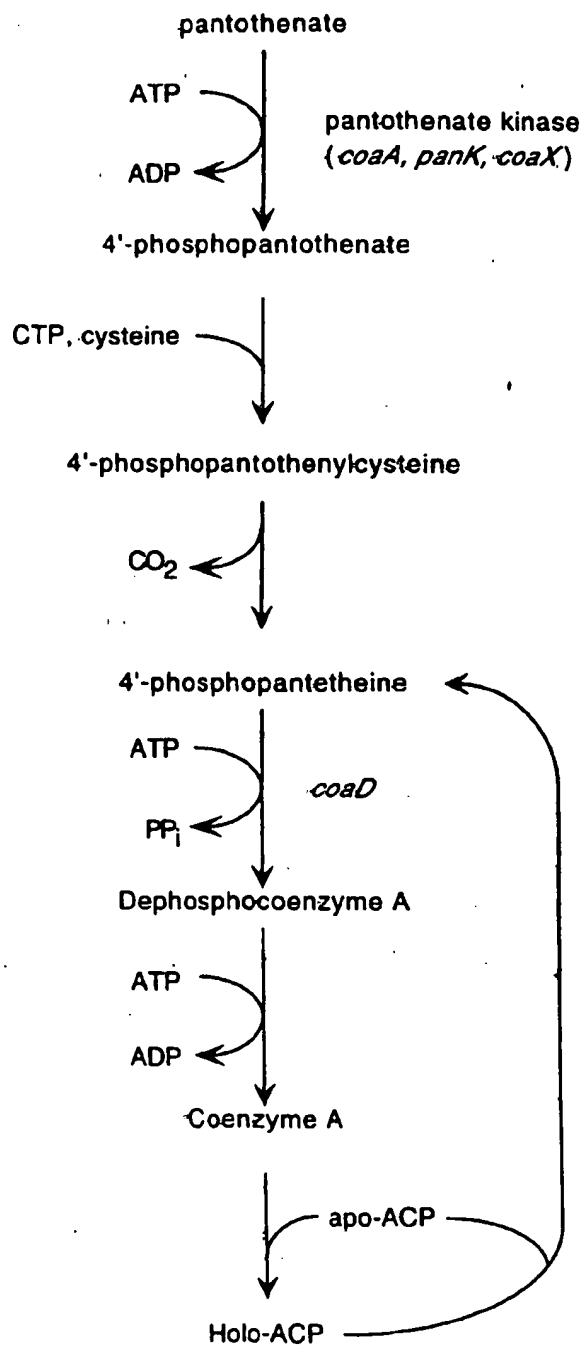


Figure 17 Structure of pAN296, designed to delete most of the *B. subtilis* *coaA* gene and substitute a chloramphenicol resistance gene.

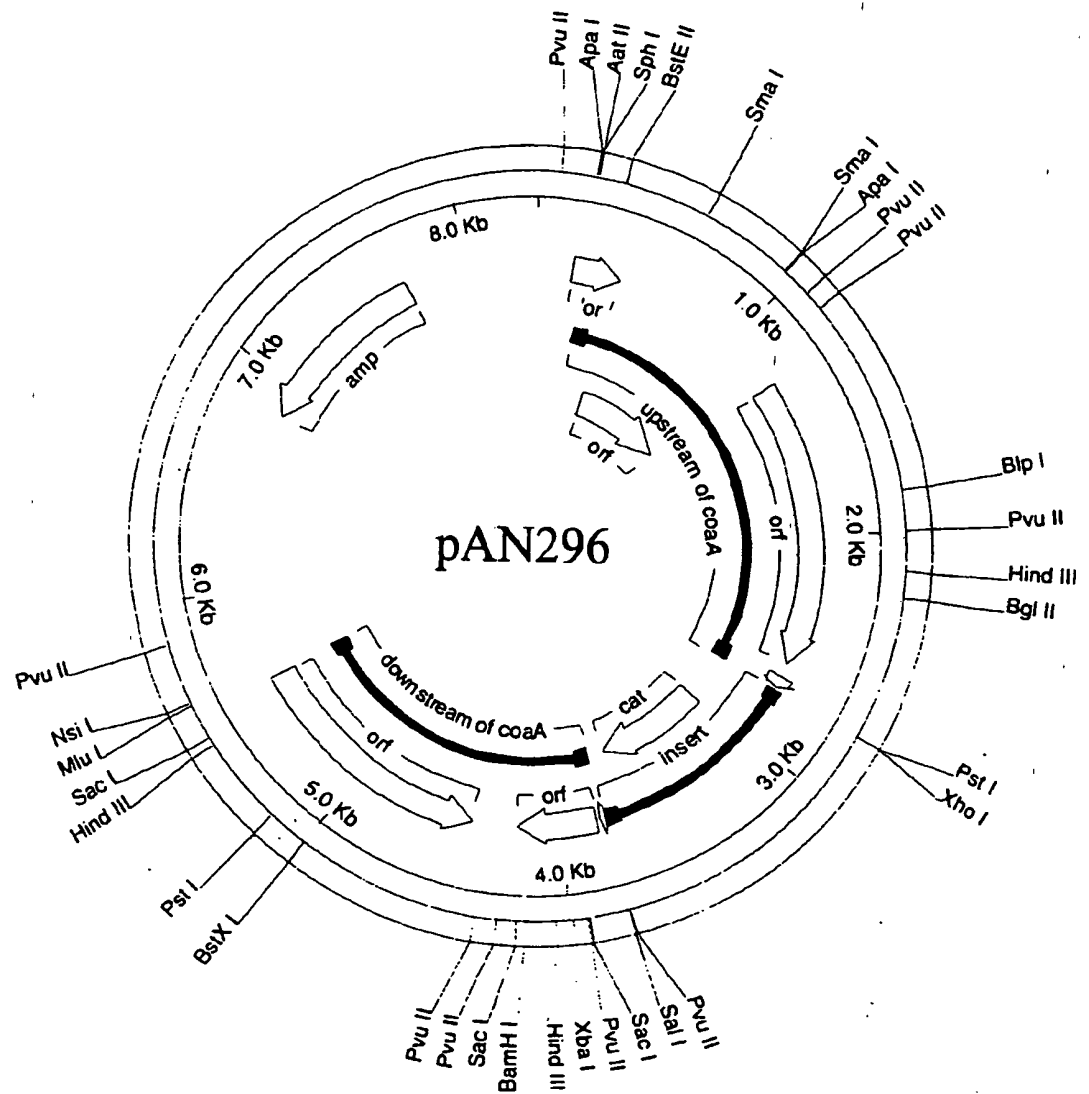


Figure 18 Structure of the B. subtilis chromosome in the region of the coaA gene. The scale is in base pairs and the significant open reading frames are shown by the open arrows.

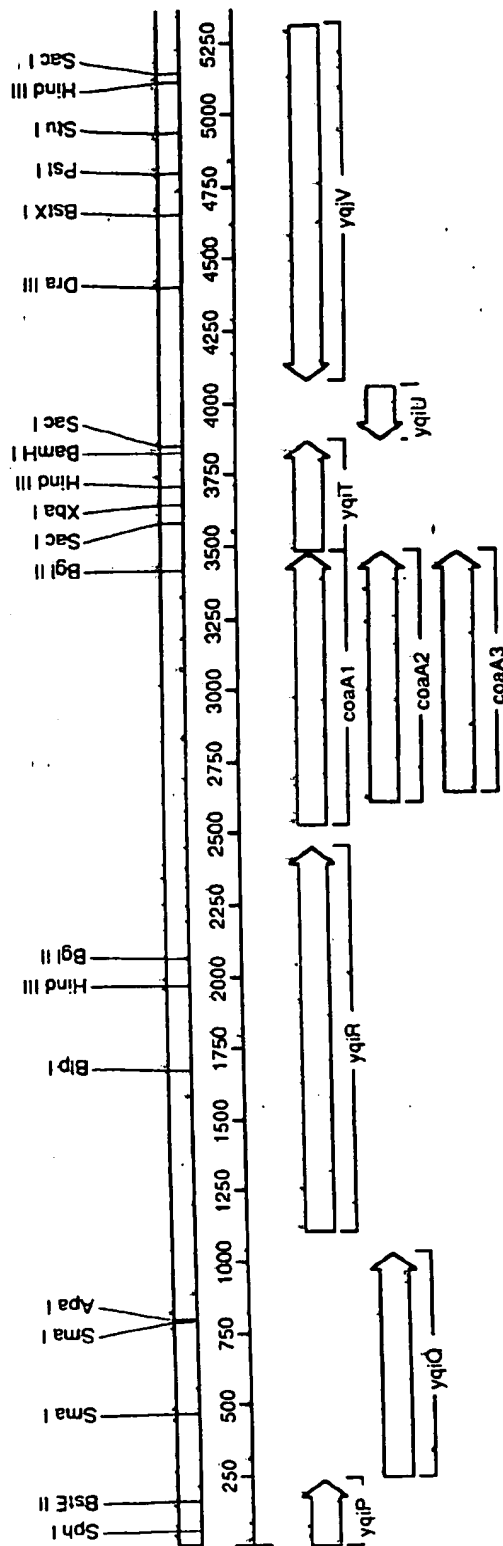


Figure 19 Structure of pAN281, a plasmid for expressing *B. subtilis* *coaA* after integration at the *bpr* locus. pAN282 and pAN283 have similar structures.

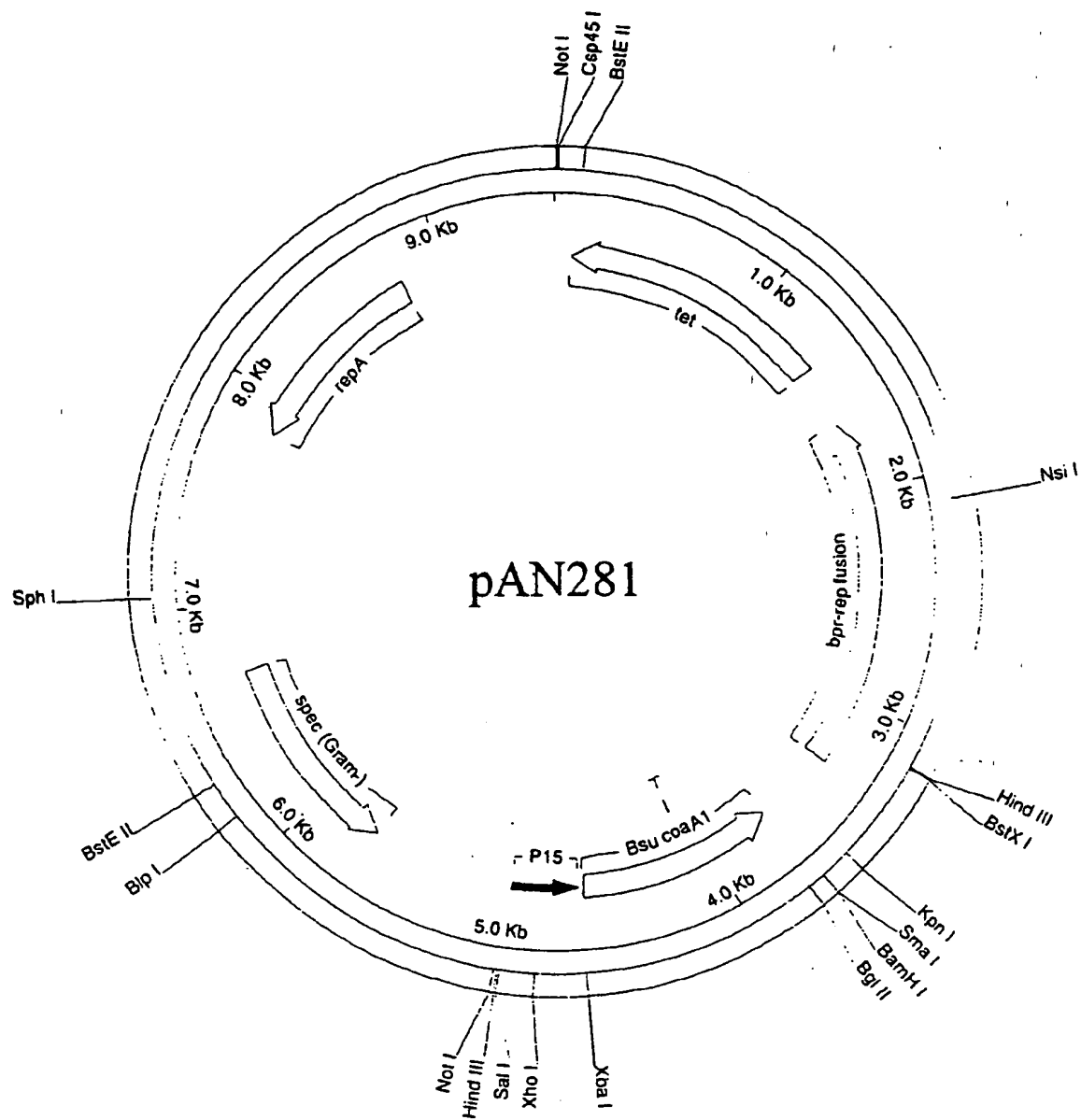


FIG. 20B

[illegible]

Figure 21

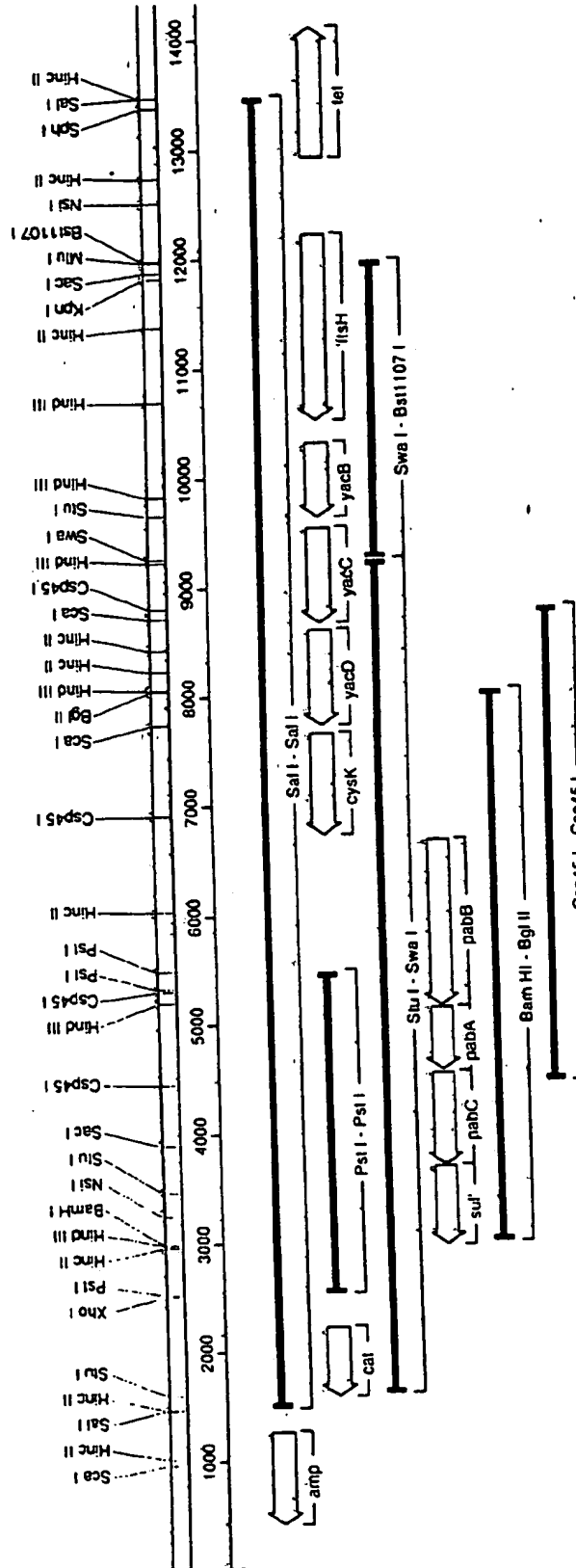


Figure 22 Structure of pAN341 and pAN342, two independent PCR-derived clones of *yacB* (renamed *coaX*).

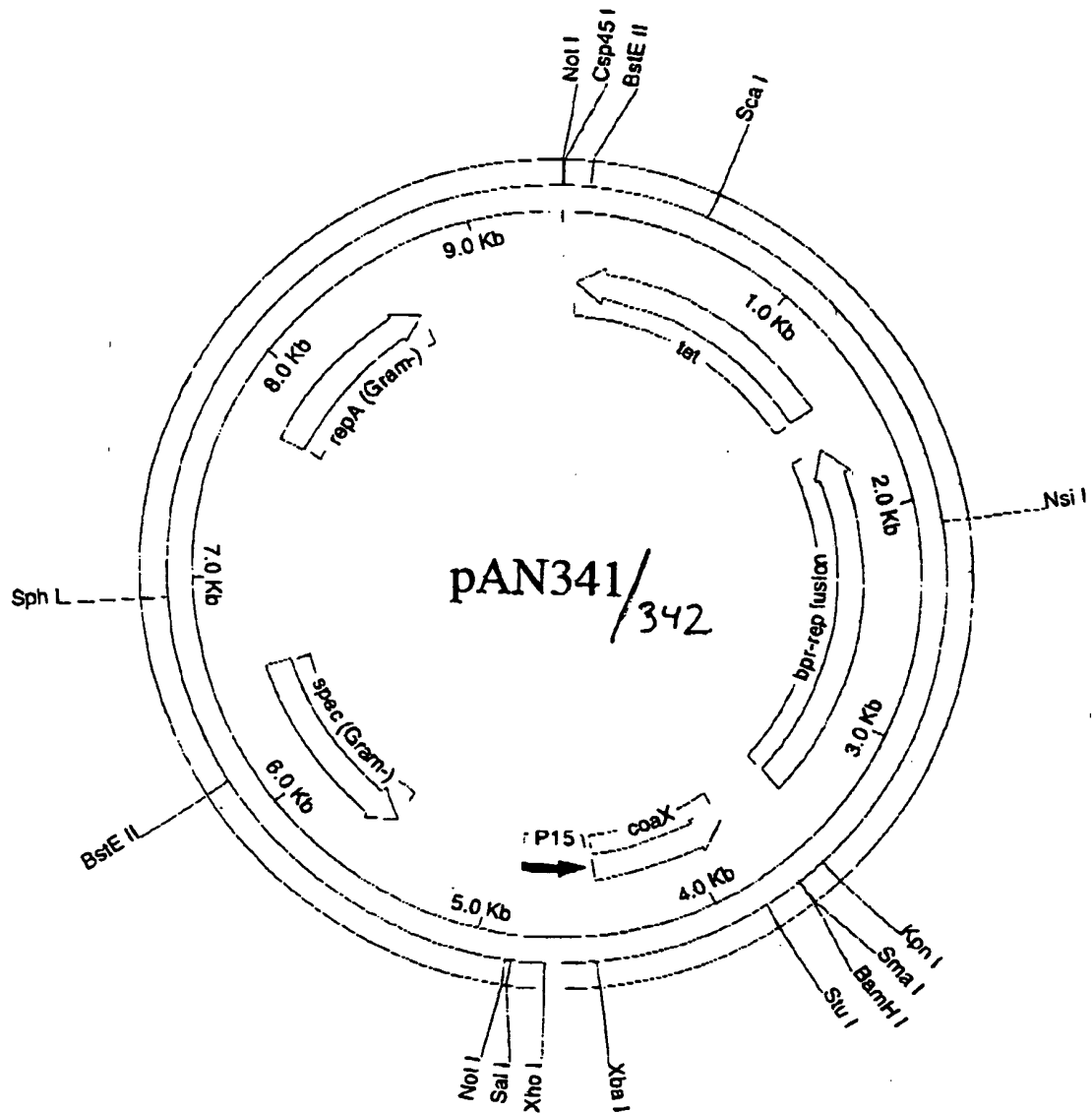


FIG.23A

CLUSTAL W (1.7) Multiple Sequence Alignments

Sequence type explicitly set to Protein

Sequence format is Pearson

```

Seq. 1: B.subtilis|Coax|SEQNO_9      258 aa      Seq. 8: sp|O51477|B.burgdorferi      262 aa
Seq. 2: dbj|BAA21476.1|D.vulgaris    212 aa      Seq. 9: sp|P74045|Synecocystis      257 aa
Seq. 3: gb|AAD35964.1|T.maritima      246 aa      Seq. 10: sp|O25533|H.pylori       223 aa
Seq. 4: pir|T36391|S.coelicolor       265 aa      Seq. 11: sp|O67753|A.aeolicus      229 aa
Seq. 5: sp|Q45338|B.pertussis         267 aa      Seq. 12: sp|Q9RX54|D.radiodurans   262 aa
Seq. 6: sp|O06282|M.tuberculosis       272 aa      Seq. 13: WIT|RCA03301|C.acetobutylicum 250 aa
Seq. 7: sp|O83446|T.pallidum          273 aa      Seq. 14: WIT|RRC02473|R.capsulatus 258 aa

B.subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
WIT|RCA03301|C.acetobutylicum
pir|T36391|S.coelicolor
sp|O06282|M.tuberculosis
WIT|RRC02473|R.capsulatus
dbj|BAA21476.1|D.vulgaris
sp|Q9RX54|D.radiodurans
gb|AAD35964.1|T.maritima
sp|O83446|T.pallidum
sp|O51477|B.burgdorferi
sp|O67753|A.aeolicus
sp|P74045|Synecocystis
sp|O25533|H.pylori
sp|Q45338|B.pertussis

-----MLLVTDVGNNTNTVLGVYHDG-----KLEYHWRIE
NKRAAFMLLLELRSLVKVILVLDVGNNTNIVLGIYNDT-----KLTAEWRLS
-----MLLTIDVGNTHTVLGLFDGE-----DIVEHWRLS
-----MLLAIDVRNTHTVVGLLSGKHEKAKVUQQWRIR
-----MLLCIDCGNTNTVFSVWDGT-----DFAATWRIA
-----MTQHFLLEDIGNTNVKIGIAVET-----AVLTSYVLP
-----MPAPFLAVDIGNTTTVLGLADAG-----ALTHTWRIR
-----MYLLVDVGNTHSVFSITEDG-----KTFERRWRLS
-----MLLIDVGNSHVVFGIQENGGRVCVRELFRLA
-----MNKPLLSELIIDIGNTSIAFALFKDN-----QVNLFYKMK
-----MRFLTVDVGNSSVDIALWEGK-----KVK
-----METS KPCGGLALNDKQKRWGLMIGN-----SRLHWAYC
-----MPARQSFTDLKN-----LVLCDIGN-----TR
-----MILIOSGNSRLKVGWFDPDAP--QAAREPAPV

```

FIG.23B

B.subtilis Coax SEQIDNO_9	TSRHKTEDEFGMILRSIFDHS-----GLMFEQIDGIIISSVVPPIMFALER
WIT RCA03301 C.acetobutylicum	TDVLRSADEYGIQVMNLFQQD-----KLDPTLVEGVIISSVVPNIMYSLEH
pir T36391 S.coelicolor	TDSRTADELAVLLQGLMGHPLLGLDELGDGIDGIAICATVPSPVLHELRE
sp O06282 M.tuberculosis	TESEVTADELALTIDGLIG-----EDSERLTGTAALSTVPSVLHEVRI
WIT IRC02473 R.capsulatus	TDHRTADEYFVWLTLMQLK-----GLQGRISEAIISSAPRVVFNLRV
dbj BAA21476.1 D.vulgaris	TDPGQTDSIGRLLEVLRRHAG-----LGPADVACVASSVPGVNPILRR
sp O9RX54 D.radiodurans	TNREMLPDOLALQLHGLFTLA-----GAP-IPRAAVLSSVAPPVGENYAL
gb AAD35964.1 T.maritima	TGVFQTEDELFSHLHPLLGL-----DAMREIKGIGVASVVPQTNTVIER
sp O83446 T.pallidum	PDARKTQDEYSLLIHALCERAG-----VGRASLRDAFISVVVPVLTKTAD
sp O51477 B.burgdorferi	TNLMRLYDEVYSFFEENFDEN-----VN---K-VFISVVPIILNETFKN
sp O67753 A.aeolicus	DFLKLSHEEELKEEFPKLK-----ALGISVKQSFSEKVRG
sp P74045 Synechocystis	SGNAPLQTVWTDYNPKSAQLP-----VLLGKVPPLMLASVVPE
sp O25533 H.pylori	IHFQNYQLFSSAKEDLKR-----LGIQKEIFYISVNEE
sp Q45338 B.pertussis	AFDNLDLDALGRWLATLPRRP-----Q-----RALGVNVAGLARGEAIA
B.subtilis Coax SEQIDNO_9	MCTKYFHIPQIVG-PG-MKTGLNICKYDNPKVEGADRIVNAVAAIHLYG-
WIT RCA03301 C.acetobutylicum	MIRKYFKINPLVVG-PG-IKTGINICKYDNPKVEGADRIVNAVAAEIYK-
pir T36391 S.coelicolor	VTRRYYGDPAPVLVEPG-VKTGVPIILDHPKEVGADRIINAVAAVELYG-
sp O06282 M.tuberculosis	MLDQYWSPVPHVLIIEPG-VRTGPIPLVDNPKVEGADRIVNCCLAAVDRFR-
WIT IRC02473 R.capsulatus	LCNRYFDCRPYVVGKPG-CELPVAPRVDPGTTVGPDLVNTVAGYDRHG-
dbj BAA21476.1 D.vulgaris	ACERYL--YRKLFAFGDIAIPLDNRYERPAEVEGADRLVAAVAAARLYP-
sp O9RX54 D.radiodurans	ALKRHEMIDAFVSAEN--LPDVTVELDTPGSVGADRLCNLFCAEKYLG-
gb AAD35964.1 T.maritima	FSQKYFHISPIWVRKAKN---GCVKWNVKNPSEVGADRVANVVAEVEYKG-
sp O83446 T.pallidum	AVAQISGQPVVFGWAYEHLPVRIPEPVRAEIGTDLVANAVAAVYVHER-
sp O51477 B.burgdorferi	VIFSFEKIKPLFGLDNLNLTENPYKSKDKLLGSDVFANLVAAIENYS-
sp O67753 A.aeolicus	KIPKIK-----FLKKEN---FPIQVDYKTPETGLTDRVALAYSAKKEYG-
sp P74045 Synechocystis	QTEVWRVQPKILTLKN---LPLVNLVYP---SFGIDRALAGLGTGLTYG-
sp O25533 H.pylori	NEKALLNCYPNAKNIAG--FFHLETDYVG---LGIIDRQMACLA---VN--
sp Q45338 B.pertussis	ATLRAGGCOIRWLRAQP-LAMGLRNGYRNPQQLGADRWACMACMGVGLARQPS

FIG.23C

NP--LIIVDFGTATTYCYIDENKQVMGGAIAPIGTTISTEALYSRAAKLPR
RS--LIIDFGTATTFCAVRENGDYLGAICPGIKVSSEALFEKAAKLPR
GP--AIIVDFGTATTFDAVSARGEYIGGVIAPIGIEISVEALGVKGAQLRK
KA--AIIVDFGSSICVDVSAKGEELGGAIPGVQVSSDAAAARSALRR
GD--LIIVDFGTATTFDVVAPDGAIVGGVIAPIGVNLSLEALHMAAALPH
GPRSLVDFGTATTFDCVEG-GAYLGGILCPGVLSAGALSRTAKLPR
GLDYAVVDFGTATTFDVGRRRLGILATGAQVSADALFARAALPR
KN--GIIDMGATTVDLVN-GSYEGGAILPGFFEMVHSLFRGTAKLPL
SA--CVVDCGTATTFADVGTLGQVAIAPGLRTAVQSLHTGTQALPL
FEN-VLVLDLGTACTIFAVSRQDGLGGIINSGPLINFSLLDNAYLIK
KN--VVVISAGTALVIDLVE-GKFKGGFTLGLKKLILSLAEGIP
FP--CLVVDGGTALTITGFDQDKLVGGAILPGLGLQATLGLDRLAALPK
NG---VVVDAGSATTIDLIKE-GKHLGGCILPGLAQYIHAYKKSALIEQ
VHPPLLVSFGTATTLDTIGPDNVFPGGLILPGPAMMRGALAYGTAHLPL

IEITRPDN---IIGKNTVSAMQSGILFGYVGOVEGIVKRMKWAQDLK-
VELIKPAY---AICKNTISSIQSGIVRYLRQVKYLEKLEKLENLPDGRRT
IEVARPRS---VIGKNTVEAMQSGIVYGFAGQVDGVVNRMAELADD--P
VELARPRS---VVGKNTVECMQAGAVGFAGLVGDLVGRIRREDVSGFSVD
VDVTKPGQ---VIGTNTVACIQSGVYWGYYIGLVEGIVRQIRMERDRP---
ISLEVEEDS-PVIGRSTTSLNHGFIIFGFAAMEGVLA---
ITLQAPET---AIGKNTVHALQSGLVFGYAEVMDGLLRRIRAEPLGE---
VEVKPADF---VVGKDTENIRLGVNVSVALEGIIGRIKEVYGOLP---
VELALPDS---VLCKDTTHAVQAGVVRGTLEVRAMIAQCCKELGCR---
FPISTPN---LLERTTSGVNSGLEFYQKYKYLEGVYRDIKQMYKK---
FPPEVEI---FLGRSTRECVLGGAYRESTEFIKSTLKLWRKVPKPK---
LEMDQLTELPRWALDTPSAIFSGVYVGLGALQSYLQDMQKLPFGA---
PKALDSL---EVLPRKSTRDVAVNYGVLSVIACIQHLAK--NQK---
ADGLVADY---PIDTHQAIASGIAAAQAGAIVRQWLAGRQRYGQAP---

B. subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
WIT|RCA03301|C.acetobutylicum
pir|T36391|S.coelicolor
sp|O06282|M.tuberculosis
WIT|RC02473|R.capsulatus
dbj|BAA21476.1|D.vulgaris
sp|Q9RX54|D.radiodurans
gb|AAD35964.1|T.maritima
sp|O83446|T.pallidum
sp|O51477|B.burgdorferi
sp|O67753|A.aeolicus
sp|P74045|Synecocystis
sp|O25533|H.pylori
sp|Q45338|B.pertussis

B. subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
WIT|RCA03301|C.acetobutylicum
pir|T36391|S.coelicolor
sp|O06282|M.tuberculosis
WIT|RC02473|R.capsulatus
dbj|BAA21476.1|D.vulgaris
sp|Q9RX54|D.radiodurans
gb|AAD35964.1|T.maritima
sp|O83446|T.pallidum
sp|O51477|B.burgdorferi
sp|O67753|A.aeolicus
sp|P74045|Synecocystis
sp|O25533|H.pylori
sp|Q45338|B.pertussis

FIG.23D

B. subtilis Coax SEQIDNO_9	-----VIATGG-----LAPLIANES-----DCIDIVDPFLLTKGLELI
WITIRCA03301 C.acetobutylicum	RTSLVLATGG-----LAKLIN-----
pir T36391 S.coelicolor	DDVTVIATGG-----LAPMVLGES-----SVIDEHEPWLTLMGRLRV
sp O06282 M.tuberculosis	HDVAIVATGH-----TAPLLPEL-----HTVDHYDQHLTLQGLRLV
WITIRRC02473 R.capsulatus	--MKVIATGG-----LASLFDLGF-----DLFDKVEDDLTMHGLRLI
dbj BAA21476.1 D.vulgaris	-----
sp Q9RX54 D.radiodurans	--AVAVATGG-----FSRTVQGIC-----QEIDYYDETLTLRGLVEL
gb AAD35964.1 T.maritima	-----VVLTTGG-----QSKIVK-DM-----IKHEIFDEDLTIKGVYHF
sp O83446 T.pallidum	--CAAVITGG-----LSRLFS-SE-----VDFPPIDAQTLTSLGIAHI
sp O51477 B.burgdorferi	--FNLIITGG-----NADLILSLI-----EIEFIFNIHLTVEGVRIL
sp O67753 A.aeolicus	--FKVVIITGG-----EGKYFS-----KFGIYDPLLVHRGMRNL
sp P74045 Synechocystis	---AMVITGG-----DGKILHGFLKEHSPNLSVAWDDNLIIFLGMAAI
sp O25533 H.pylori	---TYLCGG-----DAKYLSAFL-----PHSVCKERLVFDGMEIA
sp Q45338 B.pertussis	---EIVVAGGNPEVROEAERLLAVTGAAFGATPQPTYLDSPVLDGLAAL
B. subtilis Coax SEQIDNO_9	YERNRVGSV-----
WITIRCA03301 C.acetobutylicum	-----
pir T36391 S.coelicolor	YERNVSRM-----
sp O06282 M.tuberculosis	FERNLEVQGRGLKTAR-----
WITIRRC02473 R.capsulatus	FDYNGKGLGA-----
dbj BAA21476.1 D.vulgaris	-----
sp Q9RX54 D.radiodurans	WASRSEVR-----
gb AAD35964.1 T.maritima	CFGD-----
sp O83446 T.pallidum	ARLVPTSLPPATVSGSSGN
sp O51477 B.burgdorferi	GNSIDFKFVN-----
sp O67753 A.aeolicus	LYLYHRI-----
sp P74045 Synechocystis	HGDRPIC-----
sp O25533 H.pylori	LKKAGILECK-----
sp Q45338 B.pertussis	AAQGAPTA-----

Figure 24 Alignment of a portion of the amino acid sequences of several known or suspected pantothenate kinases. The residues that are mutated in *E. coli* coaA15(Ts) and *B. subtilis* coaA from plasmid pAN282A are indicated below and above the alignment, respectively. The coordinate given in the left margin for the *B. subtilis* protein refers to the coaA1 open reading frame.

	K	D	N	V	T	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	I	I	P	G	A	Majority
168	K	D	S	V	K	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	R	E	E	G	V	<i>B. subtilis</i> CoaA1
167	V	P	N	V	T	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	V	I	P	D	G	<i>E. coli</i> CoaA
165	K	S	N	V	T	A	P	I	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	I	I	P	D	K	<i>H. influenzae</i> CoaA
169	A	D	Y	A	C	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	T	I	P	G	A	<i>M. leprae</i> CoaA
169	S	D	Y	A	C	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	I	I	P	G	A	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> CoaA
179	K	A	E	V	T	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	I	V	P	D	Q	<i>S. coelicolor</i> CoaA

Figure 2S Structure of pAN294, a plasmid for integrating mutagenized *B. subtilis* *coaA* at its native locus.

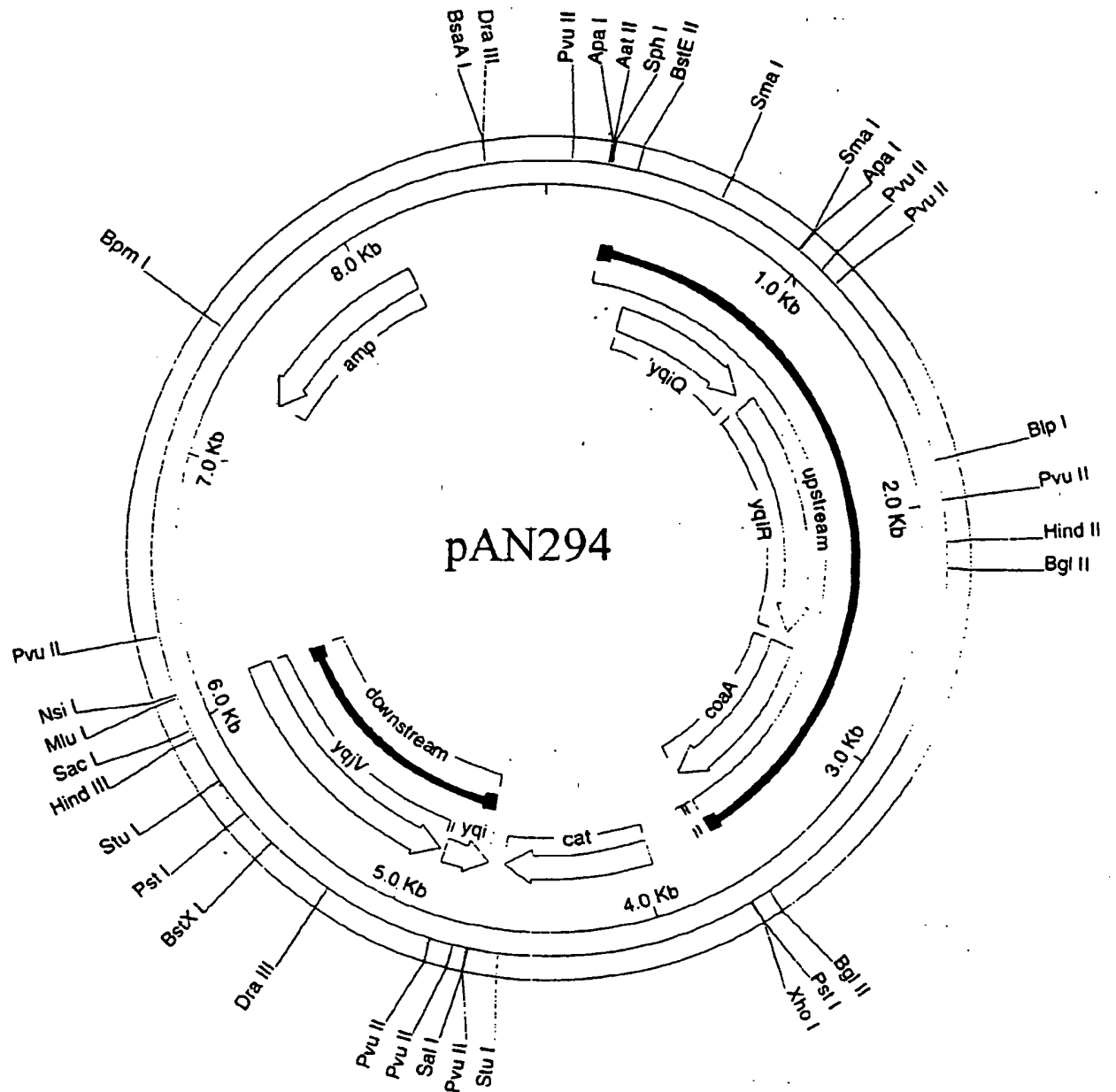
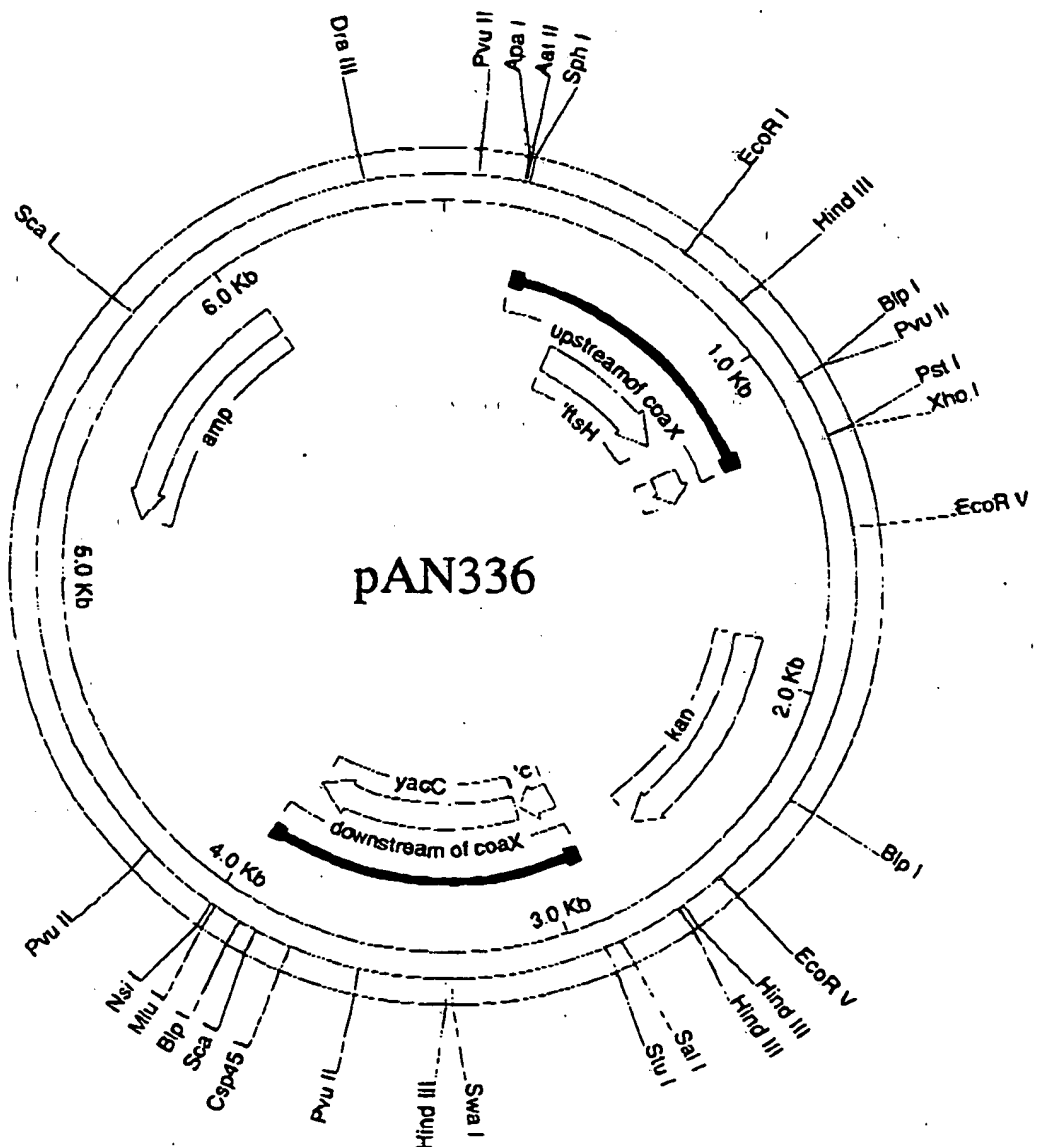


Figure 26 Structure of pAN336, a plasmid designed to delete *B. subtilis* *coaX* from the chromosome and replace it with a kanamycin resistance gene.



- 1 -

SEQUENCE LISTING

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PANTO-COMPOUNDS.

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<151> 1999-09-21

<150> USSN 60/210,072

<151> 2000-06-07

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<151> 2000-08-24

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<213> Haemophilus influenzae

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			20					25					30		

Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gly	Phe	Asn	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Glu
		35					40					45			

Val	Ser	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Ile
		50				55					60				

Asp	Glu	Asn	Leu	His	Arg	Gln	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Arg	Phe	Leu	Gly	Arg
	65				70					75					80

Asn	Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ser	Val	Ala
				85						90				95	

Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	His
				100				105					110		

Trp	Pro	Thr	Glu	Arg	Lys	Val	Asp	Leu	Ile	Thr	Thr	Asp	Gly	Phe	Leu
							115		120				125		

- 2 -

Tyr Pro Leu Asn Lys Leu Lys Gln Asp Asn Leu Leu Gln Lys Lys Gly
130 135 140

Phe Pro Val Ser Tyr Asp Thr Pro Lys Leu Ile Arg Phe Leu Ala Asp
145 150 155 160

Val Lys Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Thr Ala Pro Ile Tyr Ser His Leu
165 170 175

Thr Tyr Asp Ile Ile Pro Asp Lys Phe Asp Val Val Asp Lys Pro Asp
180 185 190

Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Thr Gly Asn Asn Lys
195 200 205

Thr Asp Gln Thr Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Val Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val
210 215 220

Asp Ala Glu Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Glu Trp Tyr Ile Lys Arg Phe Leu
225 230 235 240

Lys Phe Arg Glu Ser Ala Phe Asn Asp Pro Asn Ser Tyr Phe Lys His
245 250 255

Tyr Ala Ser Leu Ser Lys Glu Glu Ala Ile Ala Thr Ala Ser Lys Ile
260 265 270

Trp Asp Glu Ile Asn Gly Leu Asn Leu Asn Gln Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr
275 280 285

Arg Glu Arg Ala Asn Leu Ile Leu Lys Lys Gly His Asn His Gln Val
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Glu Leu Ile Lys Leu Arg Lys
305 310

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<211> 316

<212> PRT

<213> Escherichia coli

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20 25 30

Glu Asp Glu Ile Ala Arg Leu Lys Gly Ile Asn Glu Asp Leu Ser Leu
35 40 45

Glu Glu Val Ala Glu Ile Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ser Arg Leu Leu Asn Phe
50 55 60

Tyr Ile Ser Ser Asn Leu Arg Arg Gln Ala Val Leu Glu Gln Phe Leu
65 70 75 80

Gly	Thr	Asn	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ser	85	90	95
Val	Ala	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ala	Arg	Val	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Leu			
			100					105					110					
Ser	Arg	Trp	Pro	Glu	His	Arg	Arg	Val	Glu	Leu	Ile	Thr	Thr	Asp	Gly			
		115					120					125						
Phe	Leu	His	Pro	Asn	Gln	Val	Leu	Lys	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Met	Lys	Lys			
	130					135					140							
Lys	Gly	Phe	Pro	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Met	His	Arg	Leu	Val	Lys	Phe	Val			
145					150					155					160			
Ser	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Asn	Val	Thr	Ala	Pro	Val	Tyr	Ser			
			165						170					175				
His	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Val	Ile	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Gln			
			180					185					190					
Pro	Asp	Ile	Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Met			
		195					200					205						
Asp	Tyr	Pro	His	Asp	Pro	His	His	Val	Phe	Val	Ser	Asp	Phe	Val	Asp			
	210					215					220							
Phe	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Val	Asp	Ala	Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Gln	Thr	Trp	Tyr			
225				230						235					240			
Ile	Asn	Arg	Phe	Leu	Lys	Phe	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ala	Phe	Thr	Asp	Pro	Asp			
			245						250					255				
Ser	Tyr	Phe	His	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Leu	Thr	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys			
		260						265					270					
Thr	Ala	Met	Thr	Leu	Trp	Lys	Glu	Ile	Asn	Trp	Leu	Asn	Leu	Lys	Gln			
		275					280					285						
Asn	Ile	Leu	Pro	Thr	Arg	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ile	Leu	Thr	Lys	Ser			
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Ala	Asn	His	Ala	Val	Glu	Glu	Val	Arg	Leu	Arg	Lys							
305				310						315								

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Arg Glu Ser Trp Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly His Leu Ser Ile Ala Val Ser
      20          25          30

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- 4 -

Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val
 35 40 45
 Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile Tyr Ile Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu
 50 55 60
 His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Lys His Pro His Ser Ala Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly
 85 90 95
 Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp
 115 120 125
 Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser
 130 135 140
 Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr
 165 170 175
 Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu
 180 185 190
 Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro
 195 200 205
 Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe
 210 215 220
 Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn
 245 250 255
 Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala
 260 265 270
 Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu
 275 280 285
 Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg
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<211> 312

<212> PRT

- 5 -

<213> Mycobacterium leprae

<400> 4

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Glu Leu Ile Gly Leu Arg Gly Leu Gly Glu Gln Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu
      35           40           45

Val Glu Glu Val Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Ile His Leu Gln Val
      50           55           60

Ala Ala Arg Gln Arg Leu Phe Ala Ala Thr Ala Glu Phe Leu Gly Glu
      65           70           75           80

Pro Gln Gln Asn Pro Gly Arg Pro Val Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Val Ala
      85           90           95

Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Val Leu Gln Ala
      100           105           110

Leu Leu Ala Arg Trp Asp His His Thr Arg Val Asp Leu Val Thr Thr
      115           120           125

Asp Gly Phe Leu Tyr Pro Asn Ala Glu Leu Gly Arg Arg Asn Leu Met
      130           135           140

His Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asn Arg Arg Ala Leu Met Arg
      145           150           155           160

Phe Val Thr Ser Val Lys Ser Gly Ala Asp Tyr Ala Cys Ala Pro Val
      165           170           175

Tyr Ser His Leu Arg Tyr Asp Thr Ile Pro Gly Ala Lys His Val Val
      180           185           190

Arg His Pro Asp Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Thr
      195           200           205

Gly Pro Thr Leu Met Val Ser Asp Leu Phe Asp Phe Ser Leu Tyr Val
      210           215           220

Asp Ala Arg Ile Gln Asp Ile Glu Gln Trp Tyr Val Ser Arg Phe Leu
      225           230           235           240

Ala Met Arg Gly Thr Ala Phe Ala Asp Pro Glu Ser His Phe His His
      245           250           255

Tyr Ser Ala Leu Thr Asp Ser Lys Ala Ile Ile Ala Ala Arg Glu Ile
      260           265           270

Trp Arg Ser Ile Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Val Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr
      275           280           285

Arg Pro Arg Ala Thr Leu Val Leu Arg Lys Asp Ala Asp His Ser Ile

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- 6 -

290 295 300

Asn Arg Leu Arg Leu Arg Lys Leu
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<210> 5
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<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

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 35 40 45
Val Glu Glu Val Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Ile His Leu Gln Val
 50 55 60
Ala Ala Arg Gln Arg Leu Phe Ala Ala Thr Ala Glu Phe Leu Gly Glu
65 70 75 80
Pro Gln Gln Asn Pro Asp Arg Pro Val Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Val Ala
 85 90 95
Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Val Leu Gln Ala
 100 105 110
Leu Leu Ala Arg Trp Asp His His Pro Arg Val Asp Leu Val Thr Thr
115 120 125
Asp Gly Phe Leu Tyr Pro Asn Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Arg Asn Leu Met
130 135 140
His Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asn Arg Arg Ala Leu Met Arg
145 150 155 160
Phe Val Thr Ser Val Lys Ser Gly Ser Asp Tyr Ala Cys Ala Pro Val
 165 170 175
Tyr Ser His Leu His Tyr Asp Ile Ile Pro Gly Ala Glu Gln Val Val
 180 185 190
Arg His Pro Asp Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Thr
195 200 205
Gly Pro Thr Leu Met Val Ser Asp Leu Phe Asp Phe Ser Leu Tyr Val
210 215 220
Asp Ala Arg Ile Glu Asp Ile Glu Gln Trp Tyr Val Ser Arg Phe Leu
225 230 235 240
Ala Met Arg Thr Thr Ala Phe Ala Asp Pro Glu Ser His Phe His His

- 7 -

	245		250		255										
Tyr	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gln	Ala	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ile
	260						265						270		
Trp	Arg	Thr	Ile	Asn	Arg	Pro	Asn	Leu	Val	Glu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Pro	Thr
	275					280						285			
Arg	Pro	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Val	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asp	Ala	Asp	His	Ser	Ile
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Asn	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu								
305					310										

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 <213> Streptomyces coelicolor

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 Leu Arg Asp Lys Thr Pro Leu Pro Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Val Glu Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Arg Gly Leu Gly Asp Val Ile Asp Leu Asp Glu Val Arg Asp Ile
 50 55 60
 Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ser Arg Leu Leu Asn Leu Tyr Val Gly Ala Thr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Leu Asn Thr Phe Leu Gly Glu Gln Gly Ser Gln
 85 90 95
 Ser Gly Thr Pro Phe Val Ile Gly Val Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly
 100 105 110
 Lys Ser Thr Val Ala Arg Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Trp Pro
 115 120 125
 Glu His Pro Arg Val Glu Leu Val Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro
 130 135 140
 Thr Arg Glu Leu Glu Ala Arg Gly Leu Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Ser Tyr Asp Arg Arg Ala Leu Thr Arg Phe Val Ala Asp Ile Lys
 165 170 175
 Ala Gly Lys Ala Glu Val Thr Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Ile Tyr
 180 185 190
 Asp Ile Val Pro Asp Gln Arg Leu Val Val Arg Arg Pro Asp Ile Leu

- 8 -

195	200	205
Ile Val Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Pro Ala Leu Pro Gly Lys Asp 210 215 220		
Gly Arg Thr Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Asp Tyr Phe Asp Phe Ser Val Tyr 225 230 235 240		
Val Asp Ala Arg Thr Glu Asp Ile Glu Arg Trp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Phe 245 250 255		
Arg Lys Leu Arg Ala Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Ser Ser Tyr Phe Arg 260 265 270		
Lys Tyr Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Leu Asp Tyr Ala Arg Thr 275 280 285		
Thr Trp Arg Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Asn Leu Val Glu Asn Val Ala Pro 290 295 300		
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 <213> Streptomyces coelicolor

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 35 40 45
 Met His Pro Leu Leu Gly Asp Glu Leu Gly Asp Gly Ile Asp Gly Ile
 50 55 60
 Ala Ile Cys Ala Thr Val Pro Ser Val Leu His Glu Leu Arg Glu Val
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Val Pro Ala Val Leu Val Glu Pro Gly
 85 90 95
 Val Lys Thr Gly Val Pro Ile Leu Thr Asp His Pro Lys Glu Val Gly
 100 105 110
 Ala Asp Arg Ile Ile Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Val Glu Leu Tyr Gly Gly
 115 120 125
 Pro Ala Ile Val Val Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Phe Asp Ala Val

- 9 -

130		135		140
Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ile Gly Gly Val Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Glu				
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Ile Ser Val Glu Ala Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Ala Gln Leu Arg Lys Ile				
	165		170	175
Glu Val Ala Arg Pro Arg Ser Val Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Glu Ala				
	180		185	190
Met Gln Ser Gly Ile Val Tyr Gly Phe Ala Gly Gln Val Asp Gly Val				
	195		200	205
Val Asn Arg Met Ala Arg Glu Leu Ala Asp Asp Pro Asp Asp Val Thr				
	210		215	220
Val Ile Ala Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala Pro Met Val Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser				
225		230		235 240
Val Ile Asp Glu His Glu Pro Trp Leu Thr Leu Met Gly Leu Arg Leu				
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Val Tyr Glu Arg Asn Val Ser Arg Met				
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Gly Leu Ile Gly Glu Asp Ser Glu Arg Leu Thr Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu
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Ser Thr Val Pro Ser Val Leu His Glu Val Arg Ile Met Leu Asp Gln
65 70 75 80
Tyr Trp Pro Ser Val Pro His Val Leu Ile Glu Pro Gly Val Arg Thr
85 90 95
Gly Ile Pro Leu Leu Val Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg
100 105 110
Ile Val Asn Cys Leu Ala Ala Tyr Asp Arg Phe Arg Lys Ala Ala Ile
115 120 125
Val Val Asp Phe Gly Ser Ser Ile Cys Val Asp Val Val Ser Ala Lys

- 10 -

130 135 140
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 Arg Pro Arg Ser Val Val Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Glu Cys Met Gln Ala
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 Gly Ala Val Phe Gly Phe Ala Gly Leu Val Asp Gly Leu Val Gly Arg
 195 200 205
 Ile Arg Glu Asp Val Ser Gly Phe Ser Val Asp His Asp Val Ala Ile
 210 215 220
 Val Ala Thr Gly His Thr Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu His Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Val Asp His Tyr Asp Gln His Leu Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu Arg Leu Val
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 260 265 270

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 <213> Bacillus subtilis

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 35 40 45
 His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ile Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Val Val Pro Pro Ile Met Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Met Cys Thr Lys Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu
 85 90 95
 Asn Ile Lys Tyr Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Ile Val
 100 105 110
 Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Ile His Leu Tyr Gly Asn Pro Leu Ile Val Val
 115 120 125

- 11 -

Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Ile Asp Glu Asn Lys Gln
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 Tyr Met Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ile Thr Arg Pro
 165 170 175
 Asp Asn Ile Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Ser Ala Met Gln Ser Gly Ile
 180 185 190
 Leu Phe Gly Tyr Val Gly Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Val Lys Arg Met Lys
 195 200 205
 Trp Gln Ala Lys Gln Asp Leu Lys Val Ile Ala Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala
 210 215 220
 Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Glu Ser Asp Cys Ile Asp Ile Val Asp Pro Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Glu Leu Ile Tyr Glu Arg Asn Arg Val Gly
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 Ser Val

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 35 40 45
 His Gly Leu Phe Thr Leu Ala Gly Ala Pro Ile Pro Arg Ala Ala Val
 50 55 60
 Leu Ser Ser Val Ala Pro Pro Val Gly Glu Asn Tyr Ala Leu Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Arg His Phe Met Ile Asp Ala Phe Ala Val Ser Ala Glu Asn Leu
 85 90 95
 Pro Asp Val Thr Val Glu Leu Asp Thr Pro Gly Ser Val Gly Ala Asp
 100 105 110
 Arg Leu Cys Asn Leu Phe Gly Ala Glu Lys Tyr Leu Gly Gly Leu Asp

- 12 -

115 120 125
 Tyr Ala Val Val Val Asp Phe Gly Thr Ser Thr Asn Phe Asp Val Val
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 Gly Arg Gly Arg Arg Phe Leu Gly Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Ala Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Val Ser Ala Asp Ala Leu Phe Ala Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile
 165 170 175
 Thr Leu Gln Ala Pro Glu Thr Ala Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val His Ala
 180 185 190
 Leu Gln Ser Gly Leu Val Phe Gly Tyr Ala Glu Met Val Asp Gly Leu
 195 200 205
 Leu Arg Arg Ile Arg Ala Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Ala Val Ala Val Ala
 210 215 220
 Thr Gly Gly Phe Ser Arg Thr Val Gln Gly Ile Cys Gln Glu Ile Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Tyr Asp Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Val Glu Leu Trp Ala
 245 250 255
 Ser Arg Ser Glu Val Arg
 260

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 <212> PRT
 <213> Desulfovibrio vulgaris

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 20 25 30
 Thr Asp Pro Gly Gln Thr Thr Asp Ser Ile Gly Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 Val Leu Arg His Ala Gly Leu Gly Pro Ala Asp Val Gly Ala Cys Val
 50 55 60
 Ala Ser Ser Val Val Pro Gly Val Asn Pro Leu Ile Arg Arg Ala Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Arg Tyr Leu Tyr Arg Lys Leu Leu Phe Ala Pro Gly Asp Ile Ala
 85 90 95
 Ile Pro Leu Asp Asn Arg Tyr Glu Arg Pro Ala Glu Val Gly Ala Asp
 100 105 110
 Arg Leu Val Ala Ala Tyr Ala Ala Arg Arg Leu Tyr Pro Gly Pro Arg

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115	120	125
Ser Leu Val Ser Val Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Phe Asp Cys Val		
130	135	140
Glu Gly Gly Ala Tyr Leu Gly Gly Leu Ile Cys Pro Gly Val Leu Ser		
145	150	155
Ser Ala Gly Ala Leu Ser Ser Arg Thr Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Ser		
165	170	175
Leu Glu Val Glu Asp Ser Pro Val Ile Gly Arg Ser Thr Thr Thr		
180	185	190
Ser Leu Asn His Gly Phe Ile Phe Gly Phe Ala Ala Met Thr Glu Gly		
195	200	205
Val Leu Ala Ala		
210		

<210> 12
 <211> 246
 <212> PRT
 <213> Thermotoga maritima

<400> 12
 Met Tyr Leu Leu Val Asp Val Gly Asn Thr His Ser Val Phe Ser Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Glu Asp Gly Lys Thr Phe Arg Arg Trp Arg Leu Ser Thr Gly Val
 20 25 30
 Phe Gln Thr Glu Asp Glu Leu Phe Ser His Leu His Pro Leu Leu Gly
 35 40 45
 Asp Ala Met Arg Glu Ile Lys Gly Ile Gly Val Ala Ser Val Val Pro
 50 55 60
 Thr Gln Asn Thr Val Ile Glu Arg Phe Ser Gln Lys Tyr Phe His Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Pro Ile Trp Val Lys Ala Lys Asn Gly Cys Val Lys Trp Asn Val
 85 90 95
 Lys Asn Pro Ser Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Val Ala Asn Val Val Ala
 100 105 110
 Phe Val Lys Glu Tyr Gly Lys Asn Gly Ile Ile Ile Asp Met Gly Thr
 115 120 125
 Ala Thr Thr Val Asp Leu Val Val Asn Gly Ser Tyr Glu Gly Gly Ala
 130 135 140
 Ile Leu Pro Gly Phe Phe Met Met Val His Ser Leu Phe Arg Gly Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Lys Leu Pro Leu Val Glu Val Lys Pro Ala Asp Phe Val Val Gly

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165 170 175
 Lys Asp Thr Glu Glu Asn Ile Arg Leu Gly Val Val Asn Gly Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Tyr Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile Ile Gly Arg Ile Lys Glu Val Tyr Gly Asp
 195 200 205
 Leu Pro Val Val Leu Thr Gly Gly Gln Ser Lys Ile Val Lys Asp Met
 210 215 220
 Ile Lys His Glu Ile Phe Asp Glu Asp Leu Thr Ile Lys Gly Val Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 His Phe Cys Phe Gly Asp
 245

 <210> 13
 <211> 273
 <212> PRT
 <213> Treponema pallidum

 <400> 13
 Met Leu Leu Ile Asp Val Gly Asn Ser His Val Val Phe Gly Ile Gln
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Glu Asn Gly Gly Arg Val Cys Val Arg Glu Leu Phe Arg Leu Ala
 20 25 30
 Pro Asp Ala Arg Lys Thr Gln Asp Glu Tyr Ser Leu Leu Ile His Ala
 35 40 45
 Leu Cys Glu Arg Ala Gly Val Gly Arg Ala Ser Leu Arg Asp Ala Phe
 50 55 60
 Ile Ser Ser Val Val Pro Val Leu Thr Lys Thr Ile Ala Asp Ala Val
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Gln Pro Val Val Phe Gly Pro Trp Ala Tyr
 85 90 95
 Glu His Leu Pro Val Arg Ile Pro Glu Pro Val Arg Ala Glu Ile Gly
 100 105 110
 Thr Asp Leu Val Ala Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Tyr Val His Phe Arg Ser
 115 120 125
 Ala Cys Val Val Val Asp Cys Gly Thr Ala Leu Thr Phe Thr Ala Val
 130 135 140
 Asp Gly Thr Gly Leu Ile Gln Gly Val Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Leu Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Ala Val Gln Ser Leu His Thr Gly Thr Ala Gln Leu Pro Leu Val
 165 170 175
 Pro Leu Ala Leu Pro Asp Ser Val Leu Gly Lys Asp Thr Thr His Ala

180

185

190

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Ile Ala Gln Cys Gln Lys Glu Leu Gly Cys Arg Cys Ala Ala Val Ile
    210                      215                      220

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Thr Gly Gly Leu Ser Arg Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Val Asp Phe Pro Pro
225 230 235 240

Ile Asp Ala Gln Leu Thr Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala His Ile Ala Arg Leu
245 250 255

Val Pro Thr Ser Leu Leu Pro Pro Ala Thr Val Ser Gly Ser Ser Gly
260 265 270

Asn

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<210> 14
<211> 262
<212> PRT
<213> Borrelia burgdorferi
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<400> 14																
Met	Asn	Lys	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ile	Ile	Asp	Ile	Gly	Asn	Thr	
1				5					10					15		
Ser	Ile	Ala	Phe	Ala	Leu	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asn	Gln	Val	Asn	Leu	Phe	Ile	
			20					25					30			
Lys	Met	Lys	Thr	Asn	Leu	Met	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Val	Tyr	Ser	Phe	
		35					40					45				
Phe	Glu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Asp	Phe	Asn	Val	Asn	Lys	Val	Phe	Ile	Ser	Ser	
	50					55					60					
Val	Val	Pro	Ile	Leu	Asn	Glu	Thr	Phe	Lys	Asn	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	Phe	
65					70					75					80	
Phe	Lys	Ile	Lys	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ile	Gly	Phe	Asp	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Leu	
				85					90					95		
Thr	Phe	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Asp	Lys	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Val	
			100					105					110			
Phe	Ala	Asn	Leu	Val	Ala	Ala	Ile	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Glu	Asn	Val	
		115					120					125				
Leu	Val	Val	Asp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ala	Cys	Thr	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Ser	Arg	
	130					135					140					
Gln	Asp	Gly	Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ile	Asn	Ser	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ile	Asn	
145					150					155					160	
Phe	Asn	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Phe	Pro	Ile	

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165 170 175
 Ser Thr Pro Asn Asn Leu Leu Glu Arg Thr Thr Ser Gly Ser Val Asn
 180 185 190
 Ser Gly Leu Phe Tyr Gln Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Ile Glu Gly Val Tyr Arg
 195 200 205
 Asp Ile Lys Gln Met Tyr Lys Lys Lys Phe Asn Leu Ile Ile Thr Gly
 210 215 220
 Gly Asn Ala Asp Leu Ile Leu Ser Leu Ile Glu Ile Glu Phe Ile Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Ile His Leu Thr Val Glu Gly Val Arg Ile Leu Gly Asn Ser Ile
 245 250 255
 Asp Phe Lys Phe Val Asn
 260

<210> 15
 <211> 229
 <212> PRT
 <213> Aquifex aeolicus

<400> 15
 Met Arg Phe Leu Thr Val Asp Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Asp Ile Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Trp Glu Gly Lys Lys Val Lys Asp Phe Leu Lys Leu Ser His Glu
 20 25 30
 Glu Phe Leu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Lys Leu Lys Ala Leu Gly Ile Ser
 35 40 45
 Val Lys Gln Ser Phe Ser Glu Lys Val Arg Gly Lys Ile Pro Lys Ile
 50 55 60
 Lys Phe Leu Lys Lys Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Gln Val Asp Tyr Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Glu Thr Leu Gly Thr Asp Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ala Lys
 85 90 95
 Lys Phe Tyr Gly Lys Asn Val Val Val Ile Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Val Ile Asp Leu Val Leu Glu Gly Lys Phe Lys Gly Gly Phe Ile Thr
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Gly Lys Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu Ser Asp Leu Ala Glu Gly
 130 135 140
 Ile Pro Glu Phe Phe Pro Glu Glu Val Glu Ile Phe Leu Gly Arg Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Arg Glu Cys Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Tyr Arg Glu Ser Thr Glu Phe

Leu Tyr His Arg Ile
225

Leu Gly Ala Leu Gln Ser Tyr Leu Gln Asp Trp Gln Lys Leu Phe Pro

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195 200 205
 Gly Ala Ala Met Val Ile Thr Gly Gly Asp Gly Lys Ile Leu His Gly
 210 215 220
 Phe Leu Lys Glu His Ser Pro Asn Leu Ser Val Ala Trp Asp Asp Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ile Phe Leu Gly Met Ala Ala Ile His His Gly Asp Arg Pro Ile
 245 250 255
 Cys

 <210> 17
 <211> 223
 <212> PRT
 <213> Helicobacter pylori

 <400> 17
 Met Pro Ala Arg Gln Ser Phe Thr Asp Leu Lys Asn Leu Val Leu Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr Arg Ile His Phe Ala Gln Asn Tyr Gln Leu Phe
 20 25 30
 Ser Ser Ala Lys Glu Asp Leu Lys Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Lys Glu Ile
 35 40 45
 Phe Tyr Ile Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Glu Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn Cys
 50 55 60
 Tyr Pro Asn Ala Lys Asn Ile Ala Gly Phe Phe His Leu Glu Thr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Val Gly Leu Gly Ile Asp Arg Gln Met Ala Cys Leu Ala Val Asn
 85 90 95
 Asn Gly Val Val Val Asp Ala Gly Ser Ala Ile Thr Ile Asp Leu Ile
 100 105 110
 Lys Glu Gly Lys His Leu Gly Gly Cys Ile Leu Pro Gly Leu Ala Gln
 115 120 125
 Tyr Ile His Ala Tyr Lys Lys Ser Ala Lys Ile Leu Glu Gln Pro Phe
 130 135 140
 Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Leu Glu Val Leu Pro Lys Ser Thr Arg Asp Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Val Asn Tyr Gly Met Val Leu Ser Val Ile Ala Cys Ile Gln His Leu
 165 170 175
 Ala Lys Asn Gln Lys Ile Tyr Leu Cys Gly Gly Asp Ala Lys Tyr Leu
 180 185 190
 Ser Ala Phe Leu Pro His Ser Val Cys Lys Glu Arg Leu Val Phe Asp

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195	200	205
Gly Met Glu Ile Ala Leu Lys	Lys Ala Gly Ile Leu Glu Cys Lys	
210	215	220
<210> 18		
<211> 267		
<212> PRT		
<213> Bordetella pertussis		
<400> 18		
Met Ile Ile Leu Ile Asp Ser Gly Asn Ser Arg Leu Lys Val Gly Trp		
1	5	10
Phe Asp Pro Asp Ala Pro Gln Ala Ala Arg Glu Pro Ala Pro Val Ala		
20	25	30
Phe Asp Asn Leu Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu Gly Arg Trp Leu Ala Thr Leu		
35	40	45
Pro Arg Arg Pro Gln Arg Ala Leu Gly Val Asn Val Ala Gly Leu Ala		
50	55	60
Arg Gly Glu Ala Ile Ala Ala Thr Leu Arg Ala Gly Gly Cys Asp Ile		
65	70	75
Arg Trp Leu Arg Ala Gln Pro Leu Ala Met Gly Leu Arg Asn Gly Tyr		
85	90	95
Arg Asn Pro Asp Gln Leu Gly Ala Asp Arg Trp Ala Cys Met Val Gly		
100	105	110
Val Leu Ala Arg Gln Pro Ser Val His Pro Pro Leu Leu Val Ala Ser		
115	120	125
Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Leu Asp Thr Ile Gly Pro Asp Asn Val Phe		
130	135	140
Pro Gly Gly Leu Ile Leu Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Met Arg Gly Ala Leu		
145	150	155
Ala Tyr Gly Thr Ala His Leu Pro Leu Ala Asp Gly Leu Val Ala Asp		
165	170	175
Tyr Pro Ile Asp Thr His Gln Ala Ile Ala Ser Gly Ile Ala Ala Ala		
180	185	190
Gln Ala Gly Ala Ile Val Arg Gln Trp Leu Ala Gly Arg Gln Arg Tyr		
195	200	205
Gly Gln Ala Pro Glu Ile Tyr Val Ala Gly Gly Gly Trp Pro Glu Val		
210	215	220
Arg Gln Glu Ala Glu Arg Leu Leu Ala Val Thr Gly Ala Ala Phe Gly		
225	230	235
Ala Thr Pro Gln Pro Thr Tyr Leu Asp Ser Pro Val Leu Asp Gly Leu		

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245	250	255	
Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Gln Gly Ala Pro Thr Ala			
260	265		
 <210> 19			
<211> 777			
<212> DNA			
<213> Bacillus subtilis			
 <220>			
<221> CDS			
<222> (1)..(774)			
 <400> 19			
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Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Asp Val Gly Asn Thr Asn Thr Val Leu Gly Val			
1	5	10	15
 tat cat gat gga aaa tta gaa tat cac tgg cgt ata gaa aca agc agg			
Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Glu Tyr His Trp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ser Arg			96
20	25	30	
 cat aaa aca gaa gat gag ttt ggg atg att ttg cgc tcc tta ttt gat			
His Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Gly Met Ile Leu Arg Ser Leu Phe Asp			144
35	40	45	
 cac tcc ggg ctt atg ttt gaa cag ata gat ggc att att att tcg tca			
His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ile Ser Ser			192
50	55	60	
 gta gtg ccg cca atc atg ttt gcg tta gaa aga atg tgc aca aaa tac			
Val Val Pro Pro Ile Met Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Met Cys Thr Lys Tyr			240
65	70	75	80
 ttt cat atc gag cct caa att gtt ggt cca ggt atg aaa acc ggt tta			
Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu			288
85	90	95	
 aat ata aaa tat gac aat ccg aaa gaa gta ggg gca gac aga atc gta			
Asn Ile Lys Tyr Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Ile Val			336
100	105	110	
 aat gct gtc gct gcg ata cac ttg tac ggc aat cca tta att gtt gtc			
Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Ile His Leu Tyr Gly Asn Pro Leu Ile Val Val			384
115	120	125	
 gat ttc gga acc gcc aca acg tac tgc tat att gat gaa aac aaa caa			
Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Ile Asp Glu Asn Lys Gln			432
130	135	140	
 tac atg ggc ggg gcg att gcc cct ggg att aca att tcg aca gag gcg			
Tyr Met Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala			480
145	150	155	160
 ctt tac tcg cgt gca gca aag ctt cct cgt atc gaa atc acc cgg ccc			
Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ile Thr Arg Pro			528

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	165	170	175	
	gac aat att atc gga aaa aac act	gtt agc gcg atg caa tct gga att	576	
	Asp Asn Ile Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr	Val Ser Ala Met Gln Ser Gly Ile		
	180	185	190	
	tta ttt ggc tat gtc ggc caa gtg	gaa gga atc gtt aag cga atg aaa	624	
	Leu Phe Gly Tyr Val Gly Gln Val	Glu Gly Ile Val Lys Arg Met Lys		
	195	200	205	
	tgg cag gca aaa cag gac ctc aag	gtc att gcg aca gga ggc ctg gcg	672	
	Trp Gln Ala Lys Gln Asp Leu Lys	Val Ile Ala Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala		
	210	215	220	
	ccg ctc att gcg aac gaa tca gat	tgt ata gac atc gtt gat cca ttc	720	
	Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Glu Ser Asp	Cys Ile Asp Ile Val Asp Pro Phe		
	225	230	235	240
	tta acc cta aaa ggg ctg gaa ttg	att tat gaa aga aac cgc gta gga	768	
	Leu Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Glu Leu	Ile Tyr Glu Arg Asn Arg Val Gly		
	245	250	255	
	agt gta tag			777
	Ser Val			
<210>	20			
<211>	960			
<212>	DNA			
<213>	Bacillus subtilis			
<220>				
<221>	CDS			
<222>	(1)..(957)			
<400>	20			
	gtg aaa aat aaa gaa ctt aac cta	cat act tta tat aca cag cac aat	48	
	Met Lys Asn Lys Glu Leu Asn Leu	His Thr Leu Tyr Thr Gln His Asn		
	1	5	10	15
	cgg gag tct tgg tct ggt ttt ggg	ggg cat ttg tcg att gct gta tct	96	
	Arg Glu Ser Trp Ser Gly Phe Gly	Gly His Leu Ser Ile Ala Val Ser		
	20	25	30	
	gaa gaa gag gca aaa gct gtg gaa	gga ttg aat gat tat cta tct gtt	144	
	Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Val Glu	Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val		
	35	40	45	
	gaa gaa gtg gag acg atc tat att	ccg ctt gtt cgc ttg ctt cat tta	192	
	Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile Tyr Ile	Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu		
	50	55	60	
	cat gtc aag tct gcg gct gaa cgc	aat aag cat gtc aat gtt ttt ttg	240	
	His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg	Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu		
	65	70	75	80
	aag cac cca cat tca gcc aaa att	ccg ttt att atc ggc att gcc ggc	288	
	Lys His Pro His Ser Ala Lys Ile	Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly		

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	85	90	95	
agt gtc gca gtc gga aaa agc acg acg gcg cgg atc ttg cag aag ctg				336
Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu				
	100	105	110	
ctt tcg cgt ttg cct gac cgt cca aaa gtg agc ctt atc acg aca gat				384
Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp				
	115	120	125	
ggt ttt tta ttt cct act gcc gag ctg aaa aag aaa aat atg atg tca				432
Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser				
	130	135	140	
aga aaa gga ttt cct gaa agc tat gat gta aag gcg ctg ctc gaa ttt				480
Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe				
	145	150	155	160
ttg aat gac tta aaa tca gga aag gac agc gta aag gcc ccg gtg tat				528
Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr				
	165	170	175	
tcc cat cta acc tat gac cgc gag gaa ggt gtg ttc gag gtt gta gaa				576
Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu				
	180	185	190	
cag gcg gat att gtg att att gaa ggc att aat gtt ctt cag tcg ccc				624
Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro				
	195	200	205	
acc ttg gag gat gac cgg gaa aac ccg cgt att ttt gtt tcc gat ttc				672
Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe				
	210	215	220	
ttt gat ttt tcg att tat gtg gat gcg gag gaa agc cgg att ttc act				720
Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr				
	225	230	235	240
tgg tat tta gag cgt ttt cgc ctg ctt ccg gaa aca gct ttt caa aat				768
Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn				
	245	250	255	
cct gat tca tat ttt cat aaa ttt aaa gac ttg tcc gat cag gag gct				816
Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala				
	260	265	270	
gac gag atg gca gcc tcg att tgg gag agt gtc aac ccg ccg aat tta				864
Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu				
	275	280	285	
tat gaa aat att ttg cca act aaa ttc agg tca gat ctc att ttg cgt				912
Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg				
	290	295	300	
aag gga gac ggg cat aag gtc gag gaa gtg ttg gta agg agg gta tga				960
Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys Val Glu Glu Val Leu Val Arg Arg Val				
	305	310	315	

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<210> 21
 <211> 882
 <212> DNA
 <213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(879)

<400> 21
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 Met Ser Ile Ala Val Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Gly Leu
 1 5 10 15
 aat gat tat cta tct gtt gaa gaa gtg gag acg atc tat att ccg ctt 96
 Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile Tyr Ile Pro Leu
 20 25 30
 gtt cgc ttg ctt cat tta cat gtc aag tct gcg gct gaa cgc aat aag 144
 Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg Asn Lys
 35 40 45
 cat gtc aat gtt ttt ttg aag cac cca cat tca gcc aaa att ccg ttt 192
 His Val Asn Val Phe Leu Lys His Pro His Ser Ala Lys Ile Pro Phe
 50 55 60
 att atc ggc att gcc ggc agt gtc gca gtc gga aaa agc acg acg gcg 240
 Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala
 65 70 75 80
 cgg atc ttg cag aag ctg ctt tcg cgt ttg cct gac cgt cca aaa gtg 288
 Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Arg Pro Lys Val
 85 90 95
 agc ctt atc acg aca gat ggt ttt tta ttt cct act gcc gag ctg aaa 336
 Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys
 100 105 110
 aag aaa aat atg atg tca aga aaa gga ttt cct gaa agc tat gat gta 384
 Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Val
 115 120 125
 aag gcg ctg ctc gaa ttt ttg aat gac tta aaa tca gga aag gac agc 432
 Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser
 130 135 140
 gta aag gcc ccg gtg tat tcc cat cta acc tat gac cgc gag gaa ggt 480
 Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp Arg Glu Glu Gly
 145 150 155 160
 gtg ttc gag gtt gta gaa cag gcg gat att gtg att att gaa ggc att 528
 Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Glu Gly Ile
 165 170 175
 aat gtt ctt cag tcg ccc acc ttg gag gat gac cgg gaa aac ccg cgt 576
 Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg
 180 185 190

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att ttt gtt tcc gat ttc ttt gat ttt tcg att tat gtg gat gcg gag 624
 Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu
 195 200 205

gaa agc cgg att ttc act tgg tat tta gag cgt ttt cgc ctg ctt cgg 672
 Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg
 210 215 220

gaa aca gct ttt caa aat cct gat tca tat ttt cat aaa ttt aaa gac 720
 Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp
 225 230 235 240

ttg tcc gat cag gag gct gac gag atg gca gcc tcg att tgg gag agt 768
 Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser
 245 250 255

gtc aac cgg ccg aat tta tat gaa aat att ttg cca act aaa ttc agg 816
 Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg
 260 265 270

tca gat ctc att ttg cgt aag gga gac ggg cat aag gtc gag gaa gtg 864
 Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys Val Glu Glu Val
 275 280 285

ttg gta agg agg gta tga 882
 Leu Val Arg Arg Val
 290

<210> 22
 <211> 846
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(843)

<400> 22

gtg gaa gga ttg aat gat tat cta tct gtt gaa gaa gtg gag acg atc 48
 Met Glu Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile
 1 5 10 15

tat att ccg ctt gtt cgc ttg ctt cat tta cat gtc aag tct gcg gct 96
 Tyr Ile Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala
 20 25 30

gaa cgc aat aag cat gtc aat gtt ttt ttg aag cac cca cat tca gcc 144
 Glu Arg Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu Lys His Pro His Ser Ala
 35 40 45

aaa att ccg ttt att atc ggc att gcc ggc agt gtc gca gtc gga aaa 192
 Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys
 50 55 60

agc acg acg gcg cgg atc ttg cag aag ctg ctt tcg cgt ttg cct gac 240
 Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp

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65	70	75	80	
cgt cca aaa gtg agc ctt atc acg aca gat ggt ttt tta ttt cct act	288			
Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr				
85	90	95		
gcc gag ctg aaa aag aaa aat atg atg tca aga aaa gga ttt cct gaa	336			
Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu				
100	105	110		
agc tat gat gta aag gcg ctg ctc gaa ttt ttg aat gac tta aaa tca	384			
Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser				
115	120	125		
gga aag gac agc gta aag gcc ccg gtg tat tcc cat cta acc tat gac	432			
Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp				
130	135	140		
cgc gag gaa ggt gtg ttc gag gtt gta gaa cag gcg gat att gtg att	480			
Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile				
145	150	155	160	
att gaa ggc att aat gtt ctt cag tcg ccc acc ttg gag gat gac cgg	528			
Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg				
165	170	175		
gaa aac ccg cgt att ttt gtt tcc gat ttc ttt gat ttt tcg att tat	576			
Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr				
180	185	190		
gtg gat gcg gag gaa agc cgg att ttc act tgg tat tta gag cgt ttt	624			
Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe				
195	200	205		
cgc ctg ctt cgg gaa aca gct ttt caa aat cct gat tca tat ttt cat	672			
Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His				
210	215	220		
aaa ttt aaa gac ttg tcc gat cag gag gct gac gag atg gca gcc tcg	720			
Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser				
225	230	235	240	
att tgg gag agt gtc aac cgg ccg aat tta tat gaa aat att ttg cca	768			
Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro				
245	250	255		
act aaa ttc agg tca gat ctc att ttg cgt aag gga gac ggg cat aag	816			
Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys				
260	265	270		
gtc gag gaa gtg ttg gta agg agg gta tga	846			
Val Glu Glu Val Leu Val Arg Arg Val				
275	280			

<210> 23

<211> 831

<212> DNA

- 26 -

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(831)

<400> 23

atg aaa aca aaa ctg gat ttt cta aaa atg aag gag tct gaa gaa ccg	48
Met Lys Thr Lys Leu Asp Phe Leu Lys Met Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Pro	
1 5 10 15	
att gtc atg ctg acc gct tat gat tat ccg gca gct aaa ctt gct gaa	96
Ile Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu	
20 25 30	
caa gcg gga gtt gac atg att tta gtc ggt gat tca ctt gga atg gtc	144
Gln Ala Gly Val Asp Met Ile Leu Val Gly Asp Ser Leu Gly Met Val	
35 40 45	
gtc ctc ggc ctt gat tca act gtc ggt gtg aca gtt gcg gac atg atc	192
Val Leu Gly Leu Asp Ser Thr Val Gly Val Thr Val Ala Asp Met Ile	
50 55 60	
cat cat aca aaa gcc gtt aaa agg ggt gcg ccg aat acc ttt att gtg	240
His His Thr Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Gly Ala Pro Asn Thr Phe Ile Val	
65 70 75 80	
aca gat atg ccg ttt atg tct tat cac ctg tct aag gaa gat acg ctg	288
Thr Asp Met Pro Phe Met Ser Tyr His Leu Ser Lys Glu Asp Thr Leu	
85 90 95	
aaa aat gca gcg gct atc gtt cag gaa agc gga gct gac gca ctg aag	336
Lys Asn Ala Ala Ala Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Gly Ala Asp Ala Leu Lys	
100 105 110	
ctt gag ggc gga gaa ggc gtg ttt gaa tcc att cgc gca ttg acg ctt	384
Leu Glu Gly Gly Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Ser Ile Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu	
115 120 125	
gga ggc att cca gta gtc agt cac tta ggt ttg aca ccg cag tca gtc	432
Gly Gly Ile Pro Val Val Ser His Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Gln Ser Val	
130 135 140	
ggc gta ctg ggc ggc tat aaa gta cag ggc aaa gac gaa caa agc gcc	480
Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val Gln Gly Lys Asp Glu Gln Ser Ala	
145 150 155 160	
aaa aaa tta ata gaa gac agt ata aaa tgc gaa gaa gca gga gct atg	528
Lys Lys Leu Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile Lys Cys Glu Glu Ala Gly Ala Met	
165 170 175	
atg ctt gtg ctg gaa tgt gtg ccg gca gaa ctc aca gcc aaa att gcc	576
Met Leu Val Leu Glu Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Ala	
180 185 190	
gag acg cta agc ata ccg gtc att gga atc ggg gct ggt gtg aaa gcg	624
Glu Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Val Ile Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Ala	
195 200 205	

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gac gga caa gtt ctc gtt tat cat gat att atc ggc cac ggt gtt gag 672
 Asp Gly Gln Val Leu Val Tyr His Asp Ile Ile Gly His Gly Val Glu
 210 215 220
 aga aca cct aaa ttt gta aag caa tat acg cgc att gat gaa acc atc 720
 Arg Thr Pro Lys Phe Val Lys Gln Tyr Thr Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Ile
 225 230 235 240
 gaa aca gca atc agc gga tat gtt cag gat gta aga cat cgt gct ttc 768
 Glu Thr Ala Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Gln Asp Val Arg His Arg Ala Phe
 245 250 255
 cct gaa caa aag cat tcc ttt caa atg aac cag aca gtg ctt gac ggc 816
 Pro Glu Gln Lys His Ser Phe Gln Met Asn Gln Thr Val Leu Asp Gly
 260 265 270
 ttg tac ggg gga aaa 831
 Leu Tyr Gly Gly Lys
 275

<210> 24
 <211> 277
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 24
 Met Lys Thr Lys Leu Asp Phe Leu Lys Met Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu
 20 25 30
 Gln Ala Gly Val Asp Met Ile Leu Val Gly Asp Ser Leu Gly Met Val
 35 40 45
 Val Leu Gly Leu Asp Ser Thr Val Gly Val Thr Val Ala Asp Met Ile
 50 55 60
 His His Thr Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Gly Ala Pro Asn Thr Phe Ile Val
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Asp Met Pro Phe Met Ser Tyr His Leu Ser Lys Glu Asp Thr Leu
 85 90 95
 Lys Asn Ala Ala Ala Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Gly Ala Asp Ala Leu Lys
 100 105 110
 Leu Glu Gly Gly Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Ser Ile Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu
 115 120 125
 Gly Gly Ile Pro Val Val Ser His Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Gln Ser Val
 130 135 140
 Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val Gln Gly Lys Asp Glu Gln Ser Ala
 145 150 155 160

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Lys Lys Leu Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile Lys Cys Glu Glu Ala Gly Ala Met
165 170 175

Met Leu Val Leu Glu Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Ala
180 185 190

Glu Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Val Ile Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Ala
195 200 205

Asp Gly Gln Val Leu Val Tyr His Asp Ile Ile Gly His Gly Val Glu
210 215 220

Arg Thr Pro Lys Phe Val Lys Gln Tyr Thr Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Ile
225 230 235 240

Glu Thr Ala Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Gln Asp Val Arg His Arg Ala Phe
245 250 255

Pro Glu Gln Lys His Ser Phe Gln Met Asn Gln Thr Val Leu Asp Gly
260 265 270

Leu Tyr Gly Gly Lys
275

<210> 25

<211> 858

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(858)

<400> 25

atg aga cag att act gat att tca cag ctg aaa gaa gcc ata aaa caa 48
Met Arg Gln Ile Thr Asp Ile Ser Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Gln
1 5 10 15

tac cat tca gag ggc aag tca atc gga ttt gtt ccg acg atg ggg ttt 96
Tyr His Ser Glu Gly Lys Ser Ile Gly Phe Val Pro Thr Met Gly Phe
20 25 30

ctg cat gag ggg cat tta acc tta gca gac aaa gca aga caa gaa aac 144
Leu His Glu Gly His Leu Thr Leu Ala Asp Lys Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn
35 40 45

gac gcc gtt att atg agt att ttt gtg aat cct gca caa ttc ggc cct 192
Asp Ala Val Ile Met Ser Ile Phe Val Asn Pro Ala Gln Phe Gly Pro
50 55 60

aat gaa gat ttt gaa gca tat ccg cgc gat att gag cgg gat gca gct 240
Asn Glu Asp Phe Glu Ala Tyr Pro Arg Asp Ile Glu Arg Asp Ala Ala
65 70 75 80

ctt gca gaa aac gcc gga gtc gat att ctt ttt acg cca gat gct cat 288
Leu Ala Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Leu Phe Thr Pro Asp Ala His
85 90 95

- 29 -

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gat atg tat ccc ggt gaa aag aat gtc acg att cat gta gaa aga cgc 336
Asp Met Tyr Pro Gly Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Ile His Val Glu Arg Arg
100 105 110

aca gac gtg tta tgc ggg cgc tca aga gaa gga cat ttt gac ggg gtc 384
Thr Asp Val Leu Cys Gly Arg Ser Arg Glu Gly His Phe Asp Gly Val
115 120 125

gcg atc gta ctg acg aag ctt ttc aat cta gtc aag ccg act cgt gcc 432
Ala Ile Val Leu Thr Lys Leu Phe Asn Leu Val Lys Pro Thr Arg Ala
130 135 140

tat ttc ggt tta aaa gat gcg cag cag gta gct gtt gtt gat ggg tta 480
Tyr Phe Gly Leu Lys Asp Ala Gln Gln Val Ala Val Val Asp Gly Leu
145 150 155 160

atc agc gac ttc ttc atg gat att gaa ttg gtt cct gtc gat acg gtc 528
Ile Ser Asp Phe Phe Met Asp Ile Glu Leu Val Pro Val Asp Thr Val
165 170 175

aga gag gaa gac ggc tta gcc aaa agc tct cgc aat gta tac tta aca 576
Arg Glu Glu Asp Gly Leu Ala Lys Ser Ser Arg Asn Val Tyr Leu Thr
180 185 190

gct gag gaa aga aaa gaa gcg cct aag ctg tat cgg gcc ctt caa aca 624
Ala Glu Glu Arg Lys Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu Tyr Arg Ala Leu Gln Thr
195 200 205

agt gcg gaa ctt gtc caa gcc ggt gaa aga gat cct gaa gcg gtg ata 672
Ser Ala Glu Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Glu Arg Asp Pro Glu Ala Val Ile
210 215 220

aaa gct gca aaa gat atc att gaa acg act agc gga acc ata gac tat 720
Lys Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Glu Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Tyr
225 230 235 240

gta gag ctt tat tcc tat ccg gaa ctc gag cct gtg aat gaa att gct 768
Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Glu Leu Glu Pro Val Asn Glu Ile Ala
245 250 255

gga aag atg att ctc gct gtt gca gtt gct ttt tca aaa gcg cgt tta 816
Gly Lys Met Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val Ala Phe Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu
260 265 270

ata gat aat atc att att gat att cga gaa atg gag aga ata 858
Ile Asp Asn Ile Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu Met Glu Arg Ile
275 280 285

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<210> 26

<211> 286

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 26

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Met Arg Gln Ile Thr Asp Ile Ser Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Gln
1 5 10 15

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Tyr His Ser Glu Gly Lys Ser Ile Gly Phe Val Pro Thr Met Gly Phe
 20 25 30
 Leu His Glu Gly His Leu Thr Leu Ala Asp Lys Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn
 35 40 45
 Asp Ala Val Ile Met Ser Ile Phe Val Asn Pro Ala Gln Phe Gly Pro
 50 55 60
 Asn Glu Asp Phe Glu Ala Tyr Pro Arg Asp Ile Glu Arg Asp Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Leu Phe Thr Pro Asp Ala His
 85 90 95
 Asp Met Tyr Pro Gly Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Ile His Val Glu Arg Arg
 100 105 110
 Thr Asp Val Leu Cys Gly Arg Ser Arg Glu Gly His Phe Asp Gly Val
 115 120 125
 Ala Ile Val Leu Thr Lys Leu Phe Asn Leu Val Lys Pro Thr Arg Ala
 130 135 140
 Tyr Phe Gly Leu Lys Asp Ala Gln Gln Val Ala Val Val Asp Gly Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Ser Asp Phe Phe Met Asp Ile Glu Leu Val Pro Val Asp Thr Val
 165 170 175
 Arg Glu Glu Asp Gly Leu Ala Lys Ser Ser Arg Asn Val Tyr Leu Thr
 180 185 190
 Ala Glu Glu Arg Lys Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu Tyr Arg Ala Leu Gln Thr
 195 200 205
 Ser Ala Glu Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Glu Arg Asp Pro Glu Ala Val Ile
 210 215 220
 Lys Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Glu Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Glu Leu Glu Pro Val Asn Glu Ile Ala
 245 250 255
 Gly Lys Met Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val Ala Phe Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu
 260 265 270
 Ile Asp Asn Ile Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu Met Glu Arg Ile
 275 280 285

<210> 27

<211> 381

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

- 31 -

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(381)

<400> 27

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atg tat cga aca atg atg agc ggc aaa ctt cac agg gca act gtt acg 48
Met Tyr Arg Thr Met Met Ser Gly Lys Leu His Arg Ala Thr Val Thr
  1             5             10             15

gaa gca aac ctg aac tat gtg gga agc att aca att gat gaa gat ctc 96
Glu Ala Asn Leu Asn Tyr Val Gly Ser Ile Thr Ile Asp Glu Asp Leu
             20             25             30

att gat gct gtg gga atg ctt cct aat gaa aaa gta caa att gtg aat 144
Ile Asp Ala Val Gly Met Leu Pro Asn Glu Lys Val Gln Ile Val Asn
             35             40             45

aat aat aat gga gca cgt ctt gaa acg tat att att cct ggt aaa cgg 192
Asn Asn Asn Gly Ala Arg Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Ile Pro Gly Lys Arg
             50             55             60

gga agc ggc gtc ata tgc tta aac ggt gca gcc gca cgc ctt gtg cag 240
Gly Ser Gly Val Ile Cys Leu Asn Gly Ala Ala Ala Arg Leu Val Gln
             65             70             75             80

gaa gga gat aag gtc att att att tcc tac aaa atg atg tct gat caa 288
Glu Gly Asp Lys Val Ile Ile Ile Ser Tyr Lys Met Met Ser Asp Gln
             85             90             95

gaa gcg gca agc cat gag ccg aaa gtg gct gtt ctg aat gat caa aac 336
Glu Ala Ala Ser His Glu Pro Lys Val Ala Val Leu Asn Asp Gln Asn
             100             105             110

aaa att gaa caa atg ctg ggg aac gaa cca gcc cgt aca att ttg 381
Lys Ile Glu Gln Met Leu Gly Asn Glu Pro Ala Arg Thr Ile Leu
             115             120             125

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<210> 28

<211> 127

<212> PRT

<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<400> 28

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Met Tyr Arg Thr Met Met Ser Gly Lys Leu His Arg Ala Thr Val Thr
  1             5             10             15

Glu Ala Asn Leu Asn Tyr Val Gly Ser Ile Thr Ile Asp Glu Asp Leu
             20             25             30

Ile Asp Ala Val Gly Met Leu Pro Asn Glu Lys Val Gln Ile Val Asn
             35             40             45

Asn Asn Asn Gly Ala Arg Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Ile Pro Gly Lys Arg
             50             55             60

Gly Ser Gly Val Ile Cys Leu Asn Gly Ala Ala Ala Arg Leu Val Gln
             65             70             75             80

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- 32 -

Glu Gly Asp Lys Val Ile Ile Ile Ser Tyr Lys Met Met Ser Asp Gln
85 90 95

Glu Ala Ala Ser His Glu Pro Lys Val Ala Val Leu Asn Asp Gln Asn
100 105 110

Lys Ile Glu Gln Met Leu Gly Asn Glu Pro Ala Arg Thr Ile Leu
115 120 125

<210> 29

<211> 894

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)...(894)

<400> 29

atg aaa att gga att atc ggc gga ggc tcc gtt ggt ctt tta tgc gcc 48
Met Lys Ile Gly Ile Ile Gly Gly Gly Ser Val Gly Leu Leu Cys Ala
1 5 10 15

tat tat ttg tca ctt tat cac gac gtg act gtt gtg acg agg cgg caa 96
Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Leu Tyr His Asp Val Thr Val Val Thr Arg Arg Gln
20 25 30

gaa cag gct gcg gcc att cag tct gaa gga atc cgg ctt tat aaa ggc 144
Glu Gln Ala Ala Ile Gln Ser Glu Gly Ile Arg Leu Tyr Lys Gly
35 40 45

ggg gag gaa ttc agg gct gat tgc agt gcg gac acg agt atc aat tcg 192
Gly Glu Glu Phe Arg Ala Asp Cys Ser Ala Asp Thr Ser Ile Asn Ser
50 55 60

gac ttt gac ctg ctt gtc gtg aca gtg aag cag cat cag ctt caa tct 240
Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Val Val Thr Val Lys Gln His Gln Leu Gln Ser
65 70 75 80

gtt ttt tcg tcg ctt gaa cga atc ggg aag acg aat ata tta ttt ttg 288
Val Phe Ser Ser Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Phe Leu
85 90 95

caa aac ggc atg ggg cat atc cac gac cta aaa gac tgg cac gtt ggc 336
Gln Asn Gly Met Gly His Ile His Asp Leu Lys Asp Trp His Val Gly
100 105 110

cat tcc att tat gtt gga atc gtt gag cac gga gct gta aga aaa tcg 384
His Ser Ile Tyr Val Gly Ile Val Glu His Gly Ala Val Arg Lys Ser
115 120 125

gat aca gct gtt gat cat aca ggc cta ggt gcg ata aaa tgg agc gcg 432
Asp Thr Ala Val Asp His Thr Gly Leu Gly Ala Ile Lys Trp Ser Ala
130 135 140

ttc gac gat gct gaa cca gac cgg ctg aac atc ttg ttt cag cat aac 480

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Phe	Asp	Asp	Ala	Glu	Pro	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Phe	Gln	His	Asn		
145					150					155					160		
cat	tcg	gat	ttt	ccg	att	tat	tat	gag	acg	gat	tgg	tac	cgt	ctg	ctg	528	
His	Ser	Asp	Phe	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Leu		
				165					170					175			
acg	ggc	aag	ctg	att	gta	aat	gcg	tgt	att	aat	cct	tta	act	gcg	tta	576	
Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Ile	Val	Asn	Ala	Cys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu		
			180					185					190				
ttg	caa	gtg	aaa	aat	gga	gaa	ctg	ctg	aca	acg	cca	gct	tat	ctg	gct	624	
Leu	Gln	Val	Lys	Asn	Gly	Glu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ala		
			195				200					205					
ttt	atg	aag	ctg	gta	ttt	cag	gag	gca	tgc	cgc	att	tta	aaa	ctt	gaa	672	
Phe	Met	Lys	Leu	Val	Phe	Gln	Glu	Ala	Cys	Arg	Ile	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu		
	210					215					220						
aat	gaa	gaa	aag	gct	tgg	gag	cgg	ggt	cag	gcc	ggt	tgt	ggg	caa	acg	720	
Asn	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ala	Trp	Glu	Arg	Val	Gln	Ala	Val	Cys	Gly	Gln	Thr		
225					230					235					240		
aaa	gag	aat	cgt	tca	tca	atg	ctg	ggt	gac	gtc	att	gga	ggc	cgg	cag	768	
Lys	Glu	Asn	Arg	Ser	Ser	Met	Leu	Val	Asp	Val	Ile	Gly	Gly	Arg	Gln		
				245					250					255			
acg	gaa	gct	gac	gcc	att	atc	gga	tac	tta	ttg	aag	gaa	gca	agt	ctt	816	
Thr	Glu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu		
			260					265					270				
caa	ggt	ctt	gat	gcc	gtc	cac	cta	gag	ttt	tta	tat	ggc	agc	atc	aaa	864	
Gln	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	His	Leu	Glu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Lys		
		275					280					285					
gca	ttg	gag	cga	aat	aca	aac	aaa	gtc	ttt							894	
Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Asn	Thr	Asn	Lys	Val	Phe								
	290					295											

<210> 30

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 30

Met	Lys	Ile	Gly	Ile	Ile	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	Leu	Leu	Cys	Ala
1				5					10					15	

Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Tyr	His	Asp	Val	Thr	Val	Val	Thr	Arg	Arg	Gln
			20					25					30		

Glu	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile	Gln	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Gly
		35					40					45			

Gly	Glu	Glu	Phe	Arg	Ala	Asp	Cys	Ser	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ser
	50					55					60				

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Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Val Val Thr Val Lys Gln His Gln Leu Gln Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Val Phe Ser Ser Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Phe Leu
 85 90 95
 Gln Asn Gly Met Gly His Ile His Asp Leu Lys Asp Trp His Val Gly
 100 105 110
 His Ser Ile Tyr Val Gly Ile Val Glu His Gly Ala Val Arg Lys Ser
 115 120 125
 Asp Thr Ala Val Asp His Thr Gly Leu Gly Ala Ile Lys Trp Ser Ala
 130 135 140
 Phe Asp Asp Ala Glu Pro Asp Arg Leu Asn Ile Leu Phe Gln His Asn
 145 150 155 160
 His Ser Asp Phe Pro Ile Tyr Tyr Glu Thr Asp Trp Tyr Arg Leu Leu
 165 170 175
 Thr Gly Lys Leu Ile Val Asn Ala Cys Ile Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Gln Val Lys Asn Gly Glu Leu Leu Thr Thr Pro Ala Tyr Leu Ala
 195 200 205
 Phe Met Lys Leu Val Phe Gln Glu Ala Cys Arg Ile Leu Lys Leu Glu
 210 215 220
 Asn Glu Glu Lys Ala Trp Glu Arg Val Gln Ala Val Cys Gly Gln Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Glu Asn Arg Ser Ser Met Leu Val Asp Val Ile Gly Gly Arg Gln
 245 250 255
 Thr Glu Ala Asp Ala Ile Ile Gly Tyr Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala Ser Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Gly Leu Asp Ala Val His Leu Glu Phe Leu Tyr Gly Ser Ile Lys
 275 280 285
 Ala Leu Glu Arg Asn Thr Asn Lys Val Phe
 290 295

<210> 31
 <211> 1725
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1722)

<400> 31
 atg ggg act aat gta cag gtg gat tca gca tct gcc gaa tgt aca cag 48
 Met Gly Thr Asn Val Gln Val Asp Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Cys Thr Gln

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1	5	10	15	
acg atg agc gga gca tta atg ctg att gaa tca tta aaa aaa gag aaa	96			
Thr Met Ser Gly Ala Leu Met Leu Ile Glu Ser Leu Lys Lys Glu Lys				
20 25 30				
gta gaa atg atc ttc ggt tat ccg ggc ggg gct gtg ctt ccg att tac	144			
Val Glu Met Ile Phe Gly Tyr Pro Gly Gly Ala Val Leu Pro Ile Tyr				
35 40 45				
gat aag cta tac aat tca ggg ttg gta cat atc ctt ccc cgt cac gaa	192			
Asp Lys Leu Tyr Asn Ser Gly Leu Val His Ile Leu Pro Arg His Glu				
50 55 60				
caa gga gca att cat gca gcg gag gga tac gca agg gtc tcc gga aaa	240			
Gln Gly Ala Ile His Ala Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Arg Val Ser Gly Lys				
65 70 75 80				
ccg ggt gtc gtc att gcc acg tca ggg ccg gga gcg ata aac ctt gtt	288			
Pro Gly Val Val Ile Ala Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Asn Leu Val				
85 90 95				
aca ggc ctt gct gat gcc atg att gat tca ttg ccg tta gtc gtc ttt	336			
Thr Gly Leu Ala Asp Ala Met Ile Asp Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Val Phe				
100 105 110				
aca ggg cag gta gca acc tct gta atc ggg agc gat gca ttt cag gaa	384			
Thr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Asp Ala Phe Gln Glu				
115 120 125				
gca gac att tta ggg att acg atg cca gta aca aaa cac agc tac cag	432			
Ala Asp Ile Leu Gly Ile Thr Met Pro Val Thr Lys His Ser Tyr Gln				
130 135 140				
gtt cgc cag ccg gaa gat ctg ccg cgc atc att aaa gaa gcg ttc cat	480			
Val Arg Gln Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Arg Ile Ile Lys Glu Ala Phe His				
145 150 155 160				
att gca aca act gga aga ccc gga cct gta ttg att gat att ccg aaa	528			
Ile Ala Thr Thr Gly Arg Pro Gly Pro Val Leu Ile Asp Ile Pro Lys				
165 170 175				
gat gta gca aca att gaa gga gaa ttc agc tac gat cat gag atg aat	576			
Asp Val Ala Thr Ile Glu Gly Glu Phe Ser Tyr Asp His Glu Met Asn				
180 185 190				
ctc ccg gga tac cag ccg aca aca gag ccg aat tat ttg cag atc cgc	624			
Leu Pro Gly Tyr Gln Pro Thr Thr Glu Pro Asn Tyr Leu Gln Ile Arg				
195 200 205				
aag ctt gtg gaa gcc gtg agc agt gcg aaa aaa ccg gtg atc ctg gcg	672			
Lys Leu Val Glu Ala Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Lys Pro Val Ile Leu Ala				
210 215 220				
ggg gcg ggc gta ctg cac gga aaa gcg tca gaa gaa tta aaa aat tat	720			
Gly Ala Gly Val Leu His Gly Lys Ala Ser Glu Glu Leu Lys Asn Tyr				
225 230 235 240				

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gct gaa cag cag caa atc cct gtg gca cac acc ctt ttg ggg ctc gga Ala Glu Gln Gln Gln Ile Pro Val Ala His Thr Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly 245 250 255	768
ggc ttc ccg gct gac cat ccg ctt ttc cta ggg atg gcg gga atg cac Gly Phe Pro Ala Asp His Pro Leu Phe Leu Gly Met Ala Gly Met His 260 265 270	816
ggt act tat aca gcc aat atg gcc ctt cat gaa tgt gat cta tta atc Gly Thr Tyr Thr Ala Asn Met Ala Leu His Glu Cys Asp Leu Leu Ile 275 280 285	864
agt atc ggc gcc cgt ttt gat gac cgt gtc aca gga aac ctg aaa cac Ser Ile Gly Ala Arg Phe Asp Asp Arg Val Thr Gly Asn Leu Lys His 290 295 300	912
ttt gcc aga aac gca aag ata gcc cac atc gat att gat cca gct gaa Phe Ala Arg Asn Ala Lys Ile Ala His Ile Asp Ile Asp Pro Ala Glu 305 310 315 320	960
atc gga aaa atc atg aaa aca cag att cct gta gtc gga gac agc aaa Ile Gly Lys Ile Met Lys Thr Gln Ile Pro Val Val Gly Asp Ser Lys 325 330 335	1008
att gtc ctg cag gag ctg atc aaa caa gac ggc aaa caa agc gat tca Ile Val Leu Gln Glu Leu Ile Lys Gln Asp Gly Lys Gln Ser Asp Ser 340 345 350	1056
agc gaa tgg aaa aaa cag ctc gca gaa tgg aaa gaa gag tat ccg ctc Ser Glu Trp Lys Lys Gln Leu Ala Glu Trp Lys Glu Glu Tyr Pro Leu 355 360 365	1104
tgg tat gta gat aat gaa gaa gaa ggt ttt aaa cct cag aaa ttg att Trp Tyr Val Asp Asn Glu Glu Glu Gly Phe Lys Pro Gln Lys Leu Ile 370 375 380	1152
gaa tat att cat caa ttt aca aaa gga gag gcc att gtc gca acg gat Glu Tyr Ile His Gln Phe Thr Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Val Ala Thr Asp 385 390 395 400	1200
gta ggc cag cat caa atg tgg tca gcg caa ttt tat ccg ttc caa aaa Val Gly Gln His Gln Met Trp Ser Ala Gln Phe Tyr Pro Phe Gln Lys 405 410 415	1248
gca gat aaa tgg gtc acg tca ggc gga ctt gga acg atg gga ttc ggt Ala Asp Lys Trp Val Thr Ser Gly Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Gly Phe Gly 420 425 430	1296
ctt ccg gcg gcg atc ggc gca cag ctg gcc gaa aaa gat gct act gtt Leu Pro Ala Ala Ile Gly Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Lys Asp Ala Thr Val 435 440 445	1344
gtc gcg gtt gtc gga gac ggc gga ttc caa atg acg ctt caa gaa ctc Val Ala Val Val Gly Asp Gly Gly Phe Gln Met Thr Leu Gln Glu Leu 450 455 460	1392
gat gtt att cgc gaa tta aat ctt ccg gtc aag gta gtg att tta aat Asp Val Ile Arg Glu Leu Asn Leu Pro Val Lys Val Val Ile Leu Asn	1440

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465	470	475	480	
aac gct tgt ctc gga atg gtc aga cag tgg cag gaa att ttc tat gaa				1488
Asn Ala Cys Leu Gly Met Val Arg Gln Trp Gln Glu Ile Phe Tyr Glu				
485		490	495	
gaa cgt tat tca gaa tct aaa ttc gct tct cag cct gac ttc gtc aaa				1536
Glu Arg Tyr Ser Glu Ser Lys Phe Ala Ser Gln Pro Asp Phe Val Lys				
500	505		510	
ttg tcc gaa gca tac ggc att aaa ggc atc aga att tca tca gaa gcg				1584
Leu Ser Glu Ala Tyr Gly Ile Lys Gly Ile Arg Ile Ser Ser Glu Ala				
515	520		525	
gaa gca aag gaa aag ctg gaa gag gca tta aca tca aga gaa cct gtt				1632
Glu Ala Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Glu Ala Leu Thr Ser Arg Glu Pro Val				
530	535		540	
gtc att gac gtg cgg gtt gcc agc gaa gaa aaa gta ttc ccg atg gtg				1680
Val Ile Asp Val Arg Val Ala Ser Glu Glu Lys Val Phe Pro Met Val				
545	550	555	560	
gct ccg ggg aaa ggg ctg cat gaa atg gtg ggg gtg aaa cct tga				1725
Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu His Glu Met Val Gly Val Lys Pro				
565	570			

<210> 32

<211> 574

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 32

Met Gly Thr Asn Val Gln Val Asp Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Cys Thr Gln
1 5 10 15

Thr Met Ser Gly Ala Leu Met Leu Ile Glu Ser Leu Lys Lys Glu Lys
20 25 30

Val Glu Met Ile Phe Gly Tyr Pro Gly Gly Ala Val Leu Pro Ile Tyr
35 40 45

Asp Lys Leu Tyr Asn Ser Gly Leu Val His Ile Leu Pro Arg His Glu
50 55 60

Gln Gly Ala Ile His Ala Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Arg Val Ser Gly Lys
65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Val Val Ile Ala Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Asn Leu Val
85 90 95

Thr Gly Leu Ala Asp Ala Met Ile Asp Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Val Phe
100 105 110

Thr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Asp Ala Phe Gln Glu
115 120 125

Ala Asp Ile Leu Gly Ile Thr Met Pro Val Thr Lys His Ser Tyr Gln

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130	135	140
Val Arg Gln Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Arg Ile Ile Lys Glu Ala Phe His		
145	150	155 160
Ile Ala Thr Thr Gly Arg Pro Gly Pro Val Leu Ile Asp Ile Pro Lys		
	165	170 175
Asp Val Ala Thr Ile Glu Gly Glu Phe Ser Tyr Asp His Glu Met Asn		
	180	185 190
Leu Pro Gly Tyr Gln Pro Thr Thr Glu Pro Asn Tyr Leu Gln Ile Arg		
	195	200 205
Lys Leu Val Glu Ala Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Lys Pro Val Ile Leu Ala		
	210	215 220
Gly Ala Gly Val Leu His Gly Lys Ala Ser Glu Glu Leu Lys Asn Tyr		
	225	230 235 240
Ala Glu Gln Gln Gln Ile Pro Val Ala His Thr Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly		
	245	250 255
Gly Phe Pro Ala Asp His Pro Leu Phe Leu Gly Met Ala Gly Met His		
	260	265 270
Gly Thr Tyr Thr Ala Asn Met Ala Leu His Glu Cys Asp Leu Leu Ile		
	275	280 285
Ser Ile Gly Ala Arg Phe Asp Asp Arg Val Thr Gly Asn Leu Lys His		
	290	295 300
Phe Ala Arg Asn Ala Lys Ile Ala His Ile Asp Ile Asp Pro Ala Glu		
	305	310 315 320
Ile Gly Lys Ile Met Lys Thr Gln Ile Pro Val Val Gly Asp Ser Lys		
	325	330 335
Ile Val Leu Gln Glu Leu Ile Lys Gln Asp Gly Lys Gln Ser Asp Ser		
	340	345 350
Ser Glu Trp Lys Lys Gln Leu Ala Glu Trp Lys Glu Glu Tyr Pro Leu		
	355	360 365
Trp Tyr Val Asp Asn Glu Glu Glu Gly Phe Lys Pro Gln Lys Leu Ile		
	370	375 380
Glu Tyr Ile His Gln Phe Thr Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Val Ala Thr Asp		
	385	390 395 400
Val Gly Gln His Gln Met Trp Ser Ala Gln Phe Tyr Pro Phe Gln Lys		
	405	410 415
Ala Asp Lys Trp Val Thr Ser Gly Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Gly Phe Gly		
	420	425 430
Leu Pro Ala Ala Ile Gly Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Lys Asp Ala Thr Val		
	435	440 445

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Val Ala Val Val Gly Asp Gly Gly Phe Gln Met Thr Leu Gln Glu Leu
 450 455 460

Asp Val Ile Arg Glu Leu Asn Leu Pro Val Lys Val Val Ile Leu Asn
 465 470 475 480

Asn Ala Cys Leu Gly Met Val Arg Gln Trp Gln Glu Ile Phe Tyr Glu
 485 490 495

Glu Arg Tyr Ser Glu Ser Lys Phe Ala Ser Gln Pro Asp Phe Val Lys
 500 505 510

Leu Ser Glu Ala Tyr Gly Ile Lys Gly Ile Arg Ile Ser Ser Glu Ala
 515 520 525

Glu Ala Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Glu Ala Leu Thr Ser Arg Glu Pro Val
 530 535 540

Val Ile Asp Val Arg Val Ala Ser Glu Glu Lys Val Phe Pro Met Val
 545 550 555 560

Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu His Glu Met Val Gly Val Lys Pro
 565 570

<210> 33
 <211> 525
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(522)

<400> 33
 ttg aaa aga att atc aca ttg act gtg gtg aac cgc tcc ggg gtg tta 48
 Met Lys Arg Ile Ile Thr Leu Thr Val Val Asn Arg Ser Gly Val Leu
 1 5 10 15

aac cgg atc acc ggt cta ttc aca aaa agg cat tac aac att gaa agc 96
 Asn Arg Ile Thr Gly Leu Phe Thr Lys Arg His Tyr Asn Ile Glu Ser
 20 25 30

att aca gtt gga cac aca gaa aca gcc ggc gtt tcc aga atc acc ttc 144
 Ile Thr Val Gly His Thr Glu Thr Ala Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Thr Phe
 35 40 45

gtc gtt cat gtt gaa ggt gaa aat gat gtt gaa cag tta acg aaa cag 192
 Val Val His Val Glu Gly Glu Asn Asp Val Glu Gln Leu Thr Lys Gln
 50 55 60

ctc aac aaa cag att gat gtg ctg aaa gtc aca gac atc aca aat caa 240
 Leu Asn Lys Gln Ile Asp Val Leu Lys Val Thr Asp Ile Thr Asn Gln
 65 70 75 80

tcg att gtc cag agg gag ctg gcc tta atc aag gtt gtc tcc gca cct 288
 Ser Ile Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Ala Leu Ile Lys Val Val Ser Ala Pro

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85	90	95	
tca aca aga aca gag att aat gga atc ata gaa ccg ttt aga gcc tct			336
Ser Thr Arg Thr Glu Ile Asn Gly Ile Ile Glu Pro Phe Arg Ala Ser			
100	105	110	
gtc gtt gat gtc agc aga gac agc atc gtt gtt cag gtg aca ggt gaa			384
Val Val Asp Val Ser Arg Asp Ser Ile Val Val Gln Val Thr Gly Glu			
115	120	125	
tct aac aaa att gaa gcg ctt att gag tta tta aaa cct tat ggc att			432
Ser Asn Lys Ile Glu Ala Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Lys Pro Tyr Gly Ile			
130	135	140	
aaa gaa atc gcg aga aca ggt aca acg gct ttt gcg agg gga acc agc			480
Lys Glu Ile Ala Arg Thr Gly Thr Thr Ala Phe Ala Arg Gly Thr Ser			
145	150	155	160
aaa agg cgt cat cca ata aaa caa tat cta ttg tat aaa aca taa			525
Lys Arg Arg His Pro Ile Lys Gln Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Lys Thr			
165	170		
 <210> 34			
<211> 174			
<212> PRT			
<213> Bacillus subtilis			
 <400> 34			
Met Lys Arg Ile Ile Thr Leu Thr Val Val Asn Arg Ser Gly Val Leu			
1	5	10	15
Asn Arg Ile Thr Gly Leu Phe Thr Lys Arg His Tyr Asn Ile Glu Ser			
20	25	30	
Ile Thr Val Gly His Thr Glu Thr Ala Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Thr Phe			
35	40	45	
Val Val His Val Glu Gly Glu Asn Asp Val Glu Gln Leu Thr Lys Gln			
50	55	60	
Leu Asn Lys Gln Ile Asp Val Leu Lys Val Thr Asp Ile Thr Asn Gln			
65	70	75	80
Ser Ile Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Ala Leu Ile Lys Val Val Ser Ala Pro			
85	90	95	
Ser Thr Arg Thr Glu Ile Asn Gly Ile Ile Glu Pro Phe Arg Ala Ser			
100	105	110	
Val Val Asp Val Ser Arg Asp Ser Ile Val Val Gln Val Thr Gly Glu			
115	120	125	
Ser Asn Lys Ile Glu Ala Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Lys Pro Tyr Gly Ile			
130	135	140	
Lys Glu Ile Ala Arg Thr Gly Thr Thr Ala Phe Ala Arg Gly Thr Ser			
145	150	155	160

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Lys Arg Arg His Pro Ile Lys Gln Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Lys Thr
 165 170

<210> 35
 <211> 1029
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1026)

<400> 35
 atg gta aaa gta tat tat aac ggt gat atc aaa gag aac gta ttg gct 48
 Met Val Lys Val Tyr Tyr Asn Gly Asp Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15

gga aaa aca gta gcg gtt atc ggg tac ggt tcg caa ggc cac gca cat 96
 Gly Lys Thr Val Ala Val Ile Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gln Gly His Ala His
 20 25 30

gcc ctg aac ctt aaa gaa agc gga gta gac gtg atc gtc ggt gtt aga 144
 Ala Leu Asn Leu Lys Glu Ser Gly Val Asp Val Ile Val Gly Val Arg
 35 40 45

caa gga aaa tct ttc act caa gcc caa gaa gac gga cat aaa gta ttt 192
 Gln Gly Lys Ser Phe Thr Gln Ala Gln Glu Asp Gly His Lys Val Phe
 50 55 60

tca gta aaa gaa gcg gca gcc caa gcc gaa atc atc atg gtt ctg ctt 240
 Ser Val Lys Glu Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Glu Ile Ile Met Val Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80

ccg gat gag cag cag caa aaa gta tac gaa gct gaa atc aaa gat gaa 288
 Pro Asp Glu Gln Gln Gln Lys Val Tyr Glu Ala Glu Ile Lys Asp Glu
 85 90 95

ttg aca gca gga aaa tca tta gta ttg gct cat gga ttt aac gtg cat 336
 Leu Thr Ala Gly Lys Ser Leu Val Phe Ala His Gly Phe Asn Val His
 100 105 110

ttc cat caa att gtt cct ccg gcg gat gta gat gta ttc tta gtg gcc 384
 Phe His Gln Ile Val Pro Pro Ala Asp Val Asp Val Phe Leu Val Ala
 115 120 125

cct aaa ggc ccg gga cac ttg gta aga aga aca tat gag caa gga gct 432
 Pro Lys Gly Pro Gly His Leu Val Arg Arg Thr Tyr Glu Gln Gly Ala
 130 135 140

ggc gta cct gca ttg ttc gca atc tat caa gat gtg act gga gaa gca 480
 Gly Val Pro Ala Leu Phe Ala Ile Tyr Gln Asp Val Thr Gly Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160

aga gac aaa gcc ctc gct tat gct aaa gga atc ggc ggc gca aga gcg 528
 Arg Asp Lys Ala Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Gly Ile Gly Gly Ala Arg Ala
 165 170 175

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ggc gta tta gaa acg aca ttt aaa gaa gaa aca gaa aca gat ttg ttc 576
 Gly Val Leu Glu Thr Thr Phe Lys Glu Glu Thr Glu Thr Asp Leu Phe
 180 185 190

ggt gag caa gca gtt ctt tgc ggc gga tta agc gcg ctt gtc aaa gcc 624
 Gly Glu Gln Ala Val Leu Cys Gly Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Lys Ala
 195 200 205

gga ttt gaa acc tta act gaa gca ggt tat cag cct gaa ctt gca tac 672
 Gly Phe Glu Thr Leu Thr Glu Ala Gly Tyr Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Tyr
 210 215 220

ttc gag tgt ctt cat gag ctg aaa tta atc gta gac ctt atg tac gaa 720
 Phe Glu Cys Leu His Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile Val Asp Leu Met Tyr Glu
 225 230 235 240

gaa gga ctt gca gga atg aga tat tca atc tct gac aca gca cag tgg 768
 Glu Gly Leu Ala Gly Met Arg Tyr Ser Ile Ser Asp Thr Ala Gln Trp
 245 250 255

gga gat ttc gta tca ggc cct cgc gtt gtg gac gcc aaa gta aaa gaa 816
 Gly Asp Phe Val Ser Gly Pro Arg Val Val Asp Ala Lys Val Lys Glu
 260 265 270

tct atg aaa gaa gta tta aaa gat atc caa aac ggt aca ttc gca aaa 864
 Ser Met Lys Glu Val Leu Lys Asp Ile Gln Asn Gly Thr Phe Ala Lys
 275 280 285

gag tgg atc gtc gaa aac caa gta aac cgt cct cgt ttc aac gct atc 912
 Glu Trp Ile Val Glu Asn Gln Val Asn Arg Pro Arg Phe Asn Ala Ile
 290 295 300

aat gca agc gag aac gaa cat caa atc gaa gta gtg gga aga aag ctt 960
 Asn Ala Ser Glu Asn Glu His Gln Ile Glu Val Val Gly Arg Lys Leu
 305 310 315 320

cgt gaa atg atg ccg ttt gtg aaa caa ggc aag aag aag gaa gcg gtg 1008
 Arg Glu Met Met Pro Phe Val Lys Gln Gly Lys Lys Lys Glu Ala Val
 325 330 335

gtc tcc gtt gcg caa aat taa 1029
 Val Ser Val Ala Gln Asn
 340

<210> 36
 <211> 342
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 36
 Met Val Lys Val Tyr Tyr Asn Gly Asp Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Lys Thr Val Ala Val Ile Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gln Gly His Ala His
 20 25 30

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Ala Leu Asn Leu Lys Glu Ser Gly Val Asp Val Ile Val Gly Val Arg
 35 40 45
 Gln Gly Lys Ser Phe Thr Gln Ala Gln Glu Asp Gly His Lys Val Phe
 50 55 60
 Ser Val Lys Glu Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Glu Ile Ile Met Val Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Asp Glu Gln Gln Gln Lys Val Tyr Glu Ala Glu Ile Lys Asp Glu
 85 90 95
 Leu Thr Ala Gly Lys Ser Leu Val Phe Ala His Gly Phe Asn Val His
 100 105 110
 Phe His Gln Ile Val Pro Pro Ala Asp Val Asp Val Phe Leu Val Ala
 115 120 125
 Pro Lys Gly Pro Gly His Leu Val Arg Arg Thr Tyr Glu Gln Gly Ala
 130 135 140
 Gly Val Pro Ala Leu Phe Ala Ile Tyr Gln Asp Val Thr Gly Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Asp Lys Ala Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Gly Ile Gly Gly Ala Arg Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Val Leu Glu Thr Thr Phe Lys Glu Glu Thr Glu Thr Asp Leu Phe
 180 185 190
 Gly Glu Gln Ala Val Leu Cys Gly Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Lys Ala
 195 200 205
 Gly Phe Glu Thr Leu Thr Glu Ala Gly Tyr Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Tyr
 210 215 220
 Phe Glu Cys Leu His Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile Val Asp Leu Met Tyr Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Gly Leu Ala Gly Met Arg Tyr Ser Ile Ser Asp Thr Ala Gln Trp
 245 250 255
 Gly Asp Phe Val Ser Gly Pro Arg Val Val Asp Ala Lys Val Lys Glu
 260 265 270
 Ser Met Lys Glu Val Leu Lys Asp Ile Gln Asn Gly Thr Phe Ala Lys
 275 280 285
 Glu Trp Ile Val Glu Asn Gln Val Asn Arg Pro Arg Phe Asn Ala Ile
 290 295 300
 Asn Ala Ser Glu Asn Glu His Gln Ile Glu Val Val Gly Arg Lys Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Glu Met Met Pro Phe Val Lys Gln Gly Lys Lys Lys Glu Ala Val
 325 330 335
 Val Ser Val Ala Gln Asn

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340

<210> 37
 <211> 1674
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1674)

<400> 37
 atg gca gaa tta cgc agt aat atg atc aca caa gga atc gat aga gct 48
 Met Ala Glu Leu Arg Ser Asn Met Ile Thr Gln Gly Ile Asp Arg Ala
 1 5 10 15
 ccg cac cgc agt ttg ctt cgt gca gca ggg gta aaa gaa gag gat ttc 96
 Pro His Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Val Lys Glu Glu Asp Phe
 20 25 30
 ggc aag ccg ttt att gcg gtg tgt aat tca tac att gat atc gtt ccc 144
 Gly Lys Pro Phe Ile Ala Val Cys Asn Ser Tyr Ile Asp Ile Val Pro
 35 40 45
 ggt cat gtt cac ttg cag gag ttt ggg aaa atc gta aaa gaa gca atc 192
 Gly His Val His Leu Gln Glu Phe Gly Lys Ile Val Lys Glu Ala Ile
 50 55 60
 aga gaa gca ggg ggc gtt ccg ttt gaa ttt aat acc att ggg gta gat 240
 Arg Glu Ala Gly Gly Val Pro Phe Glu Phe Asn Thr Ile Gly Val Asp
 65 70 75 80
 gat ggc atc gca atg ggg cat atc ggt atg aga tat tcg ctg cca agc 288
 Asp Gly Ile Ala Met Gly His Ile Gly Met Arg Tyr Ser Leu Pro Ser
 85 90 95
 cgt gaa att atc gca gac tct gtg gaa acg gtt gta tcc gca cac tgg 336
 Arg Glu Ile Ile Ala Asp Ser Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala His Trp
 100 105 110
 ttt gac gga atg gtc tgt att ccg aac tgc gac aaa atc aca ccg gga 384
 Phe Asp Gly Met Val Cys Ile Pro Asn Cys Asp Lys Ile Thr Pro Gly
 115 120 125
 atg ctt atg gcg gca atg cgc atc aac att ccg acg att ttt gtc agc 432
 Met Leu Met Ala Ala Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Pro Thr Ile Phe Val Ser
 130 135 140
 ggc gga ccg atg gcg gca gga aga aca agt tac ggg cga aaa atc tcc 480
 Gly Gly Pro Met Ala Ala Gly Arg Thr Ser Tyr Gly Arg Lys Ile Ser
 145 150 155 160
 ctt tcc tca gta ttc gaa ggg gta ggc gcc tac caa gca ggg aaa atc 528
 Leu Ser Ser Val Phe Glu Gly Val Gly Ala Tyr Gln Ala Gly Lys Ile
 165 170 175
 aac gaa aac gag ctt caa gaa cta gag cag ttc gga tgc cca acg tgc 576

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Asn	Glu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Phe	Gly	Cys	Pro	Thr	Cys		
			180					185					190				
ggg	tct	tgc	tca	ggc	atg	ttt	acg	gcg	aac	tca	atg	aac	tgt	ctg	tca	624	
Gly	Ser	Cys	Ser	Gly	Met	Phe	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ser	Met	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser		
		195					200					205					
gaa	gca	ctt	ggt	ctt	gct	ttg	ccg	ggt	aat	gga	acc	att	ctg	gca	aca	672	
Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr		
	210					215					220						
tct	ccg	gaa	cgc	aaa	gag	ttt	gtg	aga	aaa	tcg	gct	gcg	caa	tta	atg	720	
Ser	Pro	Glu	Arg	Lys	Glu	Phe	Val	Arg	Lys	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Met		
225					230					235					240		
gaa	acg	att	cgc	aaa	gat	atc	aaa	ccg	cgt	gat	att	gtt	aca	gta	aaa	768	
Glu	Thr	Ile	Arg	Lys	Asp	Ile	Lys	Pro	Arg	Asp	Ile	Val	Thr	Val	Lys		
			245					250						255			
gcg	att	gat	aac	gcg	ttt	gca	ctc	gat	atg	gcg	ctc	gga	ggt	tct	aca	816	
Ala	Ile	Asp	Asn	Ala	Phe	Ala	Leu	Asp	Met	Ala	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Thr		
			260					265					270				
aat	acc	gtt	ctt	cat	acc	ctt	gcc	ctt	gca	aac	gaa	gcc	ggc	gtt	gaa	864	
Asn	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asn	Glu	Ala	Gly	Val	Glu		
		275					280					285					
tac	tct	tta	gaa	cgc	att	aac	gaa	gtc	gct	gag	cgc	gtg	ccg	cac	ttg	912	
Tyr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Asn	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Arg	Val	Pro	His	Leu		
	290					295					300						
gct	aag	ctg	gcg	cct	gca	tcg	gat	gtg	ttt	att	gaa	gat	ctt	cac	gaa	960	
Ala	Lys	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Phe	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	His	Glu		
305					310				315						320		
gcg	ggc	ggc	gtt	tca	gcg	gct	ctg	aat	gag	ctt	tcg	aag	aaa	gaa	gga	1008	
Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly		
			325					330						335			
gcg	ctt	cat	tta	gat	gcg	ctg	act	gtt	aca	gga	aaa	act	ctt	gga	gaa	1056	
Ala	Leu	His	Leu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr	Val	Thr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Leu	Gly	Glu		
			340					345					350				
acc	att	gcc	gga	cat	gaa	gta	aag	gat	tat	gac	gtc	att	cac	ccg	ctg	1104	
Thr	Ile	Ala	Gly	His	Glu	Val	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Val	Ile	His	Pro	Leu		
		355					360					365					
gat	caa	cca	ttc	act	gaa	aag	gga	ggc	ctt	gct	gtt	tta	ttc	ggt	aat	1152	
Asp	Gln	Pro	Phe	Thr	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Phe	Gly	Asn		
	370					375					380						
cta	gct	ccg	gac	ggc	gct	atc	att	aaa	aca	ggc	ggc	gta	cag	aat	ggg	1200	
Leu	Ala	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ile	Lys	Thr	Gly	Gly	Val	Gln	Asn	Gly		
385					390					395					400		
att	aca	aga	cac	gaa	ggg	ccg	gct	gtc	gta	ttc	gat	tct	cag	gac	gag	1248	
Ile	Thr	Arg	His	Glu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Val	Val	Phe	Asp	Ser	Gln	Asp	Glu		
			405					410						415			

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gcg ctt gac ggc att atc aac cga aaa gta aaa gaa ggc gac gtt gtc 1296
Ala Leu Asp Gly Ile Ile Asn Arg Lys Val Lys Glu Gly Asp Val Val
420 425 430

atc atc aga tac gaa ggg cca aaa ggc gga cct ggc atg ccg gaa atg 1344
Ile Ile Arg Tyr Glu Gly Pro Lys Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Pro Glu Met
435 440 445

ctg gcg cca aca tcc caa atc gtt gga atg gga ctc ggg cca aaa gtg 1392
Leu Ala Pro Thr Ser Gln Ile Val Gly Met Gly Leu Gly Pro Lys Val
450 455 460

gca ttg att acg gac gga cgt ttt tcc gga gcc tcc cgt ggc ctc tca 1440
Ala Leu Ile Thr Asp Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Ala Ser Arg Gly Leu Ser
465 470 475 480

atc ggc cac gta tca cct gag gcc gct gag ggc ggg ccg, ctt gcc ttt 1488
Ile Gly His Val Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Glu Gly Gly Pro Leu Ala Phe
485 490 495

gtt gaa aac gga gac cat att atc gtt gat att gaa aaa cgc atc ttg 1536
Val Glu Asn Gly Asp His Ile Ile Val Asp Ile Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu
500 505 510

gat gta caa gtg cca gaa gaa gag tgg gaa aaa cga aaa gcg aac tgg 1584
Asp Val Gln Val Pro Glu Glu Trp Glu Lys Arg Lys Ala Asn Trp
515 520 525

aaa ggt ttt gaa ccg aaa gtg aaa acc ggc tac ctg gca cgt tat tct 1632
Lys Gly Phe Glu Pro Lys Val Lys Thr Gly Tyr Leu Ala Arg Tyr Ser
530 535 540

aaa ctt gtg aca agt gcc aac acc ggc ggt att atg aaa atc 1674
Lys Leu Val Thr Ser Ala Asn Thr Gly Gly Ile Met Lys Ile
545 550 555

<210> 38

<211> 558

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 38

Met Ala Glu Leu Arg Ser Asn Met Ile Thr Gln Gly Ile Asp Arg Ala
1 5 10 15

Pro His Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Val Lys Glu Glu Asp Phe
20 25 30

Gly Lys Pro Phe Ile Ala Val Cys Asn Ser Tyr Ile Asp Ile Val Pro
35 40 45

Gly His Val His Leu Gln Glu Phe Gly Lys Ile Val Lys Glu Ala Ile
50 55 60

Arg Glu Ala Gly Gly Val Pro Phe Glu Phe Asn Thr Ile Gly Val Asp
65 70 75 80

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Asp Gly Ile Ala Met Gly His Ile Gly Met Arg Tyr Ser Leu Pro Ser
 85 90 95

Arg Glu Ile Ile Ala Asp Ser Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala His Trp
 100 105 110

Phe Asp Gly Met Val Cys Ile Pro Asn Cys Asp Lys Ile Thr Pro Gly
 115 120 125

Met Leu Met Ala Ala Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Pro Thr Ile Phe Val Ser
 130 135 140

Gly Gly Pro Met Ala Ala Gly Arg Thr Ser Tyr Gly Arg Lys Ile Ser
 145 150 155 160

Leu Ser Ser Val Phe Glu Gly Val Gly Ala Tyr Gln Ala Gly Lys Ile
 165 170 175

Asn Glu Asn Glu Leu Gln Glu Leu Glu Gln Phe Gly Cys Pro Thr Cys
 180 185 190

Gly Ser Cys Ser Gly Met Phe Thr Ala Asn Ser Met Asn Cys Leu Ser
 195 200 205

Glu Ala Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Pro Gly Asn Gly Thr Ile Leu Ala Thr
 210 215 220

Ser Pro Glu Arg Lys Glu Phe Val Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Gln Leu Met
 225 230 235 240

Glu Thr Ile Arg Lys Asp Ile Lys Pro Arg Asp Ile Val Thr Val Lys
 245 250 255

Ala Ile Asp Asn Ala Phe Ala Leu Asp Met Ala Leu Gly Gly Ser Thr
 260 265 270

Asn Thr Val Leu His Thr Leu Ala Leu Ala Asn Glu Ala Gly Val Glu
 275 280 285

Tyr Ser Leu Glu Arg Ile Asn Glu Val Ala Glu Arg Val Pro His Leu
 290 295 300

Ala Lys Leu Ala Pro Ala Ser Asp Val Phe Ile Glu Asp Leu His Glu
 305 310 315 320

Ala Gly Gly Val Ser Ala Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly
 325 330 335

Ala Leu His Leu Asp Ala Leu Thr Val Thr Gly Lys Thr Leu Gly Glu
 340 345 350

Thr Ile Ala Gly His Glu Val Lys Asp Tyr Asp Val Ile His Pro Leu
 355 360 365

Asp Gln Pro Phe Thr Glu Lys Gly Gly Leu Ala Val Leu Phe Gly Asn
 370 375 380

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Leu Ala Pro Asp Gly Ala Ile Ile Lys Thr Gly Gly Val Gln Asn Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Ile Thr Arg His Glu Gly Pro Ala Val Val Phe Asp Ser Gln Asp Glu
 405 410 415
 Ala Leu Asp Gly Ile Ile Asn Arg Lys Val Lys Glu Gly Asp Val Val
 420 425 430
 Ile Ile Arg Tyr Glu Gly Pro Lys Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Pro Glu Met
 435 440 445
 Leu Ala Pro Thr Ser Gln Ile Val Gly Met Gly Leu Gly Pro Lys Val
 450 455 460
 Ala Leu Ile Thr Asp Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Ala Ser Arg Gly Leu Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Ile Gly His Val Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Glu Gly Gly Pro Leu Ala Phe
 485 490 495
 Val Glu Asn Gly Asp His Ile Ile Val Asp Ile Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu
 500 505 510
 Asp Val Gln Val Pro Glu Glu Glu Trp Glu Lys Arg Lys Ala Asn Trp
 515 520 525
 Lys Gly Phe Glu Pro Lys Val Lys Thr Gly Tyr Leu Ala Arg Tyr Ser
 530 535 540
 Lys Leu Val Thr Ser Ala Asn Thr Gly Gly Ile Met Lys Ile
 545 550 555

<210> 39
 <211> 194
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: promoter
 sequence

<220>
 <221> -35_signal
 <222> (136)..(141)

<220>
 <221> -10_signal
 <222> (159)..(164)

<400> 39
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 tatttctccc ttgaggggta caaagagggtg tccctagaag agatccacgc tgtgtaaaaa 120
 ttttacaaaa aggtattgac tttccctaca ggggtgtgtaa taatttaatt acaggcgggg 180

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gcaaccccgctgt

194

<210> 40

<211> 163

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:promoter
sequence

<220>

<221> -35_signal

<222> (113)..(118)

<220>

<221> -10_signal

<222> (136)..(141)

<400> 40

gcctacctag cttccaagaa agatatacta acagcacaag agcggaaaga tgttttgttc 60

tacatccaga acaacctctg ctaaaattcc tgaaaaattt tgcaaaaagt tgttgacttt 120

atctacaagg tgtggtataa taatcttaac aacagcagga cgc

163

<210> 41

<211> 127

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:promoter
sequence

<220>

<221> -35_signal

<222> (34)..(39)

<220>

<221> -10_signal

<222> (58)..(63)

<220>

<221> -35_signal

<222> (75)..(80)

<220>

<221> -10_signal

<222> (98)..(103)

<400> 41

gaggaatcat agaattttgt caaaataatt ttattgacaa cgtcttatta acgttgatat 60

aatTTaaatt ttatttgaca aaaatgggct cgtgttgtag aataaatgta gtgagggtgga 120

- 50 -

tgcaatg

127

<210> 42

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 42

taaacatgag gaggagaaaa catg

24

<210> 43

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 43

attcgagaaa tggagagaat ataatatg

28

<210> 44

<211> 13

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 44

agaaaggagg tga

13

<210> 45

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 45

ttaagaaagg aggtgannnn atg

23

<210> 46

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome

- 51 -

binding site

<400> 46
ttagaaagga ggtgannnnn atg 23

<210> 47
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 47
agaaaggagg tgannnnnnn atg 23

<210> 48
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 48
agaaaggagg tgannnnnna tg 22

<210> 49
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 49
ccctctagaa ggaggagaaa acatg 25

<210> 50
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 50
ccctctagag gaggagaaaa catg 24

<210> 51
<211> 23
<212> DNA

- 52 -

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 51

ttagaaagga ggatttaa atg

23

<210> 52

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 52

ttagaaagga ggtttaatta atg

23

<210> 53

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 53

ttagaaagga ggtgatttaa atg

23

<210> 54

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 54

ttagaaagga ggtgtttaa atg

23

<210> 55

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 55

attcgagaaa ggaggtgaat ataatatg

28

<210> 56

- 53 -

<211> 27
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
 binding site

<400> 56
 attcgagaaa ggaggtgaat aataatg 27

<210> 57
 <211> 28
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
 binding site

<400> 57
 attcgtagaa aggaggtgaa ttaatatg 28

<210> 58
 <211> 3291
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 58
 atggggacta atgtacaggt ggattcagca tctgccgaat gtacacagac gatgagcgga 60
 gcattaatgc tgattgaatc attaaaaaaa gagaaagtag aaatgatctt cggttatccg 120
 ggcggggctg tgcttccgat ttacgataag ctatacaatt cagggttggt acatatcctt 180
 ccccgctcag aacaaggagc aattcatgca gcggagggat acgcaagggt ctccggaaaa 240
 ccgggtgtcg tcattgccac gtcagggccg ggagcgacaa accttggttac aggccttgct 300
 gatgccatga ttgattcatt gccgttagtc gtctttacag ggcaggtagc aacctctgta 360
 atcgggagcg atgcatttca ggaagcagac attttaggga ttacgatgcc agtaacaaaa 420
 cacagctacc aggttcgcca gccggaagat ctgccgcgca tcattaaaga agcgttccat 480
 attgcaacaa ctggaagacc cggacctgta ttgattgata ttccgaaaga ttagtagaaca 540
 attgaaggag aattcagcta cgatcatgag atgaatctcc cgggatacca gccgacaaca 600
 gagccgaatt atttgcagat ccgcaagctt gtggaagccg tgagcagtgc gaaaaaacg 660
 gtgatcctgg cgggtgcggg cgtactgcac ggaaaagcgt cagaagaatt aaaaaattat 720
 gctgaacagc agcaaattccc tgtggcacac acccttttggt ggctcggagg cttcccggt 780
 gaccatccgc ttttcctagg gatggcggga atgcacggta cttatacagc caatatggcc 840

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cttcatgaat gtgatctatt aatcagtatc ggcgcccggt ttgatgaccg tgtcacagga 900
aacctgaaac actttgccag aaacgcaaag atagcccaca tcgatattga tccagctgaa 960
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gaatggaaag aagagtatcc gctctggtat gtagataatg aagaagaagg ttttaaacct 1140
cagaaattga ttgaatatat tcatcaattt acaaaaggag aggccattgt cgcaacggat 1200
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tcgcgagAAC aggtacaacg gcttttgca ggggaaccag caaaaggcgt catccaataa 2220
aacaatatct attgtataaa acataacaag ggagagattg aaatggtaaa agtatattat 2280
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tcgcaaggcc acgcacatgc cctgaacctt aaagaaagcg gagtagacgt gatcgtcgggt 2400
gttagacaag gaaaatcttt cactcaagcc caagaagacg gacataaagt attttcagta 2460
aaagaagcgg cagcccaagc cgaaatcatc atggttctgc ttccggatga gcagcagcaa 2520
aaagtatacg aagctgaaat caaagatgaa ttgacagcag gaaaatcatt agtattcgct 2580

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catggattta acgtgcattt ccatcaaatt gttcctccgg cggatgtaga tgtattctta 2640
 gtggccccta aaggcccggg acacttggtg agaagaacat atgagcaagg agctggcgta 2700
 cctgcattgt tcgcaatcta tcaagatgtg actggagaag caagagacaa agccctcgct 2760
 tatgctaaag gaatcggcgg cgcaagagcg ggcgatttag aaacgacatt taaagaagaa 2820
 acagaaacag atttgttcgg tgagcaagca gttctttgcg gcggattaag cgcgcttgct 2880
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 gacgcaaag taaaagaatc tatgaaagaa gtattaaaag atatccaaaa cggtagattc 3120
 gcaaaagagt ggatcgtcga aaaccaagta aaccgtcttc gtttcaacgc tatcaatgca 3180
 agcgagaacg aacatcaaatt cgaagtagtg ggaagaaagc ttcgtgaaat gatgccgttt 3240
 gtgaaacaag gcaagaagaa ggaagcgggtg gtctccggtg cgcaaaatta a 3291

<210> 59
 <211> 2363
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (242)..(1072)

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1077)..(1934)

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1939)..(2319)

<400> 59
 ttggtacaag cccgttgatt ttggtatact tccattgggc agtatcgctt gcgaactgca 60
 cctattatta aaatagatag acattgcagc agtctgcctt gatccaaaaa aggactggga 120
 cagagggatg aaactcgccg aacttttagaa agtgaagaat ccttctcggt gtaacggaag 180
 gttttttggc ttgcagaaga aaacggcaga tcatctcttc taaacatgag gaggagaaaa 240
 c atg aaa aca aaa ctg gat ttt cta aaa atg aag gag tct gaa gaa ccg 289
 Met Lys Thr Lys Leu Asp Phe Leu Lys Met Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Pro
 1 5 10 15

att gtc atg ctg acc gct tat gat tat ccg gca gct aaa ctt gct gaa 337
 Ile Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu

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20	25	30	
caa gcg gga gtt gac atg att tta gtc ggt gat tca ctt gga atg gtc			385
Gln Ala Gly Val Asp Met Ile Leu Val Gly Asp Ser Leu Gly Met Val			
35	40	45	
gtc ctc ggc ctt gat tca act gtc ggt gtg aca gtt gcg gac atg atc			433
Val Leu Gly Leu Asp Ser Thr Val Gly Val Thr Val Ala Asp Met Ile			
50	55	60	
cat cat aca aaa gcc gtt aaa agg ggt gcg ccg aat acc ttt att gtg			481
His His Thr Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Gly Ala Pro Asn Thr Phe Ile Val			
65	70	75	80
aca gat atg ccg ttt atg tct tat cac ctg tct aag gaa gat acg ctg			529
Thr Asp Met Pro Phe Met Ser Tyr His Leu Ser Lys Glu Asp Thr Leu			
85	90	95	
aaa aat gca gcg gct atc gtt cag gaa agc gga gct gac gca ctg aag			577
Lys Asn Ala Ala Ala Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Gly Ala Asp Ala Leu Lys			
100	105	110	
ctt gag ggc gga gaa ggc gtg ttt gaa tcc att cgc gca ttg acg ctt			625
Leu Glu Gly Gly Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Ser Ile Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu			
115	120	125	
gga ggc att cca gta gtc agt cac tta ggt ttg aca ccg cag tca gtc			673
Gly Gly Ile Pro Val Val Ser His Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Gln Ser Val			
130	135	140	
ggc gta ctg ggc ggc tat aaa gta cag ggc aaa gac gaa caa agc gcc			721
Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val Gln Gly Lys Asp Glu Gln Ser Ala			
145	150	155	160
aaa aaa tta ata gaa gac agt ata aaa tgc gaa gaa gca gga gct atg			769
Lys Lys Leu Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile Lys Cys Glu Glu Ala Gly Ala Met			
165	170	175	
atg ctt gtg ctg gaa tgt gtg ccg gca gaa ctc aca gcc aaa att gcc			817
Met Leu Val Leu Glu Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Ala			
180	185	190	
gag acg cta agc ata ccg gtc att gga atc ggg gct ggt gtg aaa gcg			865
Glu Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Val Ile Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Ala			
195	200	205	
gac gga caa gtt ctc gtt tat cat gat att atc ggc cac ggt gtt gag			913
Asp Gly Gln Val Leu Val Tyr His Asp Ile Ile Gly His Gly Val Glu			
210	215	220	
aga aca cct aaa ttt gta aag caa tat acg cgc att gat gaa acc atc			961
Arg Thr Pro Lys Phe Val Lys Gln Tyr Thr Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Ile			
225	230	235	240
gaa aca gca atc agc gga tat gtt cag gat gta aga cat cgt gct ttc			1009
Glu Thr Ala Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Gln Asp Val Arg His Arg Ala Phe			
245	250	255	

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cct gaa caa aag cat tcc ttt caa atg aac cag aca gtg ctt gac ggc 1057
 Pro Glu Gln Lys His Ser Phe Gln Met Asn Gln Thr Val Leu Asp Gly
 260 265 270

ttg tac ggg gga aaa taag atg aga cag att act gat att tca cag ctg 1106
 Leu Tyr Gly Gly Lys Met Arg Gln Ile Thr Asp Ile Ser Gln Leu
 275 280 285

aaa gaa gcc ata aaa caa tac cat tca gag ggc aag tca atc gga ttt 1154
 Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Gln Tyr His Ser Glu Gly Lys Ser Ile Gly Phe
 290 295 300

gtt ccg acg atg ggg ttt ctg cat gag ggg cat tta acc tta gca gac 1202
 Val Pro Thr Met Gly Phe Leu His Glu Gly His Leu Thr Leu Ala Asp
 305 310 315

aaa gca aga caa gaa aac gac gcc gtt att atg agt att ttt gtg aat 1250
 Lys Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn Asp Ala Val Ile Met Ser Ile Phe Val Asn
 320 325 330 335

cct gca caa ttc ggc cct aat gaa gat ttt gaa gca tat ccg cgc gat 1298
 Pro Ala Gln Phe Gly Pro Asn Glu Asp Phe Glu Ala Tyr Pro Arg Asp
 340 345 350

att gag cgg gat gca gct ctt gca gaa aac gcc gga gtc gat att ctt 1346
 Ile Glu Arg Asp Ala Ala Leu Ala Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Leu
 355 360 365

ttt acg cca gat gct cat gat atg tat ccc ggt gaa aag aat gtc acg 1394
 Phe Thr Pro Asp Ala His Asp Met Tyr Pro Gly Glu Lys Asn Val Thr
 370 375 380

att cat gta gaa aga cgc aca gac gtg tta tgc ggg cgc tca aga gaa 1442
 Ile His Val Glu Arg Arg Thr Asp Val Leu Cys Gly Arg Ser Arg Glu
 385 390 395

gga cat ttt gac ggg gtc gcg atc gta ctg acg aag ctt ttc aat cta 1490
 Gly His Phe Asp Gly Val Ala Ile Val Leu Thr Lys Leu Phe Asn Leu
 400 405 410 415

gtc aag ccg act cgt gcc tat ttc ggt tta aaa gat gcg cag cag gta 1538
 Val Lys Pro Thr Arg Ala Tyr Phe Gly Leu Lys Asp Ala Gln Gln Val
 420 425 430

gct gtt gtt gat ggg tta atc agc gac ttc ttc atg gat att gaa ttg 1586
 Ala Val Val Asp Gly Leu Ile Ser Asp Phe Phe Met Asp Ile Glu Leu
 435 440 445

gtt cct gtc gat acg gtc aga gag gaa gac ggc tta gcc aaa agc tct 1634
 Val Pro Val Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Gly Leu Lys Ser Ser
 450 455 460

cgc aat gta tac tta aca gct gag gaa aga aaa gaa gcg cct aag ctg 1682
 Arg Asn Val Tyr Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Arg Lys Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu
 465 470 475

tat cgg gcc ctt caa aca agt gcg gaa ctt gtc caa gcc ggt gaa aga 1730
 Tyr Arg Ala Leu Gln Thr Ser Ala Glu Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Glu Arg

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480	485	490	495	
gat cct gaa gcg gtg ata aaa gct gca aaa gat atc att gaa acg act				1778
Asp Pro Glu Ala Val Ile Lys Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Glu Thr Thr				
	500	505	510	
agc gga acc ata gac tat gta gag ctt tat tcc tat ccg gaa ctc gag				1826
Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Tyr Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Glu Leu Glu				
	515	520	525	
cct gtg aat gaa att gct gga aag atg att ctc gct gtt gca gtt gct				1874
Pro Val Asn Glu Ile Ala Gly Lys Met Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val Ala				
	530	535	540	
ttt tca aaa gcg cgt tta ata gat aat atc att att gat att cga gaa				1922
Phe Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Ile Asp Asn Ile Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu				
	545	550	555	
atg gag aga ata taat atg tat cga aca atg atg agc ggc aaa ctt cac				1971
Met Glu Arg Ile Met Tyr Arg Thr Met Met Ser Gly Lys Leu His				
	560	565	570	
agg gca act gtt acg gaa gca aac ctg aac tat gtg gga agc att aca				2019
Arg Ala Thr Val Thr Glu Ala Asn Leu Asn Tyr Val Gly Ser Ile Thr				
	575	580	585	590
att gat gaa gat ctc att gat gct gtg gga atg ctt cct aat gaa aaa				2067
Ile Asp Glu Asp Leu Ile Asp Ala Val Gly Met Leu Pro Asn Glu Lys				
	595	600	605	
gta caa att gtg aat aat aat aat gga gca cgt ctt gaa acg tat att				2115
Val Gln Ile Val Asn Asn Asn Asn Gly Ala Arg Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile				
	610	615	620	
att cct ggt aaa cgg gga agc ggc gtc ata tgc tta aac ggt gca gcc				2163
Ile Pro Gly Lys Arg Gly Ser Gly Val Ile Cys Leu Asn Gly Ala Ala				
	625	630	635	
gca cgc ctt gtg cag gaa gga gat aag gtc att att att tcc tac aaa				2211
Ala Arg Leu Val Gln Glu Gly Asp Lys Val Ile Ile Ile Ser Tyr Lys				
	640	645	650	
atg atg tct gat caa gaa gcg gca agc cat gag ccg aaa gtg gct gtt				2259
Met Met Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Ala Ser His Glu Pro Lys Val Ala Val				
	655	660	665	670
ctg aat gat caa aac aaa att gaa caa atg ctg ggg aac gaa cca gcc				2307
Leu Asn Asp Gln Asn Lys Ile Glu Gln Met Leu Gly Asn Glu Pro Ala				
	675	680	685	
cgt aca att ttg tagaagaaaa gcccccttta tcggggggttt tcttttaaga tttt				2363
Arg Thr Ile Leu				
	690			

<210> 60
 <211> 293
 <212> PRT

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<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 60

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Met Ser Ile Ala Val Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Gly Leu
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Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile Tyr Ile Pro Leu
          20           25           30

Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg Asn Lys
          35           40           45

His Val Asn Val Phe Leu Lys His Pro His Ser Ala Lys Ile Pro Phe
          50           55           60

Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala
65           70           75           80

Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Arg Pro Lys Val
          85           90           95

Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys
          100          105          110

Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Val
          115          120          125

Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser
          130          135          140

Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp Arg Glu Glu Gly
145          150          155          160

Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Glu Gly Ile
          165          170          175

Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg
          180          185          190

Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu
          195          200          205

Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg
          210          215          220

Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp
225          230          235          240

Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser
          245          250          255

Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg
          260          265          270

Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys Val Glu Glu Val
          275          280          285

Leu Val Arg Arg Val

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290

<210> 61
 <211> 281
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 61

Met Glu Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile
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Tyr Ile Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala
 20 25 30

Glu Arg Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu Lys His Pro His Ser Ala
 35 40 45

Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys
 50 55 60

Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp
 65 70 75 80

Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr
 85 90 95

Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu
 100 105 110

Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser
 115 120 125

Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp
 130 135 140

Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile
 145 150 155 160

Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg
 165 170 175

Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr
 180 185 190

Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe
 195 200 205

Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His
 210 215 220

Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser
 225 230 235 240

Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro
 245 250 255

Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys

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	260	265	270	
Val Glu Glu Val Leu Val Arg Arg Val				
	275	280		
<210> 62				
<211> 1092				
<212> DNA				
<213> Bacillus subtilis				
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<221> CDS				
<222> (1)..(1089)				
<400> 62				
atg act aaa caa aca att cgc gtt gaa ttg aca tca aca aaa aaa ccg				48
Met Thr Lys Gln Thr Ile Arg Val Glu Leu Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Pro				
1 5 10 15				
aaa cca gac cca aat cag ctt tcg ttc gga aga gtg ttt aca gac cac				96
Lys Pro Asp Pro Asn Gln Leu Ser Phe Gly Arg Val Phe Thr Asp His				
20 25 30				
atg ttt gta atg gac tat gcc gca gat aaa ggt tgg tac gat cca aga				144
Met Phe Val Met Asp Tyr Ala Ala Asp Lys Gly Trp Tyr Asp Pro Arg				
35 40 45				
atc att cct tat caa ccc tta tca atg gat cca act gca atg gtc tat				192
Ile Ile Pro Tyr Gln Pro Leu Ser Met Asp Pro Thr Ala Met Val Tyr				
50 55 60				
cac tac ggc caa acc gtg ttt gaa ggg tta aag gct tac gtg tca gag				240
His Tyr Gly Gln Thr Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Lys Ala Tyr Val Ser Glu				
65 70 75 80				
gat gac cat gtt ctg ctt ttc aga ccg gaa aaa aat atg gaa cgc ctg				288
Asp Asp His Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro Glu Lys Asn Met Glu Arg Leu				
85 90 95				
aat caa tca aac gac cgc ctc tgc atc ccg caa att gat gaa gaa cag				336
Asn Gln Ser Asn Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Glu Glu Gln				
100 105 110				
gtt ctt gaa ggc tta aag cag ctt gtc gca att gat aaa gac tgg att				384
Val Leu Glu Gly Leu Lys Gln Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Lys Asp Trp Ile				
115 120 125				
cca aat gcg gag ggc acg tcc ctt tac atc cgt ccg ttc atc atc gca				432
Pro Asn Ala Glu Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr Ile Arg Pro Phe Ile Ile Ala				
130 135 140				
acc gag cct ttc ctt ggt gtt gcg gca tct cat acg tat aag ctc ttg				480
Thr Glu Pro Phe Leu Gly Val Ala Ala Ser His Thr Tyr Lys Leu Leu				
145 150 155 160				
atc att ctt tct ccg gtc ggc tct tat tac aaa gaa ggc att aag ccg				528
Ile Ile Leu Ser Pro Val Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Gly Ile Lys Pro				

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165	170	175	
gtc aaa atc gct gtt gaa agt gaa ttt gtc cgt gcg gta aaa ggc gga Val Lys Ile Ala Val Glu Ser Glu Phe Val Arg Ala Val Lys Gly Gly	180	185	190 576
aca gga aat gcc aaa acc gca gga aac tat gct tca agc tta aaa gcg Thr Gly Asn Ala Lys Thr Ala Gly Asn Tyr Ala Ser Ser Leu Lys Ala	195	200	205 624
cag cag gta gcc gaa gag aaa gga ttt tct caa gta ctc tgg ctg gac Gln Gln Val Ala Glu Glu Lys Gly Phe Ser Gln Val Leu Trp Leu Asp	210	215	220 672
ggc att gag aag aaa tac atc gaa gaa gtc gga agc atg aac atc ttc Gly Ile Glu Lys Lys Tyr Ile Glu Glu Val Gly Ser Met Asn Ile Phe	225	230	235 240 720
ttc aaa atc aac ggt gaa atc gta aca ccg atg ctg aac ggg agc atc Phe Lys Ile Asn Gly Glu Ile Val Thr Pro Met Leu Asn Gly Ser Ile	245	250	255 768
ctg gaa ggc att acg cgc aat tca gtc atc gcc ttg ctt aag cat tgg Leu Glu Gly Ile Thr Arg Asn Ser Val Ile Ala Leu Leu Lys His Trp	260	265	270 816
ggc ctt caa gtt tca gaa cga aaa att gcg atc gat gag gtc atc caa Gly Leu Gln Val Ser Glu Arg Lys Ile Ala Ile Asp Glu Val Ile Gln	275	280	285 864
gcc cat aaa gac ggc atc ctg gaa gaa gcc ttc gga aca ggt aca gca Ala His Lys Asp Gly Ile Leu Glu Glu Ala Phe Gly Thr Gly Thr Ala	290	295	300 912
gct gtt att tcc cca gtc ggc gag ctg atc tgg cag gat gaa aca ctt Ala Val Ile Ser Pro Val Gly Glu Leu Ile Trp Gln Asp Glu Thr Leu	305	310	315 320 960
tcg atc aac aac ggt gaa aca gga gaa atc gca aaa aaa cta tat gac Ser Ile Asn Asn Gly Glu Thr Gly Glu Ile Ala Lys Lys Leu Tyr Asp	325	330	335 1008
acg att aca ggc att caa aaa ggc gct gtc gca gac gaa ttc gga tgg Thr Ile Thr Gly Ile Gln Lys Gly Ala Val Ala Asp Glu Phe Gly Trp	340	345	350 1056
acg acc gaa gtc gca gcg ctg act gaa agc aag taa Thr Thr Glu Val Ala Ala Leu Thr Glu Ser Lys	355	360	1092

<210> 63

<211> 363

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 63

Met Thr Lys Gln Thr Ile Arg Val Glu Leu Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Pro

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1	5	10	15
Lys Pro Asp	Pro Asn Gln Leu Ser	Phe Gly Arg Val	Phe Thr Asp His
	20	25	30
Met Phe Val	Met Asp Tyr Ala Ala Asp	Lys Gly Trp Tyr	Asp Pro Arg
	35	40	45
Ile Ile Pro	Tyr Gln Pro Leu Ser	Met Asp Pro Thr	Ala Met Val Tyr
	50	55	60
His Tyr Gly	Gln Thr Val Phe Glu Gly	Leu Lys Ala Tyr	Val Ser Glu
	65	70	75
Asp Asp His	Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro	Glu Lys Asn Met	Glu Arg Leu
	85	90	95
Asn Gln Ser	Asn Asp Arg Leu Cys	Ile Pro Gln Ile	Asp Glu Glu Gln
	100	105	110
Val Leu Glu	Gly Leu Lys Gln Leu Val	Ala Ile Asp Lys	Asp Trp Ile
	115	120	125
Pro Asn Ala	Glu Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr	Ile Arg Pro Phe	Ile Ile Ala
	130	135	140
Thr Glu Pro	Phe Leu Gly Val Ala Ala	Ser His Thr Tyr	Lys Leu Leu
	145	150	155
Ile Ile Leu	Ser Pro Val Gly Ser Tyr	Tyr Lys Glu Gly	Ile Lys Pro
	165	170	175
Val Lys Ile	Ala Val Glu Ser Glu Phe	Val Arg Ala Val	Lys Gly Gly
	180	185	190
Thr Gly Asn	Ala Lys Thr Ala Gly Asn	Tyr Ala Ser Ser	Leu Lys Ala
	195	200	205
Gln Gln Val	Ala Glu Glu Lys Gly Phe	Ser Gln Val Leu	Trp Leu Asp
	210	215	220
Gly Ile Glu	Lys Lys Tyr Ile Glu Glu	Val Gly Ser Met	Asn Ile Phe
	225	230	235
Phe Lys Ile	Asn Gly Glu Ile Val Thr	Pro Met Leu Asn	Gly Ser Ile
	245	250	255
Leu Glu Gly	Ile Thr Arg Asn Ser Val	Ile Ala Leu Leu	Lys His Trp
	260	265	270
Gly Leu Gln	Val Ser Glu Arg Lys Ile	Ala Ile Asp Glu	Val Ile Gln
	275	280	285
Ala His Lys	Asp Gly Ile Leu Glu Glu	Ala Phe Gly Thr	Gly Thr Ala
	290	295	300
Ala Val Ile	Ser Pro Val Gly Glu Leu	Ile Trp Gln Asp	Glu Thr Leu
	305	310	315
			320

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Ser Ile Asn Asn Gly Glu Thr Gly Glu Ile Ala Lys Lys Leu Tyr Asp
 325 330 335

Thr Ile Thr Gly Ile Gln Lys Gly Ala Val Ala Asp Glu Phe Gly Trp
 340 345 350

Thr Thr Glu Val Ala Ala Leu Thr Glu Ser Lys
 355 360

<210> 64

<211> 1071

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1068)

<400> 64

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 Met Asn Lys Leu Ile Glu Arg Glu Lys Thr Val Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Lys
 1 5 10 15

ccc gac ccg tct tcc ttg ggg ttt gga caa tat ttt aca gat tat atg 96
 Pro Asp Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly Phe Gly Gln Tyr Phe Thr Asp Tyr Met
 20 25 30

ttt gtg atg gac tac gaa gag ggg att gga tgg cat cat ccg aga att 144
 Phe Val Met Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Ile Gly Trp His His Pro Arg Ile
 35 40 45

gcg ccg tac gca ccg ctt acg ctt gat ccg tct tca tct gtt ttt cat 192
 Ala Pro Tyr Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Phe His
 50 55 60

tac ggc cag gct gtt ttt gaa gga tta aaa gca tac aga aca gac gac 240
 Tyr Gly Gln Ala Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Lys Ala Tyr Arg Thr Asp Asp
 65 70 75 80

ggc agg gtg ctg ctg ttc cgt ccg gat caa aat atc aaa ccg ctg aac 288
 Gly Arg Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro Asp Gln Asn Ile Lys Arg Leu Asn
 85 90 95

aga tcg tgt gag cgc atg agc atg ccc cct tta gac gaa gag ctg gtg 336
 Arg Ser Cys Glu Arg Met Ser Met Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Glu Leu Val
 100 105 110

ctt gag gca ttg acg caa tta gtt gag ctg gag aaa gat tgg gtt cca 384
 Leu Glu Ala Leu Thr Gln Leu Val Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Trp Val Pro
 115 120 125

aag gaa aaa gga acg tca ctg tat att cgt cct ttt gtc att gcc aca 432
 Lys Glu Lys Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr Ile Arg Pro Phe Val Ile Ala Thr
 130 135 140

gaa ccg agt ctc ggt gtg aag gca tcc agg agc tat aca ttt atg atc 480

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Glu 145	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gly	Val 150	Lys	Ala	Ser	Arg	Ser 155	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Met	Ile 160	
gtg	ctt	tcg	cct	gtc	ggc	tcc	tat	tat	ggc	gac	gat	cag	ctg	aag	ccg	528
Val	Leu	Ser	Pro	Val 165	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Gly 170	Asp	Asp	Gln	Leu	Lys	Pro 175	
ggt	aga	atc	tat	gtc	gaa	gat	gag	tat	gtg	agg	gcg	gtc	aac	gga	gga	576
Val	Arg	Ile	Tyr 180	Val	Glu	Asp	Glu	Tyr 185	Val	Arg	Ala	Val	Asn 190	Gly	Gly	
gtc	ggg	ttt	gca	aaa	acg	gct	gga	aac	tat	gcc	gcc	agt	ctt	cag	gca	624
Val	Gly	Phe 195	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gly 200	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ser 205	Leu	Gln	Ala	
cag	cgg	aaa	gcg	aat	gaa	ctg	ggc	tat	gac	cag	gta	ctg	tgg	ctg	gac	672
Gln	Arg	Lys 210	Ala	Asn	Glu 215	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Val 220	Leu	Trp	Leu	Asp	
gcc	atc	gaa	aag	aaa	tat	gtg	gaa	gaa	gta	ggg	agc	atg	aac	atc	ttt	720
Ala	Ile	Glu	Lys	Lys 230	Tyr	Val	Glu	Glu	Val	Gly 235	Ser	Met	Asn	Ile	Phe 240	
ttc	gtc	ata	aac	ggg	gaa	gct	gtc	aca	cct	gct	tta	agc	gga	agc	att	768
Phe	Val	Ile	Asn 245	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	Thr	Pro 250	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ser 255	Ile	
tta	agc	ggg	gtt	aca	cgt	gcg	tct	gcg	att	gaa	ttg	att	cga	agc	tgg	816
Leu	Ser	Gly	Val 260	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ala 265	Ile	Glu	Leu	Ile	Arg 270	Ser	Trp	
ggc	att	ccg	gtt	cgt	gaa	gag	aga	ata	tcg	att	gat	gag	gtg	tat	gcg	864
Gly	Ile	Pro 275	Val	Arg	Glu	Glu	Arg 280	Ile	Ser	Ile	Asp	Glu 285	Val	Tyr	Ala	
gcc	tct	gca	cgc	gga	gaa	ttg	aca	gag	gtc	ttt	ggc	aca	ggc	acg	gca	912
Ala	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gly 290	Glu	Leu	Thr 295	Glu	Val	Phe	Gly 300	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala	
gca	gtc	gtt	acg	cct	gtc	ggt	gaa	ctc	aac	atc	cat	gga	aaa	acg	gtg	960
Ala	Val	Val	Thr	Pro 305	Val	Gly	Glu 310	Leu	Asn	Ile 315	His	Gly	Lys	Thr	Val 320	
att	gta	ggc	gac	ggg	caa	atc	ggg	gac	ctc	tcg	aaa	aag	ctg	tat	gaa	1008
Ile	Val	Gly	Asp 325	Gly	Gln	Ile	Gly	Asp	Leu 330	Ser	Lys	Lys	Leu	Tyr 335	Glu	
acg	ata	aca	gat	att	cag	ctt	ggc	aag	gta	aaa	ggc	ccg	ttt	aac	tgg	1056
Thr	Ile	Thr	Asp 340	Ile	Gln	Leu	Gly	Lys 345	Val	Lys	Gly	Pro	Phe 350	Asn	Trp	
aca	gtg	gaa	gtg	tga												1071
Thr	Val	Glu	Val 355													

<210> 65

<211> 356

-66-

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 65

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Met Asn Lys Leu Ile Glu Arg Glu Lys Thr Val Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Lys
 1           5           10           15

Pro Asp Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly Phe Gly Gln Tyr Phe Thr Asp Tyr Met
      20           25           30

Phe Val Met Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Ile Gly Trp His His Pro Arg Ile
      35           40           45

Ala Pro Tyr Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Phe His
      50           55           60

Tyr Gly Gln Ala Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Lys Ala Tyr Arg Thr Asp Asp
      65           70           75           80

Gly Arg Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro Asp Gln Asn Ile Lys Arg Leu Asn
      85           90           95

Arg Ser Cys Glu Arg Met Ser Met Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Glu Leu Val
      100          105          110

Leu Glu Ala Leu Thr Gln Leu Val Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Trp Val Pro
      115          120          125

Lys Glu Lys Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr Ile Arg Pro Phe Val Ile Ala Thr
      130          135          140

Glu Pro Ser Leu Gly Val Lys Ala Ser Arg Ser Tyr Thr Phe Met Ile
      145          150          155          160

Val Leu Ser Pro Val Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Asp Gln Leu Lys Pro
      165          170          175

Val Arg Ile Tyr Val Glu Asp Glu Tyr Val Arg Ala Val Asn Gly Gly
      180          185          190

Val Gly Phe Ala Lys Thr Ala Gly Asn Tyr Ala Ala Ser Leu Gln Ala
      195          200          205

Gln Arg Lys Ala Asn Glu Leu Gly Tyr Asp Gln Val Leu Trp Leu Asp
      210          215          220

Ala Ile Glu Lys Lys Tyr Val Glu Glu Val Gly Ser Met Asn Ile Phe
      225          230          235          240

Phe Val Ile Asn Gly Glu Ala Val Thr Pro Ala Leu Ser Gly Ser Ile
      245          250          255

Leu Ser Gly Val Thr Arg Ala Ser Ala Ile Glu Leu Ile Arg Ser Trp
      260          265          270

Gly Ile Pro Val Arg Glu Glu Arg Ile Ser Ile Asp Glu Val Tyr Ala
      275          280          285

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Ala Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Leu Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Thr Gly Thr Ala
290 295 300

Ala Val Val Thr Pro Val Gly Glu Leu Asn Ile His Gly Lys Thr Val
305 310 315 320

Ile Val Gly Asp Gly Gln Ile Gly Asp Leu Ser Lys Lys Leu Tyr Glu
325 330 335

Thr Ile Thr Asp Ile Gln Leu Gly Lys Val Lys Gly Pro Phe Asn Trp
340 345 350

Thr Val Glu Val
355

<210> 66

<211> 1428

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1425)

<400> 66

atg tta aac ggc caa aaa gaa tat cgc gtg gaa aaa gac ttc ctt ggg 48
Met Leu Asn Gly Gln Lys Glu Tyr Arg Val Glu Lys Asp Phe Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

gaa aaa caa att gaa gca gat gtt tat tac gga att cag acg ctc cgt 96
Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Ala Asp Val Tyr Tyr Gly Ile Gln Thr Leu Arg
20 25 30

gct tct gaa aat ttt ccg atc aca gga tac aaa atc cat gag gaa atg 144
Ala Ser Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Ile His Glu Glu Met
35 40 45

att aac gca ctg gcg att gtg aaa aaa gct gcg gct ctt gcc aac atg 192
Ile Asn Ala Leu Ala Ile Val Lys Lys Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala Asn Met
50 55 60

gac gtg aaa cgg ctg tat gaa gga att ggc caa gct atc gta caa gcc 240
Asp Val Lys Arg Leu Tyr Glu Gly Ile Gly Gln Ala Ile Val Gln Ala
65 70 75 80

gct gac gag att ctg gaa ggc aag tgg cac gat cag ttt atc gtc gat 288
Ala Asp Glu Ile Leu Glu Gly Lys Trp His Asp Gln Phe Ile Val Asp
85 90 95

ccg att cag ggc ggt gcc gga act tct atg aac atg aac gcg aat gag 336
Pro Ile Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ser Met Asn Met Asn Ala Asn Glu
100 105 110

gtt atc gga aac cgg gcg ctt gaa atc atg gga cat aaa aag gga gat 384
Val Ile Gly Asn Arg Ala Leu Glu Ile Met Gly His Lys Lys Gly Asp
115 120 125

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tat atc cat tta agt cca aac aca cat gtg aac atg tca cag tct cag	432
Tyr Ile His Leu Ser Pro Asn Thr His Val Asn Met Ser Gln Ser Gln	
130 135 140	
aac gat gtg ttc ccg act gct atc cat att tcc aca ttg aag ctc tta	480
Asn Asp Val Phe Pro Thr Ala Ile His Ile Ser Thr Leu Lys Leu Leu	
145 150 155 160	
gaa aaa ctg ctg aaa aca atg gaa gat atg cat agt gtg ttt aaa caa	528
Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Thr Met Glu Asp Met His Ser Val Phe Lys Gln	
165 170 175	
aaa gca cag gag ttt cac tct gtt att aaa atg ggc cgg aca cac ctt	576
Lys Ala Gln Glu Phe His Ser Val Ile Lys Met Gly Arg Thr His Leu	
180 185 190	
caa gat gcg gtt ccg atc cgt ctt ggc cag gaa ttc gaa gct tac agc	624
Gln Asp Ala Val Pro Ile Arg Leu Gly Gln Glu Phe Glu Ala Tyr Ser	
195 200 205	
cgt gtt ctc gag cgt gat atc aaa cga atc aag caa tcg cgc cag cac	672
Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Asp Ile Lys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ser Arg Gln His	
210 215 220	
ctg tat gaa gtc aac atg ggc gca act gct gtt ggt aca ggg ctg aac	720
Leu Tyr Glu Val Asn Met Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn	
225 230 235 240	
gct gat cct gaa tat atc aaa cag gta gta aag cac ctt gct gat att	768
Ala Asp Pro Glu Tyr Ile Lys Gln Val Val Lys His Leu Ala Asp Ile	
245 250 255	
agc ggg ctt cct ctt gtc ggc gct gat cat ctt gtt gat gcg aca caa	816
Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Val Gly Ala Asp His Leu Val Asp Ala Thr Gln	
260 265 270	
aat aca gat gcc tat aca gag gta tca gct tca tta aaa gtc tgc atg	864
Asn Thr Asp Ala Tyr Thr Glu Val Ser Ala Ser Leu Lys Val Cys Met	
275 280 285	
atg aac atg tcg aag atc gca aac gac ctg cgc tta atg gcg tcg gga	912
Met Asn Met Ser Lys Ile Ala Asn Asp Leu Arg Leu Met Ala Ser Gly	
290 295 300	
ccg cgc gcc gga ctt gcg gaa att tct ctg cct gca cgt cag ccg ggt	960
Pro Arg Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Ile Ser Leu Pro Ala Arg Gln Pro Gly	
305 310 315 320	
tca tct att atg ccg ggg aaa gtc aat ccg gtt atg gcg gag ctg atc	1008
Ser Ser Ile Met Pro Gly Lys Val Asn Pro Val Met Ala Glu Leu Ile	
325 330 335	
aac caa att gcg ttc cag gtt atc gga aat gac aat aca atc tgc ctt	1056
Asn Gln Ile Ala Phe Gln Val Ile Gly Asn Asp Asn Thr Ile Cys Leu	
340 345 350	
gct tca gaa gcc ggc cag ctt gag ttg aac gtc atg gag ccc gtg ctt	1104
Ala Ser Glu Ala Gly Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Val Met Glu Pro Val Leu	

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355	360	365	
gtc ttt aat ttg ctt caa tcc atc agc atc atg aac aac ggc ttc cgt Val Phe Asn Leu Leu Gln Ser Ile Ser Ile Met Asn Asn Gly Phe Arg 370 375 380			1152
tcg ttc act gac aac tgc tta aaa ggc att gaa gcc aac gaa aag cgt Ser Phe Thr Asp Asn Cys Leu Lys Gly Ile Glu Ala Asn Glu Lys Arg 385 390 395 400			1200
atg aag caa tac gta gaa aaa agc gca ggc gtg atc aca gct gtc aat Met Lys Gln Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Ala Gly Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asn 405 410 415			1248
ccg cat ctt ggg tat gaa gcg gca gct aga att gcc agg gaa gca att Pro His Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Ala Ile 420 425 430			1296
atg aca ggg caa tct gtc cgg gat ctt tgt ctg cag cat gat gtg ctg Met Thr Gly Gln Ser Val Arg Asp Leu Cys Leu Gln His Asp Val Leu 435 440 445			1344
act gaa gaa gaa ttg gat att att tta aac cca tat gag atg acc aaa Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Ile Ile Leu Asn Pro Tyr Glu Met Thr Lys 450 455 460			1392
cca ggt atc gca ggg aaa gaa cta tta gaa aaa taa Pro Gly Ile Ala Gly Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu Lys 465 470 475			1428

<210> 67

<211> 475

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 67

Met Leu Asn Gly Gln Lys Glu Tyr Arg Val Glu Lys Asp Phe Leu Gly 1 5 10 15
Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Ala Asp Val Tyr Tyr Gly Ile Gln Thr Leu Arg 20 25 30
Ala Ser Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Ile His Glu Glu Met 35 40 45
Ile Asn Ala Leu Ala Ile Val Lys Lys Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala Asn Met 50 55 60
Asp Val Lys Arg Leu Tyr Glu Gly Ile Gly Gln Ala Ile Val Gln Ala 65 70 75 80
Ala Asp Glu Ile Leu Glu Gly Lys Trp His Asp Gln Phe Ile Val Asp 85 90 95
Pro Ile Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ser Met Asn Met Asn Ala Asn Glu 100 105 110

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Val Ile Gly Asn Arg Ala Leu Glu Ile Met Gly His Lys Lys Gly Asp
 115 120 125
 Tyr Ile His Leu Ser Pro Asn Thr His Val Asn Met Ser Gln Ser Gln
 130 135 140
 Asn Asp Val Phe Pro Thr Ala Ile His Ile Ser Thr Leu Lys Leu Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Thr Met Glu Asp Met His Ser Val Phe Lys Gln
 165 170 175
 Lys Ala Gln Glu Phe His Ser Val Ile Lys Met Gly Arg Thr His Leu
 180 185 190
 Gln Asp Ala Val Pro Ile Arg Leu Gly Gln Glu Phe Glu Ala Tyr Ser
 195 200 205
 Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Asp Ile Lys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ser Arg Gln His
 210 215 220
 Leu Tyr Glu Val Asn Met Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Pro Glu Tyr Ile Lys Gln Val Val Lys His Leu Ala Asp Ile
 245 250 255
 Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Val Gly Ala Asp His Leu Val Asp Ala Thr Gln
 260 265 270
 Asn Thr Asp Ala Tyr Thr Glu Val Ser Ala Ser Leu Lys Val Cys Met
 275 280 285
 Met Asn Met Ser Lys Ile Ala Asn Asp Leu Arg Leu Met Ala Ser Gly
 290 295 300
 Pro Arg Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Ile Ser Leu Pro Ala Arg Gln Pro Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Ser Ile Met Pro Gly Lys Val Asn Pro Val Met Ala Glu Leu Ile
 325 330 335
 Asn Gln Ile Ala Phe Gln Val Ile Gly Asn Asp Asn Thr Ile Cys Leu
 340 345 350
 Ala Ser Glu Ala Gly Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Val Met Glu Pro Val Leu
 355 360 365
 Val Phe Asn Leu Leu Gln Ser Ile Ser Ile Met Asn Asn Gly Phe Arg
 370 375 380
 Ser Phe Thr Asp Asn Cys Leu Lys Gly Ile Glu Ala Asn Glu Lys Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Met Lys Gln Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Ala Gly Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asn
 405 410 415
 Pro His Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Ala Ile

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420	425	430
Met Thr Gly Gln Ser Val Arg Asp Leu Cys Leu Gln His Asp Val Leu		
435	440	445
Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Ile Ile Leu Asn Pro Tyr Glu Met Thr Lys		
450	455	460
Pro Gly Ile Ala Gly Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu Lys		
465	470	475

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 <211> 768
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 <213> Bacillus subtilis

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cag cct gtg agc cag att tat caa gta tca aca atg act tct cta tta 96
 Gln Pro Val Ser Gln Ile Tyr Gln Val Ser Thr Met Thr Ser Leu Leu
 20 25 30

gac gga gta tat gac gga gat ttt gaa ctg tca gag att ccg aaa tat 144
 Asp Gly Val Tyr Asp Gly Asp Phe Glu Leu Ser Glu Ile Pro Lys Tyr
 35 40 45

gga gac ttc ggt atc gga acc ttt aac aag ctt gac gga gag ctg att 192
 Gly Asp Phe Gly Ile Gly Thr Phe Asn Lys Leu Asp Gly Glu Leu Ile
 50 55 60

ggg ttt gac ggc gaa ttt tac cgt ctt cgc tca gac gga acc gcg aca 240
 Gly Phe Asp Gly Glu Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Ser Asp Gly Thr Ala Thr
 65 70 75 80

ccg gtc caa aat gga gac cgt tca ccg ttc tgt tca ttt acg ttc ttt 288
 Pro Val Gln Asn Gly Asp Arg Ser Pro Phe Cys Ser Phe Thr Phe Phe
 85 90 95

aca ccg gac atg acg cac aaa att gat gcg aaa atg aca cgc gaa gac 336
 Thr Pro Asp Met Thr His Lys Ile Asp Ala Lys Met Thr Arg Glu Asp
 100 105 110

ttt gaa aaa gag atc aac agc atg ctg cca agc aga aac tta ttt tat 384
 Phe Glu Lys Glu Ile Asn Ser Met Leu Pro Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Tyr
 115 120 125

gca att cgc att gac gga ttg ttt aaa aag gtg cag aca aga aca gta 432
 Ala Ile Arg Ile Asp Gly Leu Phe Lys Lys Val Gln Thr Arg Thr Val
 130 135 140

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gaa ctt caa gaa aaa cct tac gtg cca atg gtt gaa gcg gtc aaa aca 480
 Glu Leu Gln Glu Lys Pro Tyr Val Pro Met Val Glu Ala Val Lys Thr
 145 150 155 160
 cag ccg att ttc aac ttc gac aac gtg aga gga acg att gta ggt ttc 528
 Gln Pro Ile Phe Asn Phe Asp Asn Val Arg Gly Thr Ile Val Gly Phe
 165 170 175
 ttg aca cca gct tat gca aac gga atc gcc gtt tct ggc tat cac ctg 576
 Leu Thr Pro Ala Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ile Ala Val Ser Gly Tyr His Leu
 180 185 190
 cac ttc att gac gaa gga cgc aat tca ggc gga cac gtt ttt gac tat 624
 His Phe Ile Asp Glu Gly Arg Asn Ser Gly Gly His Val Phe Asp Tyr
 195 200 205
 gtg ctt gag gat tgc acg gtt acg att tct caa aaa atg aac atg aat 672
 Val Leu Glu Asp Cys Thr Val Thr Ile Ser Gln Lys Met Asn Met Asn
 210 215 220
 ctc aga ctt ccg aac aca gcg gat ttc ttt aat gcg aat ctg gat aac 720
 Leu Arg Leu Pro Asn Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Asn Ala Asn Leu Asp Asn
 225 230 235 240
 cct gat ttt gcg aaa gat atc gaa aca act gaa gga agc cct gaa taa 766
 Pro Asp Phe Ala Lys Asp Ile Glu Thr Thr Glu Gly Ser Pro Glu
 245 250 255

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 <213> Bacillus subtilis

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 35 40 45
 Gly Asp Phe Gly Ile Gly Thr Phe Asn Lys Leu Asp Gly Glu Leu Ile
 50 55 60
 Gly Phe Asp Gly Glu Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Ser Asp Gly Thr Ala Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Val Gln Asn Gly Asp Arg Ser Pro Phe Cys Ser Phe Thr Phe Phe
 85 90 95
 Thr Pro Asp Met Thr His Lys Ile Asp Ala Lys Met Thr Arg Glu Asp
 100 105 110
 Phe Glu Lys Glu Ile Asn Ser Met Leu Pro Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Tyr
 115 120 125

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Ala Ile Arg Ile Asp Gly Leu Phe Lys Lys Val Gln Thr Arg Thr Val
 130 135 140

Glu Leu Gln Glu Lys Pro Tyr Val Pro Met Val Glu Ala Val Lys Thr
 145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Ile Phe Asn Phe Asp Asn Val Arg Gly Thr Ile Val Gly Phe
 165 170 175

Leu Thr Pro Ala Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ile Ala Val Ser Gly Tyr His Leu
 180 185 190

His Phe Ile Asp Glu Gly Arg Asn Ser Gly Gly His Val Phe Asp Tyr
 195 200 205

Val Leu Glu Asp Cys Thr Val Thr Ile Ser Gln Lys Met Asn Met Asn
 210 215 220

Leu Arg Leu Pro Asn Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Asn Ala Asn Leu Asp Asn
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Pro Asp Phe Ala Lys Asp Ile Glu Thr Thr Glu Gly Ser Pro Glu
 245 250 255

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 <213> Escherichia coli

<220>
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 <222> (1)..(1251)

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acg ctg ttg atg gaa gat ctg aac gac ggt tta cgc acg cct ggc gcg 96
 Thr Leu Leu Met Glu Asp Leu Asn Asp Gly Leu Arg Thr Pro Gly Ala
 20 25 30

att atg ctc ggc ggc ggt aat ccg gcg cag atc ccg gaa atg cag gac 144
 Ile Met Leu Gly Gly Gly Asn Pro Ala Gln Ile Pro Glu Met Gln Asp
 35 40 45

tac ttc cag acg cta ctg acc gac atg ctg gaa agt ggc aaa gcg act 192
 Tyr Phe Gln Thr Leu Leu Thr Asp Met Leu Glu Ser Gly Lys Ala Thr
 50 55 60

gat gca ctg tgt aac tac gac ggt cca cag ggg aaa acg gag cta ctc 240
 Asp Ala Leu Cys Asn Tyr Asp Gly Pro Gln Gly Lys Thr Glu Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80

aca ctg ctt gcc gga atg ctg cgc gag aag ttg ggt tgg gat atc gaa 288
 Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Met Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Gly Trp Asp Ile Glu

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85	90	95	
cca cag aat att gca cta aca aac ggc agc cag agc gcg ttt ttc tac			336
Pro Gln Asn Ile Ala Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Ser Ala Phe Phe Tyr			
100	105	110	
tta ttt aac ctg ttt gcc gga cgc cgt gcc gat ggt cgg gtc aaa aaa			384
Leu Phe Asn Leu Phe Ala Gly Arg Arg Ala Asp Gly Arg Val Lys Lys			
115	120	125	
gtg ctg ttc ccg ctt gca ccg gaa tac att ggc tat gct gac gcc gga			432
Val Leu Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Glu Tyr Ile Gly Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly			
130	135	140	
ctg gaa gaa gat ctg ttt gtc tct gcg cgt ccg aat att gaa ctg ctg			480
Leu Glu Glu Asp Leu Phe Val Ser Ala Arg Pro Asn Ile Glu Leu Leu			
145	150	155	160
ccg gaa ggc cag ttt aaa tac cac gtc gat ttt gag cat ctg cat att			528
Pro Glu Gly Gln Phe Lys Tyr His Val Asp Phe Glu His Leu His Ile			
165	170	175	
ggc gaa gaa acc ggg atg att tgc gtc tcc cgg ccg acg aat cca aca			576
Gly Glu Glu Thr Gly Met Ile Cys Val Ser Arg Pro Thr Asn Pro Thr			
180	185	190	
ggc aat gtg att act gac gaa gag ttg ctg aag ctt gac gcg ctg ggc			624
Gly Asn Val Ile Thr Asp Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys Leu Asp Ala Leu Gly			
195	200	205	
aat caa cac ggc att ccg ctg gtg att gat aac gct tat ggc gtc ccg			672
Asn Gln His Gly Ile Pro Leu Val Ile Asp Asn Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro			
210	215	220	
ttc ccg ggt atc atc ttc agt gaa gcg cgc ccg cta tgg aat ccg aat			720
Phe Pro Gly Ile Ile Phe Ser Glu Ala Arg Pro Leu Trp Asn Pro Asn			
225	230	235	240
atc gtg ctg tgc atg agt ctt tcc aag ctg ggt cta cct ggc tcc cgc			768
Ile Val Leu Cys Met Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Gly Leu Pro Gly Ser Arg			
245	250	255	
tgc ggc att atc atc gcc aat gaa aaa atc atc acc gcc atc acc aat			816
Cys Gly Ile Ile Ile Ala Asn Glu Lys Ile Ile Thr Ala Ile Thr Asn			
260	265	270	
atg aac ggc att atc agc ctg gca cct ggc ggt att ggt ccg gcg atg			864
Met Asn Gly Ile Ile Ser Leu Ala Pro Gly Gly Ile Gly Pro Ala Met			
275	280	285	
atg tgt gaa atg att aag cgt aac gat ctg ctg cgc ctg tct gaa aca			912
Met Cys Glu Met Ile Lys Arg Asn Asp Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser Glu Thr			
290	295	300	
gtc atc aaa ccg ttt tac tac cag cgt gtt cag gaa act atc gcc atc			960
Val Ile Lys Pro Phe Tyr Tyr Gln Arg Val Gln Glu Thr Ile Ala Ile			
305	310	315	320

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att cgc cgc tat tta ccg gaa aat cgc tgc ctg att cat aaa ccg gaa 1008
 Ile Arg Arg Tyr Leu Pro Glu Asn Arg Cys Leu Ile His Lys Pro Glu
 325 330 335

gga gcc att ttc ctc tgg cta tgg ttt aag gat ttg ccc att acg acc 1056
 Gly Ala Ile Phe Leu Trp Leu Trp Phe Lys Asp Leu Pro Ile Thr Thr
 340 345 350

aag cag ctc tat cag cgc ctg aaa gca cgc ggc gtg ctg atg gtg ccg 1104
 Lys Gln Leu Tyr Gln Arg Leu Lys Ala Arg Gly Val Leu Met Val Pro
 355 360 365

ggg cac aac ttc ttc cca ggg ctg gat aaa ccg tgg ccg cat acg cat 1152
 Gly His Asn Phe Phe Pro Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Trp Pro His Thr His
 370 375 380

caa tgt atg cgc atg aac tac gta cca gag ccg gag aaa att gag gcg 1200
 Gln Cys Met Arg Met Asn Tyr Val Pro Glu Pro Glu Lys Ile Glu Ala
 385 390 395 400

ggg gtg aag att ctg gcg gaa gag ata gaa aga gcc tgg gct gaa agt 1248
 Gly Val Lys Ile Leu Ala Glu Glu Ile Glu Arg Ala Trp Ala Glu Ser
 405 410 415

cac taa 1254
 His

<210> 71
 <211> 417
 <212> PRT
 <213> Escherichia coli

<400> 71
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 20 25 30

Ile Met Leu Gly Gly Gly Asn Pro Ala Gln Ile Pro Glu Met Gln Asp
 35 40 45

Tyr Phe Gln Thr Leu Leu Thr Asp Met Leu Glu Ser Gly Lys Ala Thr
 50 55 60

Asp Ala Leu Cys Asn Tyr Asp Gly Pro Gln Gly Lys Thr Glu Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80

Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Met Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Gly Trp Asp Ile Glu
 85 90 95

Pro Gln Asn Ile Ala Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Ser Ala Phe Phe Tyr
 100 105 110

Leu Phe Asn Leu Phe Ala Gly Arg Arg Ala Asp Gly Arg Val Lys Lys
 115 120 125

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Val Leu Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Glu Tyr Ile Gly Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly
 130 135 140
 Leu Glu Glu Asp Leu Phe Val Ser Ala Arg Pro Asn Ile Glu Leu Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Glu Gly Gln Phe Lys Tyr His Val Asp Phe Glu His Leu His Ile
 165 170 175
 Gly Glu Glu Thr Gly Met Ile Cys Val Ser Arg Pro Thr Asn Pro Thr
 180 185 190
 Gly Asn Val Ile Thr Asp Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys Leu Asp Ala Leu Gly
 195 200 205
 Asn Gln His Gly Ile Pro Leu Val Ile Asp Asn Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro
 210 215 220
 Phe Pro Gly Ile Ile Phe Ser Glu Ala Arg Pro Leu Trp Asn Pro Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Val Leu Cys Met Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Gly Leu Pro Gly Ser Arg
 245 250 255
 Cys Gly Ile Ile Ile Ala Asn Glu Lys Ile Ile Thr Ala Ile Thr Asn
 260 265 270
 Met Asn Gly Ile Ile Ser Leu Ala Pro Gly Gly Ile Gly Pro Ala Met
 275 280 285
 Met Cys Glu Met Ile Lys Arg Asn Asp Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser Glu Thr
 290 295 300
 Val Ile Lys Pro Phe Tyr Tyr Gln Arg Val Gln Glu Thr Ile Ala Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Arg Arg Tyr Leu Pro Glu Asn Arg Cys Leu Ile His Lys Pro Glu
 325 330 335
 Gly Ala Ile Phe Leu Trp Leu Trp Phe Lys Asp Leu Pro Ile Thr Thr
 340 345 350
 Lys Gln Leu Tyr Gln Arg Leu Lys Ala Arg Gly Val Leu Met Val Pro
 355 360 365
 Gly His Asn Phe Phe Pro Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Trp Pro His Thr His
 370 375 380
 Gln Cys Met Arg Met Asn Tyr Val Pro Glu Pro Glu Lys Ile Glu Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Val Lys Ile Leu Ala Glu Glu Ile Glu Arg Ala Trp Ala Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 His

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<210> 72
<211> 8803
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Recombinant
pAN294 plasmid

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210 215 220

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<211> 8098

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Recombinant
 pAN429 plasmid

<400> 79

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<211> 4450

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Recombinant
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<400> 80

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<211> 10212

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Recombinant
 pAN251 plasmid

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- 125 -

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- 126 -

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- 128 -

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 Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Glu Tyr His Trp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ser Arg
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 cat aae aca gaa gat gag ttt ggg atg att ttg cgc tcc tta ttt gat 144
 His Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Gly Met Ile Leu Arg Ser Leu Phe Asp
 35 40 45
 cac tcc ggg ctt atg ttt gaa cag ata gat ggc att att att tcg tca 192
 His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ile Ser Ser
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 65 70 75 80
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 Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu
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 Asn Ile Lys Tyr Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Ile Val
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 Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Ile Asp Glu Asn Lys Gln
 130 135 140
 tac atg ggc ggg gcg att gcc cct ggg att aca att tcg aca gag gcg 480
 Tyr Met Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160

- 129 -

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 180 185 190

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 195 200 205

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 35 40 45

His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ile Ser Ser
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Val Val Pro Pro Ile Met Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Met Cys Thr Lys Tyr
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Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu
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- 130 -

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180 185 190

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Gln Gln Phe Met Ala Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Leu Thr Gly Lys Pro Gly
35 40 45

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Val Val Leu Val Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Asn Leu Ala Thr Gly
50 55 60

ctg ctg aca gcg aac act gaa gga gac cct gtc gtt gcg ctt gct gga 240
Leu Leu Thr Ala Asn Thr Glu Gly Asp Pro Val Val Ala Leu Ala Gly
65 70 75 80

aac gtg atc cgt gca tat cgt tta aaa cgg aca cat caa tct ttg gat 288
Asn Val Ile Arg Ala Tyr Arg Leu Lys Arg Thr His Gln Ser Leu Asp
85 90 95

aat gcg gcg cta ttc cag ccg att aca aaa tac agt gta gaa gtt caa 336
Asn Ala Ala Leu Phe Gln Pro Ile Thr Lys Tyr Ser Val Glu Val Gln
100 105 110

gat gta aaa aat ata ccg gaa gct gtt aca aat gca ttt agg ata gcg 384
Asp Val Lys Asn Ile Pro Glu Ala Val Thr Asn Ala Phe Arg Ile Ala
115 120 125

tca gca ggg cag gct ggg gcc gct ttt gtg agc ttt ccg caa gat gtt 432

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Val	Asn	Glu	Val	Thr	Asn	Thr	Lys	Asn	Val	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro		
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Lys	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ala	Asp	Asp	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ala	Lys		
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Ile	Gln	Thr	Ala	Lys	Leu	Pro	Val	Val	Leu	Val	Gly	Met	Lys	Gly	Gly		
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Arg	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ala	Val	Arg	Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Val	Gln		
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ctt	cca	ttt	gtt	gaa	aca	tat	caa	gct	gcc	ggc	acc	ctt	tct	aga	gat	672	
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Gly	Asp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Asp	Val	Val	Leu	Thr	Ile	Gly	Tyr		
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Ala	Asp	Trp	Lys	Ser	Asp	Arg	Ala	His	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ile	Val	Lys	Glu		
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Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Val	Asp	Asp	His	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Cys	Asp	Ile	Gly		
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 Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Asn Gly Met Gln Thr Leu Gly Val Ala Leu Pro
 385 390 395 400

tgg gca atc ggc gct tca ttg gtg aaa ccg gga gaa aaa gtg gtt tct 1248
 Trp Ala Ile Gly Ala Ser Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Val Ser
 405 410 415

gtc tct ggt gac ggc ggt ttc tta ttc tca gca atg gaa tta gag aca 1296
 Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Phe Leu Phe Ser Ala Met Glu Leu Glu Thr
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 Ala Val Arg Leu Lys Ala Pro Ile Val His Ile Val Trp Asn Asp Ser
 435 440 445

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 Thr Tyr Asp Met Val His Phe Gln Gln Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asn Arg Thr
 450 455 460

tct gcg gtc gat ttc gga aat atc gat atc gtg aaa tat gcg gaa agc 1440
 Ser Ala Val Asp Phe Gly Asn Ile Asp Ile Val Lys Tyr Ala Glu Ser
 465 470 475 480

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 Phe Gly Ala Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Leu Ala Asp
 485 490 495

gtt ctg cgt caa ggc atg aac gct gaa ggt cct gtc atc atc gat gtc 1536
 Val Leu Arg Gln Gly Met Asn Ala Glu Gly Pro Val Ile Ile Asp Val
 500 505 510

ccg gtt gac tac agt gat aac att aat tta gca agt gac aag ctt ccg 1584
 Pro Val Asp Tyr Ser Asp Asn Ile Asn Leu Ala Ser Asp Lys Leu Pro
 515 520 525

aaa gaa ttc ggg gaa ctc atg aaa acg aaa gct ctc tag 1623
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<210> 87

<211> 540

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 87

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Tyr Lys Ile Lys Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Pro Gly Thr Asn Lys Thr

20 25 30

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Gln Gln Phe Met Ala Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Leu Thr Gly Lys Pro Gly
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 Val Val Leu Val Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Asn Leu Ala Thr Gly
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 Asp Val Lys Asn Ile Pro Glu Ala Val Thr Asn Ala Phe Arg Ile Ala
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 Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Gly Ala Ala Phe Val Ser Phe Pro Gln Asp Val
 130 135 140
 Val Asn Glu Val Thr Asn Thr Lys Asn Val Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Leu Gly Pro Ala Ala Asp Asp Ala Ile Ser Ala Ala Ile Ala Lys
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 Ile Gln Thr Ala Lys Leu Pro Val Val Leu Val Gly Met Lys Gly Gly
 180 185 190
 Arg Pro Glu Ala Ile Lys Ala Val Arg Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Val Gln
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 225 230 235 240
 Gly Asp Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Ala Asp Val Val Leu Thr Ile Gly Tyr
 245 250 255
 Asp Pro Ile Glu Tyr Asp Pro Lys Phe Trp Asn Ile Asn Gly Asp Arg
 260 265 270
 Thr Ile Ile His Leu Asp Glu Ile Ile Ala Asp Ile Asp His Ala Tyr
 275 280 285
 Gln Pro Asp Leu Glu Leu Ile Gly Asp Ile Pro Ser Thr Ile Asn His
 290 295 300
 Ile Glu His Asp Ala Val Lys Val Glu Phe Ala Glu Arg Glu Gln Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Leu Ser Asp Leu Lys Gln Tyr Met His Glu Gly Glu Gln Val Pro
 325 330 335
 Ala Asp Trp Lys Ser Asp Arg Ala His Pro Leu Glu Ile Val Lys Glu

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385					390					395					400				
Trp	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Pro	Gly	Glu	Lys	Val	Val	Ser				
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Val	Ser	Gly	Asp	Gly	Gly	Phe	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ala	Met	Glu	Leu	Glu	Thr				
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Pro	Val	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ile	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ser	Asp	Lys	Leu	Pro				
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<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: ribosome binding site

<220>

<223> All occurrences of n indicate any nucleotide

<400> 88

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23

<210> 89

<211> 7

<212> PRT

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<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PanC
C terminus

<400> 89

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<210> 90

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PanC
C terminus

<400> 90

Ile Arg Glu Arg Arg
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<210> 91

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PanC
C terminus

<400> 91

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1 5

<210> 92

<211> 6688

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Recombinant
pAN336 plasmid

<400> 92

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ggcgctgact tagaaaacct cttgaatgaa gctgcgcttg tagcggctcg tcaaaacaag 300

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<211> 8503

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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a 7381

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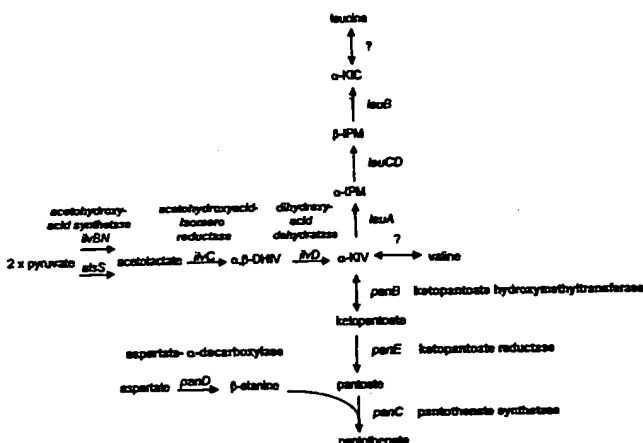
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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHODS AND MICROORGANISMS FOR PRODUCTION OF PANTO-COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract: The present invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) using microorganisms in which the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and/or the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway and/or the coenzymeA biosynthetic pathway has been manipulated. Methods featuring ketopantoate reductase overexpressing microorganisms as well as aspartate (α)-decarboxylase overexpressing microorganisms are provided. Methods of producing panto-compounds in a precursor-independent manner and in high yield are described. Recombinant microorganisms, vectors, isolated nucleic acid molecules, genes and gene products useful in practicing the above methodologies are also provided. The present invention also features a previously microbial pantothenate kinase gene, *coaX*, as well as methods of producing panto-compounds utilizing microorganisms having modified pantothenate kinase activity. Recombinant microorganisms, vectors, isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecules and purified CoaX proteins are featured. Also featured are methods for identifying pantothenate kinase modulators utilizing the recombinant microorganisms and/or purified CoaX proteins of the present invention.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inventor's Application No

PCT/US 00/25993

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7	C12N15/52	C12N15/53	C12N15/54	C12N15/60	C12N15/75
	C12N9/00	C12N9/02	C12N9/10	C12N9/12	C12N9/88
	C12P7/42	C12P13/02	C12P13/06		

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N C12P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EMBL, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 590 857 A (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD) 6 April 1994 (1994-04-06) cited in the application	12, 13, 24, 26, 27, 48, 51, 55, 59, 60, 71, 76
Y	the whole document	1-6, 33-35, 54, 56-58, 62-64, 78-82
	page 14, line 1-3 --- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/25993

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SAHM H ET AL.: "D-Pantothenate synthesis in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> and use of panBC and genes encoding L-valine synthesis for D-pantothenate overproduction" APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 65, no. 5, May 1999 (1999-05), pages 1973-1979, XP002169517 cited in the application.	12,13, 24,26, 27,48, 51,54, 56,59, 60,71, 76,78,79
Y	the whole document	1-6, 33-35, 54, 56-58, 62-64, 78-82
X	--- SOROKIN A ET AL.: "Sequence analysis of the <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> chromosome region between the serA and kdg loci cloned in a yeast artificial chromosome" MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 142, no. 8, 1996, pages 2005-2016, XP000910121 ISSN: 1350-0872 abstract	83-86, 92,93, 95, 97-100, 102,103
Y	page 2011, right-hand column, line 14-20; table 1	1-6, 33-35, 54, 56-58, 62-64, 78-82
X	--- DATABASE EM_PRO [Online] EMBL; ID BSYPIA, AC L47709, 23 January 1996 (1996-01-23) HENNER D ET AL.: "Bacillus subtilis (clone YAC15-6B) ypiABF genes, qcrABC genes, ypjABCDEFGHI genes, birA gene, panBCD genes, ding gene, ypmB gene, aspB gene, asnS gene, dnaD gene, nth gene and ypoC gene, complete cds." XP002171539 page 5, line 43-60 page 10	83-86, 98-100, 102,103
A	--- BAIGORI M ET AL.: "Isolation and characterization of <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> mutants blocked in the syntehsis of pantothenic acid" JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, vol. 173, no. 13, July 1991 (1991-07), pages 4240-4242, XP001002216 abstract	99,100, 102,103
4	--- -/--	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No
PCT/US 00/25993

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 98 18954 A (MONSANTO CO) 7 May 1998 (1998-05-07) the whole document	
A	--- EP 0 224 294 A (GIST BROCADES NV) 3 June 1987 (1987-06-03) the whole document	
P,X	--- EP 1 006 192 A (DEGUSSA) 7 June 2000 (2000-06-07)	12,13, 24,26, 27,48, 51, 54-56, 59,60, 71,76, 78,79
P,X	examples 2-5 --- EP 1 006 189 A (DEGUSSA ;KERNFORSCHUNGSANLAGE JUELICH (DE)) 7 June 2000 (2000-06-07)	12,13, 24,26, 27,48, 51,54, 56,59, 60,71, 76,78,79
	examples 1,7,9 -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 00/25993

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-6,12,13,24,26-28,33-35,48,51,54-64,71,76,78-86,92,93,95,97,100,102,103
(all Partially)

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-6,12,13,24,26-28,33-35,48,51,54-64,71,76,78-86, 92,93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses a ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase-encoding gene, e.g. the *panB* gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:23 or part of SEQ ID NO:59. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, and said isolated ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase polypeptide.

2. Claims: 1-6,12,13,24,26-28,33-35,48,51,54-64,71,76,78-86, 92,93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially)

A method of producing panthotenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses a pantothenate synthetase-encoding gene, e.g. the *panC* gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) pantothenate synthetase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) pantothenate synthetase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:25 or part of SEQ ID NO:59. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) pantothenate synthetase, and said isolated pantothenate synthetase polypeptide.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

3. Claims: 1-6,12-14,24,26-28,33-35,48,49,51,54-64,66,71,76,
78-86,92,93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially); 15,
17,19,23,32,106,107 (both completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., independent of aspartate or beta-alanine feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, e.g., the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding *panD* gene from *Bacillus subtilis*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:27 or part of SEQ ID NO:59. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase, and said isolated aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase polypeptide.

4. Claims: 1-6,24,26-28,33-35,48,49,51,54-64,71,76,78-87,92,
93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially); 7-11,65,101,
104,105 (all completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses a ketopantoate reductase-encoding gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, e.g., the ketopantoate reductase-encoding *panE1* gene from *Bacillus subtilis*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate reductase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate reductase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:29. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

ketopantoate reductase, and said isolated ketopantoate reductase polypeptide.

5. Claims: 14,16,18,28,48,54-61,66,77-82,
97 (all partially); 20,29 (completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of valine or alpha-ketoisovalerate feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (ilv) pathway, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthase or is transformed with a vector comprising an ilvBN nucleic acid sequence or an alsS sequence, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate. Said microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)), and said vector.

6. Claims: 14,16,18,28,48,54-61,66,77-82,
97 (all partially); 21,30 (completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of valine or alpha-ketoisovalerate feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (ilv) pathway, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase or is transformed with a vector comprising an ilvC nucleic acid sequence, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate. Said microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)), and said vector.

7. Claims: 14,16,18,28,48,54-61,66,77-82,97 (partially); 22,
31 (completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of valine or alpha-ketoisovalerate feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci*

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (ilv) pathway, wherein the microorganism overexpresses dihydroxyacid dehydratase or is transformed with a vector comprising an ilvD nucleic acid sequence, e.g., from Bacillus, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate. Said microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus (e.g., Bacillus subtilis), Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces)), and said vector.

8. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a mutant avtA gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

9. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a mutant ilvE gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

10. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a mutant ansB gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

11. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

having a mutant *alsD* gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

12. Claims: 36,37,54-59,61 (all partially)

A method of producing beta-alanine, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced, wherein the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (*panB*), and possibly further recovering the compound.

13. Claims: 36,37,54-59,61 (all partially)

A method of producing beta-alanine, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced, wherein the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding ketopantoate reductase (*panE*), and possibly further recovering the compound.

14. Claims: 36,37,54-59,61 (all partially)

A method of producing beta-alanine, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced, wherein the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding pantothenate synthetase (*panC*), and possibly further recovering the compound.

15. Claim : 38 (completely)

A method of producing beta-alanine comprising contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

16. Claims: 41,44-47,51,53,54-61,69,71,72,75,78-81,
97 (all partially); 39,43,52,67,70,74,88-91,
108-110 (all completely)

A method for producing or for enhancing production of ketopantoate, pantoate, or pantothenate (e.g., 10, 20 or 40 g/L at least), comprising culturing a mutant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a mutant pantothenate kinase-encoding *coaX* gene, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced or that production is enhanced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A method for identifying compounds which modulate pantothenate kinase activity comprising contacting a recombinant cell expressing the *coaX* gene, possibly further comprising a mutant *coaA* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced activity, with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate pantothenate kinase activity in said cell. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced activity. A vector comprising a mutant *coaX* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced activity, possibly further comprising regulatory sequences. A recombinant microorganism comprising a vector comprising an isolated *coaX* gene (e.g., from *Bacillus* (*subtilis*)); and said vector, possibly further comprising regulatory sequences, e.g., a constitutively active promoter. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) that overproduces a panto-compound having a mutation in a *coaX* gene that results in a reduced level of pantothenate kinase activity, resulting in a decrease in the capacity of the microorganism to synthesize coenzyme A. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a (mutant) *coaX* gene, and an isolated pantothenate kinase protein encoded by a *coaX* gene.

17. Claims: 41,44-47,51,53-61,69,71,72,75,78-81,
97 (all partially); 40,42,68,73 (all completely)

A method for producing or for enhancing production of a panto-compound, e.g., ketopantoate, pantoate or pantothenate (e.g., 10, 20 or 40 g/L at least), comprising culturing a mutant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a mutant pantothenate kinase-encoding *coaA* gene, under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced or that production is enhanced, and possibly further recovering the panto-compound. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaA* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM, PCT/ISA/ 210

activity. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) that overproduces a panto-compound having a mutation in a *coaA* gene that results in a reduced level of pantothenate kinase activity, resulting in a decrease in the capacity of the microorganism to synthesize coenzyme A. A vector containing a (mutated) *coaA* gene.

18. Claim : 94 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising the constitutively active promoter Pveg (SEQ ID NO:41).

19. Claim : 94 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising the constitutively active promoter P15 (SEQ ID NO:39).

20. Claim : 94 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising the constitutively active promoter P26 (SEQ ID NO:40).

21. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:49.

22. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:50.

23. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:51.

24. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:52.

25. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:53.

26. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:54.

27. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:55.

28. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:56.

29. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:57.

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(54) Title: METHODS AND MICROORGANISMS FOR PRODUCTION OF PANTO-COMPOUNDS

(57) Abstract: The present invention features methods of producing panto-compounds *e.g.*, pantothenate) using microorganisms in which the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and/or the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway and/or the coenzymeA biosyn-
thetic pathway has been manipulated. Methods featuring ketopantoate reductase overexpressing microorganisms as well as aspartate
g(a)-decarboxylase overexpressing microorganisms are provided. Methods of producing panto-compounds in a precursor-indepen-
dent manner and in high yield are described. Recombinant microorganisms, vectors, isolated nucleic acid molecules, genes and gene
products useful in practicing the above methodologies are also provided. The present invention also features a previously microbial
pantothenate kinase gene, *coaX*, as well as methods of producing panto-compounds utilizing microorganisms having modified pan-
tothenate kinase activity. Recombinant microorganisms, vectors, isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecules and purified *CoaX* proteins
are featured. Also featured are methods for identifying pantothenate kinase modulators utilizing the recombinant microorganisms
and/or purified *CoaX* proteins of the present invention.

METHODS AND MICROORGANISMS FOR PRODUCTION OF PANTO-COMPOUNDS

Background of the Invention

5 Pantothenate, also known as pantothenic acid or vitamin B5, is a member of the B complex of vitamins and is a nutritional requirement for mammals, including livestock and humans (*e.g.*, from food sources, as a water soluble vitamin supplement or as a feed additive). In cells, pantothenate is used primarily for the biosynthesis of coenzyme A (CoA) and acyl carrier protein (ACP). These coenzymes function in the
10 metabolism of acyl moieties which form thioesters with the sulfhydryl group of the 4'-phosphopantetheine portion of these molecules. These coenzymes are essential in all cells, participating in over 100 different intermediary reactions in cellular metabolism.

 The conventional means of synthesizing pantothenate (in particular, the bioactive D isomer) is *via* chemical synthesis from bulk chemicals, a process which is hampered
15 by excessive substrate cost as well as the requirement for optical resolution of racemic intermediates (*e.g.*, resolution of DL-pantolactone to obtain D-pantolactone for chemical condensation with β -alanine). Accordingly, researchers have recently looked to bacterial or microbial systems that produce enzymes useful in pantothenate biosynthesis processes (as bacteria are themselves capable of synthesizing pantothenate). In
20 particular, bioconversion processes have been evaluated as a means of favoring production of the D isomer of pantothenic acid, *e.g.*, using microorganisms which selectively hydrolyze a DL-pantothenic acid ester to D-pantothenic acid; microorganisms which selectively decompose L-pantolactone resulting in D-pantolactone alone; and microorganisms which selectively hydrolyze DL-pantolactone
25 to D-pantoic acid.

 There is still, however, significant need for improved pantothenate production processes, in particular, for processes requiring reduced quantities of substrates and/or less expensive substrates. To this end, methods of direct microbial synthesis have recently been examined as a means of improving D-pantothenate production. In
30 microbes, pantothenate biosynthesis is a multistep pathway resulting in condensation of pantoate (derived from α -ketoisovalerate) and β -alanine to form D-pantothenate. The isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway biosynthetic enzymes, acetohydroxyacid synthetase (the *ilvBN* or *alsS* gene product), acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (the *ilvC* gene product) and dihydroxyacid dehydratase (the *ilvD* gene product) catalyze the conversion of
35 pyruvate to α -ketoisovalerate. The reactions are further catalyzed by the pantothenate (*pan*) pathway biosynthetic enzymes ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product), ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product), aspartate- α -

decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) and pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product).

The genes encoding the enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of pantothenic acid in *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli* have recently been identified and characterized (Frodyma and Downs (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:5572-5576 and Jackowski (1996) pp. 687-694, In Neidhardt *et al* (ed.) *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella*: Cellular and Molecular Biology, 2nd ed. Am. Soc. Microbiol. Wash, D.C). In *E. coli*, for example, the biosynthesis of pantothenic acid consists of four key steps. The first reaction is catalyzed by the *panB* gene product, ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, and uses the L-valine intermediate α -ketoisovalerate to generate ketopantoate, which is subsequently reduced to pantoate by the *panE* gene product, ketopantoate reductase. The *panD* gene product, aspartate- α -decarboxylase, generates β -alanine from aspartate. The *panC* gene product, pantothenate synthetase, subsequently ligates β -alanine with pantoate to yield D-pantothenate.

The authors Dusch *et al.* described the identification of the *Corynebacterium glutamicum panD* gene and reported that expression of the *C. glutamicum panD* gene in *E. coli* yielded a strain producing pantothenate with a specific productivity of 140 ng of pantothenate per mg (dry weight) per hour. (Dusch *et al.* (1999) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 65:1530-1539).

The authors Sahm and Eggeling have further identified the *Corynebacterium glutamicum panB* and *panC* genes and have described a genetically engineered strain of *C. glutamicum* which overexpresses the *panBC* genes (Sahm and Eggeling (1999) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 65:1973-1979). The engineered strain produces pantothenate, however, it was necessary to overexpress the genes responsible for α -ketoisovalerate production in the host organism in order that pantothenic acid production could be detected. Moreover, without the addition of β -alanine, no substantial amounts of pantothenate accumulated with the strain constructed.

Likewise, a method of producing D-pantothenic acid has been described that takes advantage of a sodium salicylate resistant mutant strain of *E. coli* which produces D-pantothenic acid when cultured in the presence of β -alanine (U.S. Patent No. 5,518,906). Generation of *E. coli* strains resistant to α -ketoisovaleric acid and/or α -ketobutyric acid, and/or α -aminobutyric acid, and/or β -hydroxyaspartic acid and/or O-methyl-threonine, in addition to salicylic acid, further increased pantothenic acid production. Moreover, transformation of a plasmid DNA carrying the *panB*, *panC* and *panD* genes into the salicylic acid resistant mutant strain resulted in increased pantothenate production, however, up to 20 g/L β -alanine or more was fed in the examples given. The *panB-panC-panD* genes are clustered on the *E. coli* chromosome.

Finally, a method of producing D-pantothenic acid has been described which utilizes a salicylic acid-resistant, α -ketoisovalerate-resistant, α -ketobutyrate-resistant, β -hydroxyaspartate-resistant, o-methylthreonine-resistant *E. coli* strain transformed with pantothenate biosynthesis gene-containing DNA fragments and/or branched amino acid biosynthesis gene-containing DNA fragments and cultured in the presence of β -alanine (U.S. Patent No. 5,932,457).

Pantothenate production in bacteria results from the condensation of pantoate and β -alanine and involves the pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product), ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product), aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) and pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product). Although pantothenate is biologically active as a vitamin, it is further metabolized in all cells to Coenzyme A (CoA) which participates as an acyl group carrier in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, fatty acid metabolism and numerous other reactions of intermediary metabolism. The initial (and possibly rate-controlling) step in the conversion of pantothenate to Coenzyme A (CoA) is phosphorylation of pantothenate by pantothenate kinase. A pantothenate kinase activity was first identified in *Salmonella typhimurium* by screening for temperature-sensitive mutants which synthesized CoA at permissive temperatures but excreted pantothenate at non-permissive temperatures. The mutations were mapped in the *Salmonella* chromosome and the genetic locus was designated *coaA*. The gene encodes the enzyme that catalyzes the first step in the biosynthesis of coenzyme A from pantothenate (Dunn and Snell (1979) *J. Bacteriol.* 140:805-808). *Escherichia coli* temperature sensitive mutants have also been isolated and characterized (Vallari and Rock (1987) *J. Bacteriol.* 169:5795-5800). These mutants (named *coaA15(Ts)*) are defective in the conversion of pantothenate to CoA and further exhibit a temperature-sensitive growth phenotype, indicating that pantothenate kinase activity is essential for growth. Moreover, it was noted that CoA inhibited pantothenate kinase activity to the same degree in the mutant as compared to the wild-type enzyme.

Feedback resistant *E. coli* mutants (named *coaA16(Fr)*) have also been isolated that possess a pantothenate kinase activity that is refractory to feedback inhibition by CoA (Vallari and Jackowski (1988) *J. Bacteriol.* 170:3961-3966). The mutation responsible for the reversion is, surprisingly, not genetically linked to the *coaA* gene by transduction. Additional data described therein support the view that the total cellular CoA content is controlled by both modulation of biosynthesis at the pantothenate kinase step and possibly by degradation of CoA to 4'-phosphopantetheine.

The wild-type *E. coli coaA* gene was cloned by functional complementation of *E. coli* temperature-sensitive mutants. The sequence of the wild-type gene was determined (Song and Jackowski (1992) *J. Bacteriol.* 174:6411-6417 and Flamm *et al.* (1988) *Gene (Amst.)* 74:555-558). Strains containing multiple copies of the *coaA* gene possessed 76-fold higher specific activity of pantothenate kinase, however, there was only a 2.7-fold increase in the steady state level of CoA (Song and Jackowski, *supra*). It has further been reported that the prokaryotic enzyme (encoded by *coaA* in *E. coli* and a variety of other microorganisms) is feedback inhibited by CoA both *in vivo* and *in vitro* with CoA being about five times more potent than acetyl-CoA in inhibiting the enzyme (Song and Jackowski, *supra* and Vallari *et al.*, *supra*). Moreover, it has been reported that the *panB* gene product in *E. coli* is inhibited by CoA (Powers and Snell (1976) *J. Biol. Chem.* 251:3786-3793). These data further support the view that feedback inhibition of pantothenate kinase activity is a critical factor controlling intracellular CoA concentration.

Using standard search and alignment tools, *coaA* homologues have been identified in *Hemophilus influenzae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Bacillus subtilis*. By contrast, proteins with significant similarity could not be identified in eukaryotic cells including *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or in mammalian expressed sequence tag (EST) databases. Using a genetic selection strategy, a cDNA encoding pantothenate kinase activity has recently been identified from *Aspergillus nidulans* (Calder *et al.* (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:2014-2020). The eukaryotic pantothenate kinase gene (*panK*) has distinct primary structure and unique regulatory properties that clearly distinguish it from its prokaryotic counterpart. A mammalian pantothenate kinase gene (*mpanK1a*) has also been isolated which encodes a protein having homology to the *A. nidulans* PanK protein and to the predicted gene product of GenBank™ Accession Number 927798 identified in the *S. cerevisiae* genome (Rock *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:1377-1383).

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of key enzyme-encoding genes of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway in *Bacillus subtilis*. In particular, the present inventors have identified the *panE* gene of *B. subtilis*. Overexpression or deregulation of the *panE* gene in *B. subtilis* results in enhanced production of the *panE* gene product, ketopantoate reductase, further resulting in increased production of pantothenate. Likewise, mutations in this gene reduce pantothenate production in *B. subtilis* >90%. The present inventors have further identified the presumptive *panBCD* operon in *B. subtilis*, overexpression or

deregulation of which results in increased pantothenate production. The present inventors have further demonstrated that overexpression or deregulation of the *panD* gene in *B. subtilis* (resulting in enhanced production of the *panD* gene product, aspartate- α -decarboxylase) further results in increased production of pantothenate, in particular, in combination with deregulation of genes encoding key enzymes of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

Accordingly, the present invention features methods of producing pantothenate, as well as other compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (e.g., ketopantoate, pantoate and β -alanine), termed "panto-compounds" herein, using microorganisms in which the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway has been manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. In one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate or pantoate) that involves culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panE* gene product, ketopantoate reductase, also referred to herein as a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing or "KPAR-O" microorganism, under conditions such that the panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate or pantoate) is produced. In another embodiment, the present invention features a method of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate or pantoate) which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme (e.g., at least one of the *panB*, *panC* or *panD* gene products), preferably in a KPAR-O microorganism, under conditions such that the panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate or pantoate) is produced.

Yet another aspect of the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds which are independent of the need to feed precursors (e.g., β -alanine or aspartate and/or α -ketoisovalerate or valine). In one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed that includes culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed that includes culturing an A α D-O microorganism having a deregulated pantothenate (*pan*) pathway and a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed that includes culturing an A α D-O microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed that includes

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culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In yet another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method for producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions
5 such that pantothenate is produced at a significantly high yield (e.g., at a level greater than 10 g/L, 20 g/L, 30 g/L or 40g/L).

The methods of the present invention further feature microorganisms that overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase or acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (e.g., microorganisms transformed with a vector that includes an *ilvBNC* nucleic acid
10 sequence), microorganisms that overexpresses dihydroxyacid dehydratase (e.g., microorganisms transformed with a vector that includes an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence), microorganisms that overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase (e.g., microorganisms transformed with a vector that includes a *panD* nucleic acid sequence), microorganisms having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway and microorganisms
15 having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (e.g., microorganisms that overexpress any of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase, for example, microorganisms transformed with a vector comprising a *panBCD* nucleic acid sequence or a vector comprising a *panE1* nucleic acid sequence). In one embodiment, the recombinant
20 microorganism is Gram positive (e.g., microorganisms belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*). In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is Gram negative. Particularly preferred is a *Bacillus* recombinant microorganism (e.g., *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus pumilus*, *Bacillus halodurans*, and the like). Recombinant
25 vectors that contain the genes encoding *Bacillus* pantothenate and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., *B. subtilis* pantothenate and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes) are also described.

Also featured are methods of producing β -alanine that include culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (AaD-O) microorganism under conditions
30 such that β -alanine is produced and methods of producing β -alanine that involve contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that β -alanine is produced.

The production methods of the present invention further can include recovering the panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate or pantoate).

35 The present invention further features recombinant microorganisms (e.g., AaD-O microorganisms, microorganisms having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway, microorganisms overexpressing at least one of ketopantoate

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hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product), pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product), aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product), ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product) and microorganisms having a deregulated *panBCD* operon. Also featured are *panB*, *panC*, *panD*, *panE*, *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *alsS*, *ilvC*, and/or *ilvD* nucleic acid molecules, as well as vectors including such nucleic acid molecules and gene products encoded by such nucleic acid molecules.

The methodology of the present invention further includes, for example in addition to overexpressing at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, deleting or mutating a second pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, said second pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme preferably being downstream of the desired product in the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. For example, mutating *panC*, in addition to overexpressing the *panE* gene product, results in even further enhanced or increased production of pantoate. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantoate which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panE* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panC* gene. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantoate which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panE* gene product and/or *panB* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panC* gene. Other exemplary embodiments include a method of producing ketopantoate which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panB* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panE* gene and a method of producing β -alanine which includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses the *panD* gene product and which has a deletion in the *panC* gene. Also included are methods of producing panto-compounds which include overexpressing at least one valine biosynthetic enzyme in a microorganism which has at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme deleted.

The present invention is also based at least in part, on the identification and characterization of a previously unidentified microbial pantothenate kinase gene, *coaX*. *CoaX* was first identified in *Bacillus subtilis* and corresponds to an open reading frame in a portion of the chromosomal DNA that includes the 5' end of the *fisH* gene, and all of the *yacB*, *yacC*, *yacD*, *cysK* and *pabB* genes. The present inventors have demonstrated that the *yacB* open reading frame encodes a novel pantothenate kinase activity, the gene being unrelated by homology to any previously known pantothenate kinase gene. The gene has been renamed *coaX*, as it encodes the enzyme which catalyzes the first step in the pathway from pantothenate to CoaA.

Accordingly, the present invention features new and improved methods of producing pantothenate and other key compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (e.g., panto-compounds) utilizing microorganisms having modified

pantothenate kinase activity. In particular, the present invention features recombinant microorganisms that contain the *coaX* gene or that contain a mutant *coaX* gene, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the invention features such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. In another embodiment, the invention features such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganisms belong to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *B. subtilis*).

The present invention also features recombinant microorganisms (e.g., microorganisms belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, for example, *B. subtilis*) that contain the *coaA* gene or that contain a mutant *coaA* gene, optionally including a *coaX* gene or mutant thereof, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the invention features such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway or having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway.

Also featured are vectors that contain isolated *coaX* or *coaA* genes as well as mutant *coaX* and/or *coaA* genes. Isolated nucleic acid molecules that contain isolated *coaX* genes or mutant *coaX* genes are featured in addition to isolated CoaX proteins and mutant CoaX proteins.

The nucleic acids, vectors and recombinant microorganisms described above are particularly useful in the methodologies of the present invention. In particular, the invention features methods of enhancing panto-compound production (e.g., ketopantoate, pantoate and or pantothenate production) that include culturing a recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene under conditions such that panto-compound production is enhanced. In one embodiment, the recombinant microorganism further includes a mutant *coaA* gene. In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism further includes a mutant *avtA* and/or mutant *ilvE* gene and/or mutant *ansB* gene and/or mutant *alsD* gene. Also featured are methods for identifying pantothenate modulators utilizing the recombinant microorganisms and purified CoaX proteins of the present invention.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway.

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN240, containing sequences ligated upstream of the P_{26} *panBCD* cassette, equivalent to the integrated
5 version in strain PA221.

Figure 3A is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN004, containing the *panBCD* operon expressed from P_{26} and RBS1.

Figure 3B is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN006, containing the *panBCD* operon expressed from P_{26} and RBS2.

10 Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN236, containing an integratable and amplifiable P_{26} -RBS2-*panE1* expression cassette.

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN423.

Figure 6 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmids pAN426 and pAN427.

15 Figure 7 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmids pAN428 and pAN429.

Figure 8 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN431.

Figure 9 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN441.

Figure 10 is a schematic representation of the construction of plasmid pAN440.

20 Figure 11 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN251 designed to integrate a single copy of a P_{26} -*panE1* cassette at the *panE1* locus by double crossover.

Figure 12 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN267 designed to integrate a single copy of a P_{26} -*ilvBNC* cassette at the *amyE* locus.

25 Figure 13 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN257, a clone of *Bacillus subtilis ilvD* in a low copy vector.

Figure 14 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN263, designed to integrate a single copy of a P_{26} -*ilvD* cassette at the *ilvD* locus.

Figure 15 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN261, designed to disrupt the *Bacillus subtilis ilvD* gene with the *cat* gene.

30 Figure 16 is a schematic representation of the Coenzyme A biosynthetic pathway in *E. coli*.

Figure 17 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN296, a plasmid designed to delete most of the *B. subtilis coaA* gene and substitute a chloramphenicol resistance gene.

35 Figure 18 is a schematic representation of the structure of the *Bacillus subtilis* genome in the region of the *coaA* gene. The scale is in base pairs and the significant open reading frames are shown by open arrows.

Figure 19 is a schematic representation of the plasmid pAN281, a plasmid for expressing *Bacillus subtilis coaA* after integration at the *bpr* locus.

Figure 20A-B depicts a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of the amino acid sequences encoded by six known or predicted microbial *coaA* genes. SEQ ID NOs:4-6 and 1-3 correspond to the amino acid sequences of *Mycobacterium leprae* (SwissProt™ Accession No. Q9X795), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O53440), *Streptomyces coelicolor* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O86799), *Haemophilus influenzae* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P44793), *Escherichia coli* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P15044) and *Bacillus subtilis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P54556), respectively. The alignment was generated using ClustalW MSA software at the GenomeNet CLUSTALW Server at the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University. The following parameters were used: Pairwise Alignment, K-tuple (word) size = 1, Window size = 5, Gap Penalty = 3, Number of Top Diagonals = 5, Scoring Method = Percent; Multiple Alignment, Gap Open Penalty = 10, Gap Extension Penalty = 0.0, Weight Transition = No, Hydrophilic residues = Gly, Pro, Ser, Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu, Arg and Lys, Hydrophobic Gaps = Yes; and Scoring Matrix = BLOSUM.

Figure 21 is a schematic representation of the structure of the *Bacillus subtilis* genome in the region of the *coaX* (*yacB*) gene. The scale is in base pairs, the significant open reading frames are shown by open arrows and certain predicted restriction fragments are indicated by thick bars.

Figure 22 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN341 and pAN342, two independent PCR-derived clones of *B. subtilis yacB* (remaned herein as *coaX*).

Figure 23A-D depicts a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of the amino acid sequences encoded by fourteen known or predicted microbial *coaX* genes. SEQ ID NOs:9, 74, 7-8, 75, 11, 10 and 12-18 correspond to the amino acid sequences of *Bacillus subtilis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P37564), *Clostridium acetobutylicum* (WIT™ Accession No. RCA03301, Argonne National Laboratories), *Streptomyces coelicolor* (PIR™ Accession No. T36391), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O06282), *Rhodobacter capsulatus* (WIT™ Accession No. RRC02473), *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* (DBJ™ Accession No. BAA21476.1), *Deinococcus radiodurans* (SwissProt™ Accession No. Q9RX54), *Thermotoga maritima* (GenBank™ Accession No. AAD35964.1), *Treponema pallidum* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O83446), *Borrelia burgdorferi* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O51477), *Aquifex aeolicus* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O67753), *Synechocystis sp.* (SwissProt™ Accession No. P74045), *Helicobacter pylori* (SwissProt™ Accession No. O25533), and *Bordetella pertussis* (SwissProt™ Accession No. Q45338), respectively. The alignment was generated using ClustalW MSA software at the GenomeNet CLUSTALW Server at the

Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University. The following parameters were used: Pairwise Alignment, K-tuple (word) size = 1, Window size = 5, Gap Penalty = 3, Number of Top Diagonals = 5, Scoring Method = Percent; Multiple Alignment, Gap Open Penalty = 10, Gap Extension Penalty = 0.0, Weight Transition = No, Hydrophilic residues = Gly, Pro, Ser, Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu, Arg and Lys, Hydrophobic Gaps = Yes; and Scoring Matrix = BLOSUM.

Figure 24 depicts a multiple sequence alignment of a portion of the protein sequences of the *coaA* gene products from the following microorganisms: *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and *Streptomyces coelicolor*. The residues that are mutated in *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* and *B. subtilis coaA282A* are indicated below and above the alignment, respectively. The portions correspond to amino acid residues 168-187 of SEQ ID NO:3, 167-186 of SEQ ID NO:2, 165-184 of SEQ ID NO:1, 169-188 of SEQ ID NO:4, 169-188 of SEQ ID NO:5 and 179-198 of SEQ ID NO:6, respectively.

Figure 25 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN294, a plasmid for integrating mutagenized *B. subtilis coaA* at its native locus.

Figure 26 is a schematic representation of the structure of pAN336, a plasmid designed to delete *B. subtilis coaX* from its chromosomal locus and replace it with a kanamycin resistance gene.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention features new and improved methods of producing pantothenate and other key compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (referred to herein as "panto-compounds", for example, pantothenate, ketopantoate, pantoate and β -alanine) using microorganisms in which the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway has been manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced.

The new and improved methodologies of the present invention include methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one enzyme of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced (e.g., produced at an increased level). For example, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase or aspartate- α -decarboxylase manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. The methodologies of the present invention also include methods of producing panto-compounds (e.g., pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one

valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme, described herein, manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. For example, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (*e.g.*, pantothenate) in microorganisms having at least one of acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroeductase or dihydroxyacid dehydratase manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced.

The invention also features methods of producing panto-compounds that involve culturing a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced. The invention also features methods of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed that involve culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (AaD-O) microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. Also featured are β -alanine independent high yield pantothenate production methods as well as methods of producing β -alanine. The present invention also features methods for enhancing production of panto-compounds that involve culturing pantothenate kinase mutants. In particular, the present invention features new and improved methods of producing pantothenate and other key compounds of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway (*e.g.*, panto-compounds) utilizing microorganisms having modified pantothenate kinase activity, for example, microorganisms that include the *coaX* gene or that include a mutant *coaX* gene, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity.

In order that the present invention may be more readily understood, certain terms are first defined herein.

The term "pantothenate biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway involving pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes (*e.g.*, polypeptides encoded by biosynthetic enzyme-encoding genes), compounds (*e.g.*, precursors, substrates, intermediates or products), cofactors and the like utilized in the formation or synthesis of pantothenate. The term "pantothenate biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of pantothenate in a microorganisms (*e.g.*, *in vivo*) as well as the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of pantothenate *in vitro*. Figure 1 includes a schematic representation of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. Pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes are depicted in bold and their corresponding genes indicated in italics.

The term "pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme" includes any enzyme utilized in the formation of a compound (*e.g.*, intermediate or product) of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. According to Figure 1, synthesis of pantoate from α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) proceeds *via* the intermediate, ketopantoate. Formation of ketopantoate is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate

hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product). Formation of pantoate is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product). Synthesis of β -alanine from aspartate is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product). Formation of pantothenate from pantoate and β -alanine (e.g., condensation) is catalyzed by the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product).

The term "isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway involving isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., polypeptides encoded by biosynthetic enzyme-encoding genes), compounds (e.g., precursors, substrates, intermediates or products), cofactors and the like utilized in the formation or synthesis of conversion of pyruvate to valine or isoleucine. The term "isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of valine or isoleucine in a microorganisms (e.g., *in vivo*) as well as the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of valine or isoleucine *in vitro*. Figure 1 includes a schematic representation of the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway. Isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes are depicted in bold italics and their corresponding genes indicated in italics.

The term "isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme" includes any enzyme utilized in the formation of a compound (e.g., intermediate or product) of the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway. According to Figure 1, synthesis of valine from pyruvate proceeds *via* the intermediates, acetolactate, α,β -dihydroxyisovalerate (α,β -DHIV) and α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV). Formation of acetolactate from pyruvate is catalyzed by the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthetase (the *ilvBN* gene product, or alternatively, the *alsS* gene product). Formation of α,β -DHIV from acetolactate is catalyzed by the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme acetohydroxyacidisomero reductase (the *ilvC* gene product). Synthesis of α -KIV from α,β -DHIV is catalyzed by the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme dihydroxyacid dehydratase (the *ilvD* gene product). Moreover, valine and isoleucine can be interconverted by branched chain amino acid transaminases.

As used herein, each of ketopantoate, pantoate, β -alanine and pantothenate are "panto-compounds". The term "panto-compound" includes a compound (e.g., a substrate, intermediate or product) in the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway which is downstream from a particular pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme. In one example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product) and can include ketopantoate, pantoate and/or pantothenate. In another example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product).

and can include pantoate and/or pantothenate. In yet another example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product) and can include pantothenate. In yet another example, a panto-compound is downstream of the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) and can include β -alanine and/or pantothenate.

Preferred panto-compounds include pantothenate and pantoate. The term "pantothenate" includes the free acid form of pantothenate, also referred to as "pantothenic acid" as well as any salt thereof (*e.g.*, derived by replacing the acidic hydrogen of pantothenate or pantothenic acid with a cation, for example, calcium, sodium, potassium, ammonium), also referred to as a "pantothenate salt". The term "panto-compound" also includes alcohol derivatives of pantothenate. Preferred pantothenate salts are calcium pantothenate or sodium pantothenate. A preferred alcohol derivative is pantothenol. Pantothenate salts and/or alcohols of the present invention include salts and/or alcohols prepared *via* conventional methods from the free acids described herein. In another embodiment, calcium pantothenate is synthesized directly by a microorganism of the present invention. A pantothenate salt of the present invention can likewise be converted to a free acid form of pantothenate or pantothenic acid by conventional methodology.

The term "pantoate" includes the free acid form of pantoate, also referred to as "pantoic acid" as well as any salt thereof (*e.g.*, derived by replacing the acidic hydrogen of pantoate or pantoic acid with a cation, for example, calcium, sodium, potassium, ammonium), also referred to as a "pantoate salt". Preferred pantoate salts are calcium pantoate or sodium pantoate. Pantoate salts of the present invention include salts prepared *via* conventional methods from the free acids described herein. A pantoate salt of the present invention can likewise be converted to a free acid form of pantoate or pantoic acid by conventional methodology. Moreover, a free acid form of pantoate or pantoic acid can be converted to pantolactone by conventional methodology.

The term "CoA biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway involving CoA biosynthetic enzymes (*e.g.*, polypeptides encoded by biosynthetic enzyme-encoding genes), compounds (*e.g.*, precursors, substrates, intermediates or products), cofactors and the like utilized in the formation or synthesis of CoA from pantothenate. A schematic representation of the CoA biosynthetic pathway in *E. coli* is set forth as Figure 16. (The pathway depicted is also presumed to be that utilized by other microorganisms.) The term "CoA biosynthetic pathway" includes the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of CoA in microorganisms (*e.g.*, *in vivo*) as well as the biosynthetic pathway leading to the synthesis of CoA *in vitro*. The term "Coenzyme A

or CoA biosynthetic enzyme" includes any enzyme utilized in the formation of a compound (e.g., intermediate or product) of the CoA biosynthetic pathway, for example, the *coaA*, *panK* or *coaX* gene product which catalyzes the phosphorylation of pantothenate to form 4'-phosphopantothenate, or the *coaD* gene product which catalyzes the conversion of 4'-phosphopantetheine to dephosphocoenzyme A.

I. Recombinant Microorganisms and Methods for Culturing
Microorganisms Such That Panto-Compounds are Produced

The methodologies of the present invention feature microorganisms, e.g., recombinant microorganisms, preferably including vectors or genes (e.g., wild-type and/or mutated genes) as described herein and/or cultured in a manner which results in the production of a desired product (e.g. a panto-compound or panto-compounds). The term "recombinant" microorganism includes a microorganism (e.g., bacteria, yeast cell, fungal cell, etc.) which has been genetically altered, modified or engineered (e.g., genetically engineered) such that it exhibits an altered, modified or different genotype and/or phenotype (e.g., when the genetic modification affects coding nucleic acid sequences of the microorganism) as compared to the naturally-occurring microorganism from which it was derived. Preferably, a "recombinant" microorganism of the present invention has been genetically engineered such that it overexpresses at least one bacterial gene or gene product (e.g., a pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme encoding-gene) as described herein, preferably a biosynthetic enzyme encoding-gene included within a recombinant vector as described herein and/or a biosynthetic enzyme expressed from a recombinant vector. The ordinary skilled will appreciate that a microorganism expressing or overexpressing a gene product produces or overproduces the gene product as a result of expression or overexpression of nucleic acid sequences and/or genes encoding the gene product.

The term "manipulated microorganism" includes a microorganism that has been engineered (e.g., genetically engineered) or modified such that the microorganism has at least one enzyme of the pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and/or at least one enzyme of the isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway modified such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. Modification or engineering of such microorganisms can be according to any methodology described herein including, but not limited to, deregulation of a biosynthetic pathway and/or overexpression of at least one biosynthetic enzyme. A "manipulated" enzyme (e.g., a "manipulated" biosynthetic enzyme) includes an enzyme, the expression or production of which has been altered or modified such that at least one upstream or downstream precursor, substrate or product

of the enzyme is altered or modified, for example, as compared to a corresponding wild-type or naturally occurring enzyme.

The term "overexpressed" or "overexpression" includes expression of a gene product (*e.g.*, a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme) at a level greater than that expressed prior to manipulation of the microorganism or in a comparable microorganism which has not been manipulated. In one embodiment, the microorganism can be genetically manipulated (*e.g.*, genetically engineered) to overexpress a level of gene product greater than that expressed prior to manipulation of the microorganism or in a comparable microorganism which has not been manipulated. Genetic manipulation can include, but is not limited to, altering or modifying regulatory sequences or sites associated with expression of a particular gene (*e.g.*, by adding strong promoters, inducible promoters or multiple promoters or by removing regulatory sequences such that expression is constitutive), modifying the chromosomal location of a particular gene, altering nucleic acid sequences adjacent to a particular gene such as a ribosome binding site or transcription terminator, increasing the copy number of a particular gene, modifying proteins (*e.g.*, regulatory proteins, suppressors, enhancers, transcriptional activators and the like) involved in transcription of a particular gene and/or translation of a particular gene product, or any other conventional means of deregulating expression of a particular gene routine in the art (including but not limited to use of antisense nucleic acid molecules, for example, to block expression of repressor proteins).

In another embodiment, the microorganism can be physically or environmentally manipulated to overexpress a level of gene product greater than that expressed prior to manipulation of the microorganism or in a comparable microorganism which has not been manipulated. For example, a microorganism can be treated with or cultured in the presence of an agent known or suspected to increase transcription of a particular gene and/or translation of a particular gene product such that transcription and/or translation are enhanced or increased. Alternatively, a microorganism can be cultured at a temperature selected to increase transcription of a particular gene and/or translation of a particular gene product such that transcription and/or translation are enhanced or increased.

The term "deregulated" or "deregulation" includes the alteration or modification of at least one gene in a microorganism that encodes an enzyme in a biosynthetic pathway, such that the level or activity of the biosynthetic enzyme in the microorganism is altered or modified. Preferably, at least one gene that encodes an enzyme in a biosynthetic pathway is altered or modified such that the gene product is enhanced or increased. The phrase "deregulated pathway" can also include a biosynthetic pathway in

which more than one gene that encodes an enzyme in a biosynthetic pathway is altered or modified such that the level or activity of more than one biosynthetic enzyme is altered or modified. The ability to "deregulate" a pathway (*e.g.*, to simultaneously deregulate more than one gene in a given biosynthetic pathway) in a microorganism
5 arises from the particular phenomenon of microorganisms in which more than one enzyme (*e.g.*, two or three biosynthetic enzymes) are encoded by genes occurring adjacent to one another on a contiguous piece of genetic material termed an "operon".

The term "operon" includes a coordinated unit of gene expression that contains a promoter and possibly a regulatory element associated with one or more, preferably at
10 least two, structural genes (*e.g.*, genes encoding enzymes, for example, biosynthetic enzymes). Expression of the structural genes can be coordinately regulated, for example, by regulatory proteins binding to the regulatory element or by anti-termination of transcription. The structural genes can be transcribed to give a single mRNA that encodes all of the structural proteins. Due to the coordinated regulation of genes
15 included in an operon, alteration or modification of the single promoter and/or regulatory element can result in alteration or modification of each gene product encoded by the operon. Alteration or modification of the regulatory element can include, but is not limited to removing the endogenous promoter and/or regulatory element(s), adding strong promoters, inducible promoters or multiple promoters or removing regulatory
20 sequences such that expression of the gene products is modified, modifying the chromosomal location of the operon, altering nucleic acid sequences adjacent to the operon or within the operon such as a ribosome binding site, increasing the copy number of the operon, modifying proteins (*e.g.*, regulatory proteins, suppressors, enhancers, transcriptional activators and the like) involved in transcription of the operon and/or
25 translation of the gene products of the operon, or any other conventional means of deregulating expression of genes routine in the art (including but not limited to use of antisense nucleic acid molecules, for example, to block expression of repressor proteins). Deregulation can also involve altering the coding region of one or more genes to yield, for example, an enzyme that is feedback resistant or has a higher or lower
30 specific activity.

A particularly preferred "recombinant" microorganism of the present invention has been genetically engineered to overexpress a bacterially-derived gene or gene product. The term "bacterially-derived" or "derived-from", for example bacteria, includes a gene which is naturally found in bacteria or a gene product (*e.g.*, ketopantoate
35 hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylate, acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase or

dihydroxyacid dehydratase) which is encoded by a bacterial gene (e.g., encoded by *panB*, *panE*, *panC*, *panD*, *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *alsS*, *ilvC*, or *ilvD*).

- The methodologies of the present invention feature recombinant microorganisms which overexpress at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase or aspartate- α -decarboxylase. A particularly preferred recombinant microorganism of the present invention has been genetically engineered to overexpress a *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*, etc.) biosynthetic enzyme (e.g., has been engineered to overexpress at least one of *B. subtilis* ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product) (e.g., ketopantoate reductase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 or encoded by the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:29), *B. subtilis* ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (the *panB* gene product) (e.g., ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23), *B. subtilis* pantothenate synthetase (the *panC* gene product) (e.g., pantothenate synthetase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25) and/or *B. subtilis* aspartate- α -decarboxylase (the *panD* gene product) (e.g., aspartate- α -decarboxylase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27).

- In an exemplary embodiment, the invention features a microorganism (e.g., a KPAR-O microorganism) that has been transformed with a vector comprising a *panE* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a *panE* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:29). In another embodiment, the invention features a microorganism that has been transformed with a vector comprising a *panB* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a *panB* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:23), a vector comprising a *panC* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a *panC* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:25) or a vector comprising a *panD* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a *panD* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:27). In yet another embodiment, the invention features a microorganism having a deregulated *panBCD* operon (e.g., SEQ ID NO:59).

- Other preferred "recombinant" microorganisms of the present invention have a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. The phrase "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" includes a microorganism having an alteration or modification in at least one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway or having an alteration or modification in an operon including more than one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. A preferred "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" has been

genetically engineered to overexpress a *Bacillus* (e.g., *B. subtilis*) *ilv* biosynthetic enzyme (e.g., has been engineered to overexpress at least one of acetohydroxyacid synthetase (the *ilvBN* gene products or the *alsS* gene product) (e.g., acetohydroxyacid synthetase having subunits having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:32 and SEQ ID NO:34 or encoded by nucleic acid molecules having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 and SEQ ID NO:33 or the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 from nucleotides 1-2246 or acetohydroxyacid synthetase encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86), acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (the *ilvC* gene product) (e.g., acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35), dihydroxyacid dehydratase (the *ilvD* gene product) (e.g., dihydroxyacid dehydratase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 or encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37), and/or has been transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvBNC* nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:58, coding regions from nucleotides 1-1725, 1722-2246 and 2263-3291) and/or an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:37).

In another preferred embodiment, a recombinant microorganism is designed or engineered such that a mutant CoaA and/or CoaX biosynthetic enzyme is expressed and at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or at least one isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme is overexpressed or deregulated.

In another preferred embodiment, a microorganism of the present invention overexpresses or is mutated for a gene or biosynthetic enzyme (e.g., a CoA biosynthetic enzyme, pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme) which is bacterially-derived. The term "bacterially-derived" or "derived-from", for example bacteria, includes a gene product (e.g., ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylate, acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase, dihydroxyacid dehydratase or pantothenate kinase) which is encoded by a bacterial gene (e.g., *panB*, *panE*, *panC*, *panD*, *ilvBN* (or *alsS*), *ilvC*, *ilvD*, or encoded by *coaA* or *coaX*).

Still other preferred recombinant microorganisms of the present invention are mutant microorganisms. As used herein, the term "mutant microorganism" includes a recombinant microorganism that has been genetically engineered to express a mutated gene or protein that is normally or naturally expressed by the microorganism. Preferably, a mutant microorganism expresses a mutated gene or protein such that the microorganism exhibits an altered, modified or different phenotype (e.g., has been engineered to express a mutated CoaA biosynthetic enzyme, for example, pantothenate kinase). In one embodiment, a mutant microorganism is designed or engineered such

that it includes a mutant *coaX* gene, as defined herein. In another embodiment, a recombinant microorganism is designed or engineered such that it includes a mutant *coaA* gene, as defined herein. In another embodiment, a mutant microorganism is designed or engineered such that a *coaX* gene has been deleted (i.e., the protein encoded by the *coaX* gene is not produced). In another embodiment, a mutant microorganism is designed or engineered such that a *coaA* gene has been deleted (i.e., the protein encoded by the *coaA* gene is not produced). Preferably, a mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaX* gene or a mutant *coaA* gene, or has been engineered to have a *coaX* gene and/or *coaA* deleted, such that that the mutant microorganism encodes a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity”. In the context of a whole microorganism, a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity” can be determined by measuring or assaying for a decrease in an intermediate or product of the CoA biosynthetic pathway, for example, measuring or assaying for 4'-phosphopantothenate, 4'-phosphopantothenylcysteine, 4'-phosphopantetheine, dephosphocoenzyme A, Coenzyme A, apo-acyl carrier protein (apo-ACP) or holo-acyl carrier protein (ACP) in the microorganism (e.g., in a lysate isolated or derived from the microorganism) or in the medium in which the microorganism is cultured (see e.g., Figure 16). Alternatively, a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity” can be determined by measuring or assaying for decreased growth of the microorganism. Alternatively, a “reduced pantothenate kinase activity” can be determined by measuring or assaying for an increase in a panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate) in the microorganism or surrounding media, as panto-compounds lie upstream of the CoA biosynthetic pathway, the first step of which is catalyzed by pantothenate kinase. The invention also features recombinant microorganisms that, in addition to having reduced pantothenate kinase activity (e.g., expressing mutant *coaA* and/or mutant *coaX* genes) have a deregulated pantothenate biosynthesis pathway and/or a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

In one embodiment, a recombinant microorganism of the present invention is a Gram positive organism (e.g., a microorganism which retains basic dye, for example, crystal violet, due to the presence of a Gram-positive wall surrounding the microorganism). In a preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*. In a more preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is of the genus *Bacillus*. In another preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus lentimorbus*, *Bacillus lentus*, *Bacillus firmus*, *Bacillus pantothenicus*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus circulans*, *Bacillus coagulans*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus pumilus*,

Bacillus thuringiensis, and other Group 1 *Bacillus* species, for example, as characterized by 16S rRNA type (Priest (1993) in *Bacillus subtilis and Other Gram-Positive Bacteria* eds. Sonenshein *et al.*, ASM, Washington, D.C., p. 6). In another preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is *Bacillus brevis* or *Bacillus*
5 *stearothermophilus*. In another preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*.

In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is a Gram negative (excludes basic dye) organism. In a preferred embodiment, the recombinant
10 microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Salmonella*, *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Serratia*, and *Proteus*. In a more preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is of the genus *Escherichia*. In an even more preferred embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is *Escherichia coli*. In another embodiment, the recombinant microorganism is *Saccharomyces* (*e.g.*, *S.*
15 *cerevisiae*).

An important aspect of the present invention involves culturing the recombinant microorganisms described herein, such that a desired compound (*e.g.*, a desired panto-compound) is produced. The term "culturing" includes maintaining and/or growing a living microorganism of the present invention (*e.g.*, maintaining and/or growing a
20 culture or strain). In one embodiment, a microorganism of the invention is cultured in liquid media. In another embodiment, a microorganism of the invention is cultured in solid media or semi-solid media. In a preferred embodiment, a microorganism of the invention is cultured in media (*e.g.*, a sterile, liquid media) comprising nutrients essential or beneficial to the maintenance and/or growth of the microorganism (*e.g.*,
25 carbon sources or carbon substrate, for example complex carbohydrates such as bean or grain meal, starches, sugars, sugar alcohols, hydrocarbons, oils, fats, fatty acids, organic acids and alcohols; nitrogen sources, for example, vegetable proteins, peptones, peptides and amino acids derived from grains, beans and tubers, proteins, peptides and amino acids derived from animal sources such as meat, milk and animal byproducts such as
30 peptones, meat extracts and casein hydrolysates; inorganic nitrogen sources such as urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate; phosphorus sources, for example, phosphoric acid, sodium and potassium salts thereof; trace elements, for example, magnesium, iron, manganese, calcium, copper, zinc, boron, molybdenum, and/or cobalt salts; as well as growth factors such as
35 amino acids, vitamins, growth promoters and the like).

Preferably, microorganisms of the present invention are cultured under controlled pH. The term "controlled pH" includes any pH which results in production of the desired product (*e.g.*, a panto-compound). In one embodiment, microorganisms are cultured at a pH of about 7. In another embodiment, microorganisms are cultured at a
5 pH of between 6.0 and 8.5. The desired pH may be maintained by any number of methods known to those skilled in the art.

Also preferably, microorganisms of the present invention are cultured under controlled aeration. The term "controlled aeration" includes sufficient aeration (*e.g.*, oxygen) to result in production of the desired product (*e.g.*, panto-compound). In one
10 embodiment, aeration is controlled by regulating oxygen levels in the culture, for example, by regulating the amount of oxygen dissolved in culture media. Preferably, aeration of the culture is controlled by agitating the culture. Agitation may be provided by a propeller or similar mechanical agitation equipment, by revolving or shaking the growth vessel (*e.g.*, fermentor) or by various pumping equipment. Aeration may be
15 further controlled by the passage of sterile air or oxygen through the medium (*e.g.*, through the fermentation mixture). Also preferably, microorganisms of the present invention are cultured without excess foaming (*e.g.*, *via* addition of antifoaming agents).

Moreover, microorganisms of the present invention can be cultured under controlled temperatures. The term "controlled temperature" includes any temperature
20 which results in production of the desired product (*e.g.*, a panto-compound). In one embodiment, controlled temperatures include temperatures between 15°C and 95°C. In another embodiment, controlled temperatures include temperatures between 15°C and 70°C. Preferred temperatures are between 20°C and 55°C, more preferably between 30°C and 45°C or between 30°C and 50°C.

25 Microorganisms can be cultured (*e.g.*, maintained and/or grown) in liquid media and preferably are cultured, either continuously or intermittently, by conventional culturing methods such as standing culture, test tube culture, shaking culture (*e.g.*, rotary shaking culture, shake flask culture, etc.), aeration spinner culture, or fermentation. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganisms are cultured in shake flasks. In a more
30 preferred embodiment, the microorganisms are cultured in a fermentor (*e.g.*, a fermentation process). Fermentation processes of the present invention include, but are not limited to, batch, fed-batch and continuous methods of fermentation. The phrase "batch process" or "batch fermentation" refers to a closed system in which the composition of media, nutrients, supplemental additives and the like is set at the
35 beginning of the fermentation and not subject to alteration during the fermentation, however, attempts may be made to control such factors as pH and oxygen concentration to prevent excess media acidification and/or microorganism death. The phrase "fed-

batch process" or "fed-batch" fermentation refers to a batch fermentation with the exception that one or more substrates or supplements are added (*e.g.*, added in increments or continuously) as the fermentation progresses. The phrase "continuous process" or "continuous fermentation" refers to a system in which a defined
5 fermentation media is added continuously to a fermentor and an equal amount of used or "conditioned" media is simultaneously removed, preferably for recovery of the desired product (*e.g.*, panto-compound). A variety of such processes have been developed and are well-known in the art.

The phrase "culturing under conditions such that a desired compound (*e.g.*, a
10 panto-compound, for example, pantothenate) is produced" includes maintaining and/or growing microorganisms under conditions (*e.g.*, temperature, pressure, pH, duration, etc.) appropriate or sufficient to obtain production of the desired compound or to obtain desired yields of the particular compound being produced. For example, culturing is continued for a time sufficient to produce the desired amount of a panto-compound (*e.g.*,
15 pantothenate, pantoate or β -alanine). Preferably, culturing is continued for a time sufficient to substantially reach maximal production of the panto-compound. In one embodiment, culturing is continued for about 12 to 24 hours. In another embodiment, culturing is continued for about 24 to 36 hours, 36 to 48 hours, 48 to 72 hours, 72 to 96 hours, 96 to 120 hours, 120 to 144 hours, or greater than 144 hours. In another
20 embodiment, culturing is continued for a time sufficient to reach production yields of panto-compound, for example, cells are cultured such that at least about 15 to 20 g/L of panto-compound are produced, at least about 20 to 25 g/L panto-compound are produced, at least about 25 to 30 g/L panto-compound are produced, at least about 30 to 35 g/L panto-compound are produced, at least about 35 to 40 g/L panto-compound are
25 produced (*e.g.*, at least about 37 g/L panto-compound) or at least about 40 to 50 g/L panto compound are produced. In yet another embodiment, microorganisms are cultured under conditions such that a preferred yield of panto-compound, for example, a yield within a range set forth above, is produced in about 24 hours, in about 36 hours, in about 48 hours, in about 72 hours, or in about 96 hours.

30 The methodology of the present invention can further include a step of recovering a desired compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound). The term "recovering" a desired compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound) includes extracting, harvesting, isolating or purifying the compound from culture media. Recovering the compound can be performed according to any conventional isolation or purification methodology known
35 in the art including, but not limited to, treatment with a conventional resin (*e.g.*, anion or cation exchange resin, non-ionic adsorption resin, etc.), treatment with a conventional adsorbent (*e.g.*, activated charcoal, silicic acid, silica gel, cellulose, alumina, etc.),

alteration of pH, solvent extraction (*e.g.*, with a conventional solvent such as an alcohol, ethyl acetate, hexane and the like), dialysis, filtration, concentration, crystallization, recrystallization, pH adjustment, lyophilization and the like. For example, a compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound) can be recovered from culture media by first removing the
5 microorganisms from the culture. Media is then passed through or over a cation exchange resin to remove unwanted cations and then through or over an anion exchange resin to remove unwanted inorganic anions and organic acids having stronger acidities than the panto-compound of interest (*e.g.*, pantothenate). The resulting panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate) can subsequently be converted to a pantothenate salt (*e.g.*, calcium
10 pantothenate) as described herein.

Preferably, a desired compound of the present invention is "extracted", "isolated" or "purified" such that the resulting preparation is substantially free of other components (*e.g.*, free of media components and/or fermentation byproducts). The language "substantially free of other components" includes preparations of desired
15 compound in which the compound is separated (*e.g.*, purified or partially purified) from media components or fermentation byproducts of the culture from which it is produced. In one embodiment, the preparation has greater than about 80% (by dry weight) of the desired compound (*e.g.*, less than about 20% of other media components or fermentation byproducts), more preferably greater than about 90% of the desired compound (*e.g.*, less
20 than about 10% of other media components or fermentation byproducts), still more preferably greater than about 95% of the desired compound (*e.g.*, less than about 5% of other media components or fermentation byproducts), and most preferably greater than about 98-99% desired compound (*e.g.*, less than about 1-2% other media components or fermentation byproducts). When the desired compound is a panto-compound that has
25 been derivatized to a salt (*e.g.* a pantothenate salt or pantoate salt), the panto-compound is preferably further free (*e.g.*, substantially free) of chemical contaminants associated with the formation of the salt. When the desired compound is a panto-compound that has been derivatized to an alcohol, the panto-compound is preferably further free (*e.g.*, substantially free) of chemical contaminants associated with the formation of the
30 alcohol.

In an alternative embodiment, the desired panto-compound is not purified from the microorganism, for example, when the microorganism is biologically non-hazardous (*e.g.*, safe). For example, the entire culture (or culture supernatant) can be used as a source of product (*e.g.*, crude product). In one embodiment, the culture (or culture
35 supernatant) supernatant is used without modification. In another embodiment, the culture (or culture supernatant) is concentrated. In yet another embodiment, the culture (or culture supernatant) is dried or lyophilized.

II. Panto-Compound Production Methodologies Featuring Ketopantoate Reductase-Overexpressing Microorganisms

One aspect of the invention features methods of producing a panto-compounds that involve culturing a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced. The term "ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism" includes a microorganism which has been manipulated such that ketopantoate reductase is overexpressed (e.g., a *B. subtilis* ketopantoate reductase protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) and/or has been transformed with a vector comprising a *panE1* nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a *B. subtilis panE1* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:29). In one embodiment, the panto-compound is pantothenate. In another embodiment, the panto-compound is pantoate. In another embodiment, the ketopantoate reductase is bacterial-derived. In another embodiment, the ketopantoate reductase is derived from *Bacillus* (e.g., is derived from *Bacillus subtilis*). In yet another embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is Gram positive. In yet another embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*. In a preferred embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is of the genus *Bacillus*. In a more preferred embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus pumilus*. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis*.

In still other embodiments, the KPAR-O microorganism further overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme in addition to ketopantoate reductase. In an exemplary embodiment, the KPAR-O microorganism further overexpresses at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase. Also featured are methods of producing panto-compounds, for example, methods that involve culturing a KPAR-O microorganism, which further include the step of recovering the panto-compound.

III. Methods of Producing Panto-Compounds Independent of Precursor Feed Requirements

Depending on the biosynthetic enzyme or combination of biosynthetic enzymes manipulated, it may be desirable or necessary to provide (e.g., feed) microorganisms of the present invention at least one pantothenate biosynthetic precursor such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced. The term "pantothenate biosynthetic precursor" or "precursor" includes an agent or compound which, when

provided to, brought into contact with, or included in the culture medium of a microorganism, serves to enhance or increase pantothenate biosynthesis. In one embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor or precursor is aspartate. In another embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor or precursor is β -alanine.

- 5 The amount of aspartate or β -alanine added is preferably an amount that results in a concentration in the culture medium sufficient to enhance productivity of the microorganism (*e.g.*, a concentration sufficient to enhance production of a panto-compound, for example, β -alanine, ketopantoate, pantoate or pantothenate).

- Pantothenate biosynthetic precursors of the present invention can be added in the form
10 of a concentrated solution or suspension (*e.g.*, in a suitable solvent such as water or buffer) or in the form of a solid (*e.g.*, in the form of a powder). Moreover, pantothenate biosynthetic precursors of the present invention can be added as a single aliquot, continuously or intermittently over a given period of time.

- In yet another embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor is valine, see
15 *e.g.*, Example III. In yet another embodiment, the pantothenate biosynthetic precursor is α -ketoisovalerate. Preferably, valine or α -ketoisovalerate is added in an amount that results in a concentration in the medium sufficient for production of the desired product (*e.g.*, panto-compound) to occur. Pantothenate biosynthetic precursors are also referred to herein as "supplemental pantothenate biosynthetic substrates".

- 20 Providing pantothenate biosynthetic precursors in the pantothenate biosynthetic methodologies of the present invention, can be associated with high costs, for example, when the methodologies are used to produce high yields of panto-compounds. Accordingly, preferred methodologies of the present invention feature microorganisms having at least one biosynthetic enzyme or combination of biosynthetic enzymes (*e.g.*, at
25 least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme) manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are produced in a manner independent of precursor feed. The phrase "a manner independent of precursor feed", for example, when referring to a method for producing a desired compound (*e.g.*, a panto-compound), includes an approach to or a mode of
30 producing the desired compound that does not depend or rely on precursors being provided (*e.g.*, fed) to the microorganism being utilized to produce the desired compound. For example, microorganisms featured in the methodologies of the present invention can be used to produce panto-compounds in a manner requiring no feeding of the precursors aspartate, β -alanine, valine and/or α -KIV.

- 35 Alternative preferred methodologies of the present invention feature microorganisms having at least one biosynthetic enzyme or combination of biosynthetic enzymes manipulated such that pantothenate or other desired panto-compounds are

produced in a manner substantially independent of precursor feed. The phrase "a manner substantially independent of precursor feed" includes an approach to or a method of producing the desired compound that depends or relies to a lesser extent on precursors being provided (*e.g.*, fed) to the microorganism being utilized. For example, microorganisms featured in the methodologies of the present invention can be used to produce panto-compounds in a manner requiring feeding of substantially reduced amounts of the precursors aspartate, β -alanine, valine and/or α -KIV. In one embodiment, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (*e.g.*, pantothenate) in a manner that requires feeding of less than 5%-10% of the amount of precursor required by a control microorganism (*e.g.*, a microorganism that is dependent, for example is wholly dependent, on precursor feed to efficiently produce the desired compound). In another embodiment, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds in a manner that requires feeding of less than 15-20% of the amount of precursor required by a control microorganism. In another embodiment, the invention features methods of producing panto-compounds in a manner that requires feeding of less than 25-30%, 35-40%, 45-50% or 55-60% of the amount of precursor required by a control microorganism. As described in Examples I-III herein, particular microorganisms featured in the methodologies of the present invention require, for example, 5 g/L of aspartate, β -alanine, valine or α -KIV (*e.g.*, in test tube or in shake flask cultures). Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment, the present invention features methods of producing panto-compounds (*e.g.*, pantothenate) in a manner requiring feeding of less than 0.25 g/L, 0.5 g/L, 0.75 g/L, 1 g/L, 1.25 g/L, 1.5 g/L, 1.75 g/L, 2 g/L, 2.25 g/L, 2.5 g/L, 2.75 g/L or 3 g/L.

Preferred methods of producing desired compounds (*e.g.*, panto-compounds) in a manner independent of precursor feed or alternatively, in a manner substantially independent of precursor feed, involve culturing microorganisms which have been manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered, for example, genetically engineered) such that expression of at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, and/or at least one isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, is modified. For example, in one embodiment, a microorganism is manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered) such that the production of at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, and/or at least one isoleucine/valine biosynthetic enzyme is deregulated. In a preferred embodiment, a microorganism is manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered) such that it has a deregulated biosynthetic pathway, for example, a deregulated pantothenate biosynthesis pathway and/or a deregulated isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway, as defined herein. In another preferred embodiment, a microorganism is manipulated (*e.g.*, designed or engineered)

such that at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, and/or at least one isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme is overexpressed.

Preferred methods of producing desired compounds (*e.g.*, panto-compounds) in a manner independent of precursor feed or alternatively, in a manner substantially independent of precursor feed, are as follows. In one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated pantothenate (*pan*) pathway and a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced. In yet another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed comprising culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such that pantothenate is produced.

The term "aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism" includes a microorganism which has been manipulated such that aspartate- α -decarboxylase is overexpressed. A preferred "aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism" has been transformed with a vector comprising a *B. subtilis* *panD* nucleic acid sequence (*e.g.*, a *panD* nucleic acid sequence that encodes an aspartate- α -decarboxylase protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, for example, a *panD* nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:27).

The phrase "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" includes a microorganism having an alteration or modification in at least one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway or having an alteration or modification in an operon including more than one gene encoding an enzyme of the isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. A preferred "microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway" overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase (*e.g.*, acetohydroxyacid synthetase having subunits having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:32 and SEQ ID NO:34 or acetohydroxyacid synthetase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:87), acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase (having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36), or dihydroxyacid dehydratase (having the amino acid

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sequence of SEQ ID NO:38) and/or has been transformed with a vector comprising *ilvB*,
ilvN, *ilvC*, *ilvBN*, *ilvBNC* or *alsS* nucleic acid sequences (SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID
NO:33, SEQ ID NO:35, nucleotides 1-2246 of SEQ ID NO:58, SEQ ID NO:58 having
coding regions from nucleotides 1-1725, 1722-2246 and 2263-3291, or SEQ ID NO:86,
5 respectively) and/or an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:37).

IV. High Yield Production Methodologies

A particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention is a high yield
production method for producing pantothenate comprising culturing a manipulated
10 microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a significantly
high yield. The phrase "high yield production method", for example, a high yield
production method for producing a desired compound (*e.g.*, for producing a panto-
compound) includes a method that results in production of the desired compound at a
level which is elevated or above what is usual for comparable production methods.
15 Preferably, a high yield production method results in production of the desired
compound at a significantly high yield. The phrase "significantly high yield" includes a
level of production or yield which is sufficiently elevated or above what is usual for
comparable production methods, for example, which is elevated to a level sufficient for
commercial production of the desired product (*e.g.*, production of the product at a
20 commercially feasible cost). In one embodiment, the invention features a high yield
production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated
microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater
than 2 g/L. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production
method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism
25 under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 10 g/L. In
another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of
producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under
conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 20 g/L. In yet
another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of
30 producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under
conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 30 g/L. In yet
another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of
producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under
conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 40 g/L.
35 The invention further features a high yield production method for producing a
desired compound (*e.g.*, for producing a panto-compound) that involves culturing a
manipulated microorganism under conditions such that a sufficiently elevated level of

compound is produced within a commercially desirable period of time. In an exemplary embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 15-20 g/L in 36 hours. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 25-30 g/L in 48 hours. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 35-40 g/L in 72 hours, for example, greater than 37 g/L in 72 hours. In another embodiment, the invention features a high yield production method of producing pantothenate that includes culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a level greater than 30-40 g/L in 60 hours, for example, greater than 30, 35 or 40 g/L in 60 hours. Values and ranges included and/or intermediate within the ranges set forth herein are also intended to be within the scope of the present invention. For example, pantothenate production at levels of at least 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 g/L in 60 hours are intended to be included within the range of 30-40 g/L in 60 hours. In another example, ranges of 30-35 g/L or 35-40 g/L are intended to be included within the range of 30-40 g/L in 60 hours. Moreover, the skilled artisan will appreciate that culturing a manipulated microorganism to achieve a production level of, for example, "30-40 g/L in 60 hours" includes culturing the microorganism for additional time periods (e.g., time periods longer than 60 hours), optionally resulting in even higher yields of pantothenate being produced.

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V. Panto-Compound Production Methodologies Featuring Pantothenate Kinase Mutant Microorganisms

The present invention relates to methods of producing pantothenate using microorganisms engineered to produce high yields of pantothenate as well as other panto-compounds. Cells overproducing pantothenate result in high intracellular pantothenate levels that could overcome the feedback inhibition of pantothenate kinase by CoA, leading to overproduction of CoA. Besides consuming pantothenate, increased synthesis of CoA may cause increased feedback inhibition of the PanB, PanD, PanE or PanC reaction, thereby limiting pantothenate production. Accordingly, a reduction in pantothenate kinase activity may lead to a decrease in CoA levels with resulting increases in PanB, PanD, PanE or PanC activity and pantothenate production.

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Thus, certain methodologies of the present invention are based, at least in part, on the identification and characterization of the *B. subtilis coaA* gene and the demonstration that the gene is neither essential for *B. subtilis* growth (*i.e.*, deletion of the *coaA* gene from the chromosome of *B. subtilis* is not a lethal event) nor for pantothenate kinase activity in *B. subtilis*. A second pantothenate kinase-encoding gene has been identified and characterized in *B. subtilis*, and is termed "*coaX*". This gene complements an *E. coli* mutant that contains a temperature sensitive pantothenate kinase and is not related by homology to any previously known pantothenate kinase gene.

In one aspect, the methodologies of the invention feature recombinant microorganisms that include the *coaX* gene or that include a mutant *coaX* gene, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the methodologies feature such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway. In another embodiment, the methodologies feature such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganisms belong to the genus *Bacillus* (*e.g.*, *B. subtilis*).

The methodologies of the invention also feature recombinant microorganisms (*e.g.*, microorganisms belong to the genus *Bacillus*, for example, *B. subtilis*) that include the *coaA* gene or that include a mutant *coaA* gene, optionally including a *coaX* gene or mutant thereof, having reduced pantothenate kinase activity. In one embodiment, the methodologies feature such recombinant microorganisms further having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway or having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway. Also featured are vectors that include isolated *coaX* or *coaA* genes as well as mutant *coaX* and/or *coaA* genes. Isolated nucleic acid molecules that include isolated *coaX* genes or mutant *coaX* genes are features in addition to isolated CoaX proteins and mutant CoaX proteins.

The above-described nucleic acid molecules (*e.g.*, genes), proteins, vectors, and recombinant microorganisms (*e.g.*, mutant microorganisms), are particularly suited for use in methods of producing panto-compounds and/or methods of enhancing panto-compound production. In one embodiment, the invention features a method for producing a panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate) that includes culturing a pantothenate kinase mutant (*e.g.*, a recombinant microorganism that misexpresses, *e.g.*, is mutated for, pantothenate kinase, as defined herein) under conditions such that panto-compound is produced. In another embodiment, the invention features a method for enhancing production of a panto-compound (*e.g.*, pantothenate) that includes culturing a pantothenate kinase mutant (*e.g.*, a recombinant microorganism that misexpresses, *e.g.*, is mutated for, pantothenate kinase, as defined herein) under conditions such that

production of the panto-compound is produced. As used herein, the term "enhancing" (for example, in the context of the phrase "enhancing production") includes increasing the level or rate of production of panto-compound (e.g., pantothenate) as compared to the level or rate of production in a non-mutant microorganism (e.g., a microorganism having a normal pantothenate kinase gene(s) and/or having normal pantothenate production rates and/or levels.

Preferably, the level of panto-compound produced in methodologies featuring the pantothenate kinase mutants of the present invention is increased by at least 5% as compared to the level produced by a non-mutant (e.g., a recombinant microorganism expressing non-mutated pantothenate kinase). Even more preferably, the level of panto-compound is increased 10% as compared to methodologies featuring non-mutants. Even more preferably, panto-compound levels (e.g., pantothenate levels) are increased 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, are increased 2-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold or more as compared to methodologies featuring non-mutants.

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VI. Additional Mutations Resulting in Enhanced Panto-Compound Production

The methodologies of the present invention further can include, for example in addition to overexpressing or deregulating a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, or in addition to mutating a pantothenate-kinase encoding gene, deleting or mutating an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of key pantothenate biosynthesis substrates or precursors to unwanted or undesirable products. For example, mutating the *ilvE* gene (Kuramitsu *et al.* (1985) *J. Biochem.* 97:993-999) or a homologue thereof (SEQ ID NO:62 or SEQ ID NO:64), thereby limiting the conversion of α -ketoisovalerate to valine, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Alternatively, mutating the *ansB* gene (Sun and Seflow (1991) *J. Bacteriol.* 173:3831-3845) or a homologue thereof (SEQ ID NO:66), thereby limiting the degradation of aspartate, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Alternatively, mutating the *alsD* gene (Renna *et al.* (1993) *J. Bacteriol.* 175:3863-3875) or a homologue thereof (SEQ ID NO:68), thereby limiting the conversion of acetolactate to acetoin, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Alternatively, mutating the *avtA* gene encoding alanine-valine transaminase or a homologue thereof, thereby limiting the conversion of α -ketoisovalerate to valine, in addition to mutating a pantothenate kinase encoding

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enzyme, is predicted to result in even further enhanced or increased production of panto-compound. Mutating the *avtA* gene can include mutating, for example, an *avtA* gene having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:70 (e.g., the *E. coli avtA* gene), or a structural homolog thereof (e.g., a homologue encoding a protein having 30-40%, 40-50%, 50-60%, 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-95% or more identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71) or a functional homologue (e.g., a gene encoding a structurally unrelated protein having alanine-valine transaminase activity. Such mutations can be accomplished using the methodologies as exemplified in the Examples (e.g., Examples XIII, XV, XVI and XVII).

10 Accordingly, in one embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound which includes culturing a microorganism having a mutant pantothenate kinase-encoding gene and which further has a deletion or mutation in an *avtA*, *ilvE*, *ansB*, and/or *alsD* gene, or homologue thereof. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound which includes culturing a
15 microorganism having a mutant pantothenate-kinase encoding gene and a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway enzyme and which further has a deletion or mutation in an *avtA*, *ilvE*, *ansB*, and/or *alsD* gene, or homologue thereof. In another embodiment, the invention features a method of producing a panto-compound which includes culturing a microorganism having a mutant pantothenate-kinase encoding gene and a
20 deregulated isoleucine-valine biosynthetic pathway enzyme and which further has a deletion or mutation in an *avtA*, *ilvE*, *ansB*, and/or *alsD* gene, or homologue thereof.

Mutating the *alsD* gene can be particularly useful when accomplished in conjunction with overexpression or deregulation of the *alsS* gene, for example, to prevent carbon (e.g., acetolactate) from being drawn away from the precursor pool
25 utilized for α -KIV production. Accordingly, to maximize the contribution of the *als* locus to panto-compound production, it is desirable to disrupt the *alsD* gene in addition to overexpressing the *alsS* gene. To disrupt the *alsD* gene, appropriate fragments of the *als* operon, flanking the *alsD* gene, are amplified by PCR and cloned to provide homology for creating the disruptions. A drug resistance gene, such as the *cat* gene, is
30 cloned between the flanking DNA fragments in place of the *alsD* gene, and the linearized DNA is transformed into a pantothenate production strain such as PA824, selecting for drug-resistance. To overexpress *alsS*, the *alsS* coding sequence (e.g., an *alsS* coding sequence that has been engineered by PCR for expression) is cloned into an expression vector. Vectors which express *alsS* (or alternatively, vectors which express
35 *alsS* plus *ilvC*) are introduced into panto-compound production strains (e.g., the pantothenate producing strain PA824).

The methodologies of the present invention further can include, for example in addition to overexpressing or deregulating a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, or in addition to mutating a pantothenate-kinase encoding gene, deleting or mutating an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of desired panto-compounds to unwanted or undesirable downstream products.

VII. Isolated Nucleic Acid Molecules and Genes

Another aspect of the present invention features isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode *Bacillus* proteins (e.g., *B. subtilis* proteins), for example, *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., *B. subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes) or *Bacillus* valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes (e.g., *B. subtilis* valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes). Also featured are isolated *coaX* and/or *coaA* nucleic acid molecules (e.g., isolated *coaX* and/or *coaA* genes) as well as isolated nucleic acid molecules that include such *coaX* and/or *coaA* nucleic acid molecules or genes.

The term "nucleic acid molecule" includes DNA molecules (e.g., linear, circular, cDNA or chromosomal DNA) and RNA molecules (e.g., tRNA, rRNA, mRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA. The term "isolated" nucleic acid molecule includes a nucleic acid molecule which is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid molecule) in the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. In various embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 10 kb, 5 kb, 4kb, 3kb, 2kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb, 0.1 kb, 50 bp, 25 bp or 10 bp of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in chromosomal DNA of the microorganism from which the nucleic acid molecule is derived. Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular materials when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

The term "gene", as used herein, includes a nucleic acid molecule (e.g., a DNA molecule or segment thereof), for example, a protein or RNA-encoding nucleic acid molecule, that in an organism, is separated from another gene or other genes, by intergenic DNA (i.e., intervening or spacer DNA which naturally flanks the gene and/or separates genes in the chromosomal DNA of the organism). A gene may direct synthesis of an enzyme or other protein molecule (e.g., may comprise coding sequences, for example, a contiguous open reading frame (ORF) which encodes a protein) or may itself be functional in the organism. A gene in an organism, may be clustered in an

operon, as defined herein, said operon being separated from other genes and/or operons by the intergenic DNA. Individual genes contained within an operon may overlap without intergenic DNA between said individual genes. An "isolated gene", as used herein, includes a gene which is essentially free of sequences which naturally flank the gene in the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the gene is derived (*i.e.*, is free of adjacent coding sequences which encode a second or distinct protein or RNA molecule, adjacent structural sequences or the like) and optionally includes 5' and 3' regulatory sequences, for example promoter sequences and/or terminator sequences. In one embodiment, an isolated gene includes predominantly coding sequences for a protein (*e.g.*, sequences which encode *Bacillus* proteins). In another embodiment, an isolated gene includes coding sequences for a protein (*e.g.*, for a *Bacillus* protein) and adjacent 5' and/or 3' regulatory sequences from the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the gene is derived (*e.g.*, adjacent 5' and/or 3' *Bacillus* regulatory sequences). Preferably, an isolated gene contains less than about 10 kb, 5 kb, 2 kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb, 0.2 kb, 0.1 kb, 50 bp, 25 bp or 10 bp of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the gene in the chromosomal DNA of the organism from which the gene is derived.

In one aspect, the present invention features isolated *panB* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *panC* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *panD* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *panE* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *ilvBN* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *alsS* nucleic acid sequences or genes, isolated *ilvC* nucleic acid sequences or genes and/or isolated *ilvD* nucleic acid sequences or genes.

In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from *Bacillus* (*e.g.*, is *Bacillus*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus*" or "*Bacillus*-derived" includes a nucleic acid or gene which is naturally found in microorganisms of the genus *Bacillus*. Preferably, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus lentimorbus*, *Bacillus lentus*, *Bacillus firmus*, *Bacillus pantothenicus*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus circulans*, *Bacillus coagulans*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus pumilus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, and other Group 1 *Bacillus* species, for example, as characterized by 16S rRNA type (Priest, *supra*). In another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from *Bacillus brevis* or *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. In another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid molecules and/or genes of the present invention are derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*. In a particularly preferred

embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is derived from *Bacillus subtilis* (e.g., is *Bacillus subtilis*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus subtilis*" or "*Bacillus subtilis*-derived" includes a nucleic acid or gene which is naturally found in *Bacillus subtilis*. In yet another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid or gene is a *Bacillus* gene
5 homologue (e.g., is derived from a species distinct from *Bacillus* but having significant homology to a *Bacillus* gene of the present invention, for example, a *Bacillus pan* gene or *Bacillus ilv* gene).

Included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes and/or *Bacillus*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes (e.g.,
10 *B. subtilis*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes), for example, the genes identified by the present inventors, for example, *Bacillus* or *B. subtilis coaX* genes, *coaA* genes, *pan* genes and/or *ilv* genes. Further included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes and/or *Bacillus*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes (e.g., *B. subtilis*-derived nucleic acid molecules or genes) (e.g., *B.*
15 *subtilis* nucleic acid molecules or genes) which differ from naturally-occurring bacterial and/or *Bacillus* nucleic acid molecules or genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* nucleic acid molecules or genes), for example, nucleic acid molecules or genes which have nucleic acids that are substituted, inserted or deleted, but which encode proteins substantially similar to the naturally-occurring gene products of the present invention. In one embodiment, an
20 isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises at least one of the nucleotide sequences set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:86, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises at least two, three or four of the nucleotide sequences set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID
25 NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. For example, a preferred isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25 and SEQ ID NO:27, preferably linked such that the proteins encoded by the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25 and SEQ ID NO:27 are each
30 produced when the isolated nucleic acid molecule is expressed in a microorganism (e.g., SEQ ID NO:59). In another example, a preferred isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:31 and SEQ ID NO:33, preferably linked such that the proteins encoded by the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:31 and SEQ ID NO:33 are each produced when the isolated nucleic acid
35 molecule is expressed in a microorganism (e.g., nucleotides 1-2246 of SEQ ID NO:58). In another example, a preferred isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86. In another example, a preferred

isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:33 and SEQ ID NO:35, preferably linked such that the proteins encoded by the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:33 and SEQ ID NO:35 are each produced when the isolated nucleic acid molecule is expressed in a microorganism (e.g., SEQ ID NO:58).

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention comprises a nucleotide sequence which is at least about 60-65%, preferably at least about 70-75%, more preferable at least about 80-85%, and even more preferably at least about 90-95% or more identical to a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent (e.g. high stringency) hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2 X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65°C. Preferably, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37 corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule. As used herein, a "naturally-occurring" nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature.

A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention (e.g., a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37 can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. For example, nucleic acid molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (e.g., as described in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989) or can be isolated by the polymerase chain reaction using synthetic oligonucleotide primers designed based upon the sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35 or SEQ ID NO:37. A nucleic acid of the invention can be

amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule which is a complement of the nucleotide
5 sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO 31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:35.

Additional *panC* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:26 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having
10 at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:26 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the
15 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, or are complementary to a *panC* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *panD* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:28 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having
20 at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:28 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the
25 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, or are complementary to a *panD* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *panE* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:30 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having
30 at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:30 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the
35 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30, or are complementary to a *panE* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvB* nucleic acid sequences are those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:32 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:32 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32, or are complementary to an *ilvB* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvN* nucleic acid sequences are those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:34 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:34 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34, or are complementary to an *ilvN* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvC* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:36 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:36 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36, or are complementary to an *ilvC* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *ilvD* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:38 (e.g., encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:38 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 or

to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38, or are complementary to an *ilvD* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

Additional *alsS* nucleic acid sequences include those that comprise the
5 nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86, encode a homologue of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:87 (*e.g.*, encode a polypeptide having at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more identity to the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:87 and a substantially identical activity as said polypeptide), hybridize under stringent conditions to all or a
10 portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:86 or to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:87, or are complementary to an *alsS* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is or includes a *coaX*
15 gene, or portion or fragment thereof. In one embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprises the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:19 (*e.g.*, comprises the *B. subtilis coaX* nucleotide sequence). In another embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:9 (*e.g.*, encodes the *B.*
20 *subtilis* CoaX amino acid sequence). In yet another embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene encodes a homologue of the CoaX protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9. As used herein, the term "homologue" includes a protein or polypeptide sharing at least about 30-35%, preferably at least about 35-40%, more preferably at least about 40-50%, and even more preferably at least about 60%,
25 70%, 80%, 90% or more identity with the amino acid sequence of a wild-type protein or polypeptide described herein and having a substantially equivalent functional or biological activity as said wild-type protein or polypeptide. For example, a CoaX homologue shares at least about 30-35%, preferably at least about 35-40%, more preferably at least about 40-50%, and even more preferably at least about 60%, 70%,
30 80%, 90% or more identity with the protein having the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and has a substantially equivalent functional or biological activity (*i.e.*, is a functional equivalent) of the protein having the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 (*e.g.*, has a substantially equivalent pantothenate kinase activity). In a preferred embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprises a
35 nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID

NO:74 or SEQ ID NO:75. In another embodiment, an isolated *coaX* nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:19 or hybridizes to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs:7-18, 74 or 75. Such hybridization conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1995), sections 2, 4 and 6. Additional stringent conditions can be found in *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Sambrook *et al.*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989), chapters 7, 9 and 11. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC), at about 65-70°C (or hybridization in 4X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 42-50°C) followed by one or more washes in 1X SSC, at about 65-70°C. A preferred, non-limiting example of highly stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 1X SSC, at about 65-70°C (or hybridization in 1X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 42-50°C) followed by one or more washes in 0.3X SSC, at about 65-70°C. A preferred, non-limiting example of reduced stringency hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4X SSC, at about 50-60°C (or alternatively hybridization in 6X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 40-45°C) followed by one or more washes in 2X SSC, at about 50-60°C. Ranges intermediate to the above-recited values, *e.g.*, at 65-70°C or at 42-50°C are also intended to be encompassed by the present invention. SSPE (1X SSPE is 0.15 M NaCl, 10mM NaH₂PO₄, and 1.25 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) can be substituted for SSC (1X SSC is 0.15 M NaCl and 15 mM sodium citrate) in the hybridization and wash buffers; washes are performed for 15 minutes each after hybridization is complete. The hybridization temperature for hybrids anticipated to be less than 50 base pairs in length should be 5-10°C less than the melting temperature (T_m) of the hybrid, where T_m is determined according to the following equations. For hybrids less than 18 base pairs in length, $T_m(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 2(\# \text{ of A + T bases}) + 4(\# \text{ of G + C bases})$. For hybrids between 18 and 49 base pairs in length, $T_m(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 81.5 + 16.6(\log_{10}[\text{Na}^+]) + 0.41(\% \text{G+C}) - (600/\text{N})$, where N is the number of bases in the hybrid, and $[\text{Na}^+]$ is the concentration of sodium ions in the hybridization buffer ($[\text{Na}^+]$ for 1X SSC = 0.165 M). It will also be recognized by the skilled practitioner that additional reagents may be added to hybridization and/or wash buffers to decrease non-specific hybridization of nucleic acid molecules to membranes, for example, nitrocellulose or nylon membranes, including but not limited to blocking agents (*e.g.*, BSA or salmon or herring sperm carrier DNA), detergents (*e.g.*, SDS), chelating agents (*e.g.*, EDTA), Ficoll, PVP and the like. When using nylon membranes, in particular, an additional preferred, non-limiting example of

stringent hybridization conditions is hybridization in 0.25-0.5M NaH₂PO₄, 7% SDS at about 65°C, followed by one or more washes at 0.02M NaH₂PO₄, 1% SDS at 65°C, see e.g., Church and Gilbert (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:1991-1995, (or, alternatively, 0.2X SSC, 1% SDS). In another preferred embodiment, an isolated

5 nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a *coaX* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein (e.g., is the full complement of the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:19).

In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is or includes a *coaA* gene, for example, a *Bacillus* (e.g., *B. subtilis*) *coaA* gene, or portion or

10 fragment thereof. Exemplary isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecules and/or genes include (1) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprising the nucleotide sequence as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs:20-22; (2) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3; (3) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene comprising a

15 nucleotide sequence which encodes a CoaA homologue (e.g., a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least about 30-35%, preferably at least about 35-40%, more preferably at least about 40-50%, and even more preferably at least about 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or more identical to the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:3 and having a substantially equivalent enzymatic activity; (4) an isolated *coaA* nucleic acid

20 molecule or gene comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:6; (5) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes under stringent conditions to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 or SEQ ID NO:22 or hybridizes to all or a

25 portion of a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and (6) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a *coaA* nucleotide sequence as set forth herein (e.g., is the full complement of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 or SEQ ID NO:22).

30 A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention (e.g., a *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene or a *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene), can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. For example, nucleic acid molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (e.g., as described in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989) or can be isolated

35 by the polymerase chain reaction using synthetic oligonucleotide primers designed

based upon the *coaX* or *coaA* nucleotide sequences set forth herein, or flanking sequences thereof. A nucleic acid of the invention (*e.g.*, a *coaX* nucleic acid molecule or gene or a *coaA* nucleic acid molecule or gene), can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, chromosomal DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers
5 according to standard PCR amplification techniques.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention features mutant *coaX* and *coaA* nucleic acid molecules or genes. The phrase “mutant nucleic acid molecule” or “mutant gene” as used herein, includes a nucleic acid molecule or gene having a nucleotide sequence which includes at least one alteration (*e.g.*, substitution, insertion, deletion)
10 such that the polypeptide or protein that may be encoded by said mutant exhibits an activity that differs from the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene. Preferably, a mutant nucleic acid molecule or mutant gene (*e.g.*, a mutant *coaA* or *coaX* gene) encodes a polypeptide or protein having a reduced activity (*e.g.*, having a reduced pantothenate kinase activity) as compared to the polypeptide or
15 protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene, for example, when assayed under similar conditions (*e.g.*, assayed in microorganisms cultured at the same temperature). A mutant gene also can encode no polypeptide or have a reduced level of production of the wild-type polypeptide.

As used herein, a “reduced activity” or “reduced enzymatic activity” is one that
20 is at least 5% less than that of the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene, preferably at least 5-10% less, more preferably at least 10-25% less and even more preferably at least 25-50%, 50-75% or 75-100% less than that of the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene. Ranges intermediate to the above-recited values, *e.g.*, 75-85%, 85-90%, 90-95%,
25 are also intended to be encompassed by the present invention. As used herein, a “reduced activity” or “reduced enzymatic activity” also includes an activity that has been deleted or “knocked out” (*e.g.*, approximately 100% less activity than that of the polypeptide or protein encoded by the wild-type nucleic acid molecule or gene). Activity can be determined according to any well accepted assay for measuring activity
30 of a particular protein of interest. Activity can be measured or assayed directly, for example, measuring an activity of a protein isolated or purified from a cell. Alternatively, an activity can be measured or assayed within a cell or in an extracellular medium. For example, assaying for a mutant *coaA* gene or a mutant *coaX* gene (*i.e.*, said mutant encoding a reduced pantothenate kinase activity) can be accomplished by
35 expressing the mutated gene in a microorganism, for example, a mutant microorganism which expresses pantothenate kinase in a temperature-sensitive manner, assaying the mutant gene for the ability to complement a temperature sensitive (Ts) mutant for

pantothenate kinase activity. A *coaX* mutant gene or *coaA* mutant gene that encodes a "reduced pantothenate kinase activity" is one that complements the Ts mutant less effectively than, for example, a corresponding wild-type *coaX* gene or *coaA* gene.

It will be appreciated by the skilled artisan that even a single substitution in a nucleic acid or gene sequence (e.g., a base substitution that encodes an amino acid change in the corresponding amino acid sequence) can dramatically affect the activity of an encoded polypeptide or protein as compared to the corresponding wild-type polypeptide or protein. A mutant nucleic acid or mutant gene (e.g., encoding a mutant polypeptide or protein), as defined herein, is readily distinguishable from a nucleic acid or gene encoding a protein homologue, as described above, in that a mutant nucleic acid or mutant gene encodes a protein or polypeptide having an altered activity, optionally observable as a different or distinct phenotype in a microorganism expressing said mutant gene or nucleic acid or producing said mutant protein or polypeptide (i.e., a mutant microorganism) as compared to a corresponding microorganism expressing the wild-type gene or nucleic acid or producing said mutant protein or polypeptide. By contrast, a protein homologue has an identical or substantially similar activity, optionally phenotypically indiscernable when produced in a microorganism, as compared to a corresponding microorganism expressing the wild-type gene or nucleic acid. Accordingly it is not, for example, the degree of sequence identity between nucleic acid molecules, genes, protein or polypeptides that serves to distinguish between homologues and mutants, rather it is the activity of the encoded protein or polypeptide that distinguishes between homologues and mutants: homologues having, for example, low (e.g., 30-50% sequence identity) sequence identity yet having substantially equivalent functional activities, and mutants, for example sharing 99% sequence identity yet having dramatically different or altered functional activities. Exemplary homologues are set forth in Figure 20 (i.e., CoaA homologues) and in Figure 23 (i.e., CoaX homologues). Exemplary mutants are described in Examples XV and XVIII herein.

VIII. Recombinant Nucleic Acid Molecules and Vectors

The present invention further features recombinant nucleic acid molecules (e.g., recombinant DNA molecules) that include nucleic acid molecules and/or genes described herein (e.g., isolated nucleic acid molecules and/or genes), preferably *Bacillus* genes, more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* genes, even more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate kinase genes (e.g., *coaX* genes or *coaA* genes), pantothenate biosynthetic genes (e.g., genes encoding pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes, for example, *panB* genes encoding ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, *panE* genes encoding

ketopantoate reductase, *panC* genes encoding pantothenate synthetase, and/or *panD* genes encoding aspartate- α -decarboxylase) and/or isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic genes (e.g., *ilvBN* or *alsS* genes encoding acetohydroxyacid synthetase, *ilvC* genes encoding acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase and/or *ilvD* genes encoding dihydroxyacid dehydratase).

The present invention further features vectors (e.g., recombinant vectors) that include nucleic acid molecules (e.g., isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecules and/or genes) described herein. In particular, recombinant vectors are featured that include nucleic acid sequences that encode bacterial gene products as described herein, preferably *Bacillus* gene products, more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* gene products, even more preferably *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic gene products (e.g., pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes, for example, ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase, and/or aspartate- α -decarboxylase) and/or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic gene products (e.g., acetohydroxyacid synthetase, acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase and/or dihydroxyacid dehydratase).

The term "recombinant nucleic acid molecule" includes a nucleic acid molecule (e.g., a DNA molecule) that has been altered, modified or engineered such that it differs in nucleotide sequence from the native or natural nucleic acid molecule from which the recombinant nucleic acid molecule was derived (e.g., by addition, deletion or substitution of one or more nucleotides). Preferably, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule (e.g., a recombinant DNA molecule) includes an isolated nucleic acid molecule or gene of the present invention (e.g., an isolated *coaX*, *coaA*, *pan* or *ilv* gene) operably linked to regulatory sequences.

The term "recombinant vector" includes a vector (e.g., plasmid, phage, phasmid, virus, cosmid or other purified nucleic acid vector) that has been altered, modified or engineered such that it contains greater, fewer or different nucleic acid sequences than those included in the native or natural nucleic acid molecule from which the recombinant vector was derived. Preferably, the recombinant vector includes a *coaX*, *coaA*, *pan* or *ilv* gene or recombinant nucleic acid molecule including such *coaX*, *coaA*, *pan* or *ilv* gene, operably linked to regulatory sequences, for example, promoter sequences, terminator sequences and/or artificial ribosome binding sites (RBSs), as defined herein.

The phrase "operably linked to regulatory sequence(s)" means that the nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule or gene of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner which allows for expression (e.g., enhanced, increased, constitutive, basal, attenuated, decreased or repressed expression) of the

nucleotide sequence, preferably expression of a gene product encoded by the nucleotide sequence (e.g., when the recombinant nucleic acid molecule is included in a recombinant vector, as defined herein, and is introduced into a microorganism).

The term "regulatory sequence" includes nucleic acid sequences which affect
5 (e.g., modulate or regulate) expression of other nucleic acid sequences. In one embodiment, a regulatory sequence is included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector in a similar or identical position and/or orientation relative to a particular gene of interest as is observed for the regulatory sequence and gene of interest as it appears in nature, e.g., in a native position and/or orientation. For example, a gene
10 of interest can be included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector operably linked to a regulatory sequence which accompanies or is adjacent to the gene of interest in the natural organism (e.g., operably linked to "native" regulatory sequences, for example, to the "native" promoter). Alternatively, a gene of interest can be included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector operably
15 linked to a regulatory sequence which accompanies or is adjacent to another (e.g., a different) gene in the natural organism. Alternatively, a gene of interest can be included in a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector operably linked to a regulatory sequence from another organism. For example, regulatory sequences from other microbes (e.g., other bacterial regulatory sequences, bacteriophage regulatory
20 sequences and the like) can be operably linked to a particular gene of interest.

In one embodiment, a regulatory sequence is a non-native or non-naturally-occurring sequence (e.g., a sequence which has been modified, mutated, substituted, derivatized, deleted including sequences which are chemically synthesized). Preferred regulatory sequences include promoters, enhancers, termination signals, anti-termination
25 signals and other expression control elements (e.g., sequences to which repressors or inducers bind and/or binding sites for transcriptional and/or translational regulatory proteins, for example, in the transcribed mRNA). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring
30 Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989. Regulatory sequences include those which direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in a microorganism (e.g., constitutive promoters and strong constitutive promoters), those which direct inducible expression of a nucleotide sequence in a microorganism (e.g., inducible promoters, for example, xylose inducible promoters) and those which attenuate or
35 repress expression of a nucleotide sequence in a microorganism (e.g., attenuation signals or repressor sequences). It is also within the scope of the present invention to regulate expression of a gene of interest by removing or deleting regulatory sequences. For

example, sequences involved in the negative regulation of transcription can be removed such that expression of a gene of interest is enhanced.

In one embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes a nucleic acid sequence or gene that encodes at least one bacterial gene product (e.g., a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme, an isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme, or a CoaA biosynthetic enzyme, for example CoaA or CoaX) operably linked to a promoter or promoter sequence. Preferred promoters of the present invention include *Bacillus* promoters and/or bacteriophage promoters (e.g., bacteriophage which infect *Bacillus*). In one embodiment, a promoter is a *Bacillus* promoter, preferably a strong *Bacillus* promoter (e.g., a promoter associated with a biochemical housekeeping gene in *Bacillus* or a promoter associated with a glycolytic pathway gene in *Bacillus*). In another embodiment, a promoter is a bacteriophage promoter. In a preferred embodiment, the promoter is from the bacteriophage SP01. In a particularly preferred embodiment, a promoter is selected from the group consisting of P_{15} , P_{26} or P_{veg} , for example, the promoters set forth in SEQ ID NO:39, SEQ ID NO:40 or SEQ ID NO:41. Additional preferred promoters include *tef* (the translational elongation factor (TEF) promoter) and *pyc* (the pyruvate carboxylase (PYC) promoter), which promote high level expression in *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*). Additional preferred promoters, for example, for use in Gram positive microorganisms include, but are not limited to, the *amyE* promoter or phage SP02 promoters. Additional preferred promoters, for example, for use in Gram negative microorganisms include, but are not limited to *tac*, *trp*, *tet*, *trp-tet*, *lpp*, *lac*, *lpp-lac*, *lacIq*, *T7*, *T5*, *T3*, *gal*, *trc*, *ara*, *SP6*, λ - P_R or λ - P_L .

In another embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes a terminator sequence or terminator sequences (e.g., transcription terminator sequences). The term "terminator sequences" includes regulatory sequences which serve to terminate transcription of a gene. Terminator sequences (or tandem transcription terminators) can further serve to stabilize mRNA (e.g., by adding structure to mRNA), for example, against nucleases.

In yet another embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes sequences which allow for detection of the vector containing said sequences (i.e., detectable and/or selectable markers), for example, sequences that overcome auxotrophic mutations, for example, *ura3* or *ilvE*, fluorescent markers, and/or colorimetric markers (e.g., *lacZ*/ β -galactosidase), and/or antibiotic resistance genes (e.g., *amp* or *tet*).

In yet another embodiment, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule or recombinant vector of the present invention includes an artificial ribosome binding site (RBS). The term "artificial ribosome binding site (RBS)" includes a site within an mRNA molecule (e.g., coded within DNA) to which a ribosome binds (e.g., to initiate translation) which differs from a native RBS (e.g., a RBS found in a naturally-occurring gene) by at least one nucleotide. Preferred artificial RBSs include about 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30 or more nucleotides of which about 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-15 or more differ from the native RBS (e.g., the native RBS of a gene of interest). Preferably, nucleotides which differ are substituted such that they are identical to one or more nucleotides of an ideal RBS (e.g., SEQ ID NO:44, SEQ ID NO:45, SEQ ID NO:46, SEQ ID NO:47 or SEQ ID NO:48), when optimally aligned for comparisons. Artificial RBSs can be used to replace the naturally-occurring or native RBS associated with a particular gene. Artificial RBSs preferably increase translation of a particular gene. Preferred artificial RBSs (e.g., RBSs for increasing the translation of *panB*, for example, of *B. subtilis panB*) are depicted in Table 1A (e.g., SEQ ID NO:49 and SEQ ID NO:50).

Table 1A: Preferred *panB* Ribosome Binding Sites

20	10	20	
	-----AGAAAGGAGGTGA		ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:44)
	CCCTCT-AG-AAGGAGGAGAAAACATG		RBS1 (SEQ ID NO:49)
	CCCTCT-AG--AGGAGGAGAAAACATG		RBS2 (SEQ ID NO:50)
25	TAAACAT-G--AGGAGGAGAAAACATG		<i>panB</i> native RBS (SEQ ID NO:42)

Additional preferred artificial RBSs (e.g., RBSs for increasing the translation of *panD*, for example, of *B. subtilis panD*) are depicted in Table 1B (e.g., SEQ ID NO:51, SEQ ID NO:52, SEQ ID NO:53 and SEQ ID NO:54).

Table 1B: Preferred *panD* Ribosome Binding Sites

	10	20	
35	CTAGAAAAGGAGGAATTTAAATG		<i>panD</i> 423 RBS (SEQ ID NO:88)
	TTAAGAAAAGGAGGTGANNNNATG		ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:45)
	TTAGAAAAGGAGGATTTAAATATG		new design A (SEQ ID NO:51)
	TTAGAAAAGGAGGTTTAATTAATG		new design B (SEQ ID NO:52)
40	TTAGAAAAGGAGGTGATTTAAATG		new design C1 (SEQ ID NO:53)
	TTAGAAAAGGAGGTGTTTAAATG		new design C2 (SEQ ID NO:54)
	TTAGAAAAGGAGGTGANNNNATG		ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:46)

Additional preferred artificial RBSs (e.g., RBSs for increasing the translation of *panD*, for example, of *B. subtilis panD*) are depicted in Table 1C (e.g., SEQ ID NO:55, SEQ ID NO:56 and SEQ ID NO:57). The predicted amino acid sequence at the C-terminus of the PanC protein is shown. The start codon for PanD translation is underlined.

Table 1C: Additional Preferred *panD* Ribosome Binding Sites

		10	20		
10	---	--A	GAA AGG AGG TGA NNN NNN N	<u>ATG</u>	ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:47)
	ATT	CGA	GAA ATG GAG AGA ATA TAA T	<u>ATG</u>	native <i>panD</i> RBS (SEQ ID NO:43)
	Ile	Arg	Glu Met Glu Arg Ile *	Met	SEQ ID NO:89
15	---	--A	GAA AGG AGG TGA NNN NNN N	<u>ATG</u>	ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:47)
	ATT	CGA	GAA AGG AGG TGA ATA TAA T	<u>ATG</u>	NDI (SEQ ID NO:55)
	Ile	Arg	Glu Arg Arg *	Met	SEQ ID NO:90
20	ATT	CGA	GAA AGG AGG TGA ATA ATA -	<u>ATG</u>	NDII (SEQ ID NO:56)
	Ile	Arg	Glu Arg Arg *	Met	SEQ ID NO:90
25	ATT	CGT	AGA AAG GAG GTG AAT TAA T	<u>ATG</u>	NDIII (SEQ ID NO:57)
	Ile	Arg	Arg Lys Glu Val Asn *	Met	SEQ ID NO:91
	---	---	AGA AAG GAG GTG ANN NNN N	<u>ATG</u>	ideal RBS (SEQ ID NO:48)

Accordingly, in one embodiment, a vector of the present invention includes an artificial RBS as set forth in SEQ ID NO:49 or SEQ ID NO:50. In another embodiment, a vector of the present invention includes an artificial RBS as set forth in SEQ ID NO:51, SEQ ID NO:52, SEQ ID NO:53 or SEQ ID NO:54. In yet another embodiment, a vector of the present invention includes an artificial RBS as set forth in SEQ ID NO:55, SEQ ID NO:56 or SEQ ID NO:57.

In another embodiment, a recombinant vector of the present invention includes sequences that enhance replication in bacteria (e.g., replication-enhancing sequences). In one embodiment, replication-enhancing sequences are derived from *E. coli*. In another embodiment, replication-enhancing sequences are derived from pBR322 (e.g., sequences included within the pBR322 derived portion of any of the pAN vectors as set forth in the Figures, i.e., the Not I-Not I sequences from about 5.0 kB to 9.0 kB of the vector depicted in Figure 3A).

In yet another embodiment, a recombinant vector of the present invention includes antibiotic resistance genes. The term "antibiotic resistance genes" includes sequences which promote or confer resistance to antibiotics on the host organism (*e.g.*, *Bacillus*). In one embodiment, the antibiotic resistance genes are selected from the group consisting of *cat* (chloramphenicol resistance) genes, *tet* (tetracycline resistance) genes, *erm* (erythromycin resistance) genes, *neo* (neomycin resistance) genes and *spec* (spectinomycin resistance) genes. Recombinant vectors of the present invention can further include homologous recombination sequences (*e.g.*, sequences designed to allow recombination of the gene of interest into the chromosome of the host organism). For example, *amyE* sequences can be used as homology targets for recombination into the host chromosome.

Preferred vectors of the present invention include, but are not limited to, vectors set forth in Figures 2-15, 17, 19, 22, 25 and 26. It will further be appreciated by one of skill in the art that the design of a vector can be tailored depending on such factors as the choice of microorganism to be genetically engineered, the level of expression of gene product desired and the like.

IX. Isolated Proteins

Another aspect of the present invention features isolated proteins (*e.g.*, isolated pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes and/or isolated CoA biosynthetic enzymes, for example isolated CoaA or CoaX). In one embodiment, proteins (*e.g.*, isolated pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzymes and/or isolated CoaA biosynthetic enzymes, for example isolated CoaA or CoaX) are produced by recombinant DNA techniques and can be isolated from microorganisms of the present invention by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In another embodiment, proteins are synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

An "isolated" or "purified" protein (*e.g.*, an isolated or purified biosynthetic enzyme) is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the microorganism from which the protein is derived, or substantially free from chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. In one embodiment, an isolated or purified protein has less than about 30% (by dry weight) of contaminating protein or chemicals, more preferably less than about 20% of contaminating protein or chemicals, still more preferably less than about 10% of contaminating protein or chemicals, and most preferably less than about 5% contaminating protein or chemicals.

In a preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is derived from *Bacillus* (e.g., is *Bacillus*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus*" or "*Bacillus*-derived" includes a protein or gene product which is encoded by a *Bacillus* gene. Preferably, the gene product is derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of

5 *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus lentimorbus*, *Bacillus lentus*, *Bacillus firmus*, *Bacillus pantothenicus*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus circulans*, *Bacillus coagulans*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus pumilus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, and other Group 1 *Bacillus* species, for example, as characterized by 16S rRNA type (Priest, *supra*). In another preferred embodiment, the protein or gene

10 product is derived from *Bacillus brevis* or *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. In another preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is derived from a microorganism selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus halodurans*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Bacillus pumilus*. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is derived from *Bacillus subtilis* (e.g., is

15 *Bacillus subtilis*-derived). The term "derived from *Bacillus subtilis*" or "*Bacillus subtilis*-derived" includes a protein or gene product which is encoded by a *Bacillus subtilis* gene. In yet another preferred embodiment, the protein or gene product is encoded by a *Bacillus* gene homologue (e.g., a gene derived from a species distinct from *Bacillus* but having significant homology to a *Bacillus* gene of the present invention, for

20 example, a *Bacillus pan* gene or *Bacillus ilv* gene).

Included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived proteins or gene products and/or *Bacillus*-derived proteins or gene products (e.g., *B. subtilis*-derived gene products) that are encoded by naturally-occurring bacterial and/or *Bacillus* genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* genes), for example, the genes identified by the present inventors,

25 for example, *Bacillus* or *B. subtilis coaX* genes, *coaA* genes, *pan* genes and/or *ilv* genes. Further included within the scope of the present invention are bacterial-derived proteins or gene products and/or *Bacillus*-derived proteins or gene products (e.g., *B. subtilis*-derived gene products) that are encoded bacterial and/or *Bacillus* genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* genes) which differ from naturally-occurring bacterial and/or *Bacillus* genes (e.g., *B. subtilis* genes), for example, genes which have nucleic acids that are mutated, inserted or

30 deleted, but which encode proteins substantially similar to the naturally-occurring gene products of the present invention. For example, it is well understood that one of skill in the art can mutate (e.g., substitute) nucleic acids which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode for an identical amino acid as that encoded by the naturally-

35 occurring gene. Moreover, it is well understood that one of skill in the art can mutate (e.g., substitute) nucleic acids which encode for conservative amino acid substitutions. It is further well understood that one of skill in the art can substitute, add or delete

amino acids to a certain degree without substantially affecting the function of a gene product as compared with a naturally-occurring gene product, each instance of which is intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

In a preferred embodiment, an isolated protein of the present invention (*e.g.*, an isolated pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isolated isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme and/or an isolated CoaA biosynthetic enzymes, for example isolated CoaA or CoaX) has an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87. In other embodiments, an isolated protein of the present invention is a homologue of the at least one of the proteins set forth as SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87 (*e.g.*, comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 30-40% identical, preferably about 40-50% identical, more preferably about 50-60% identical, and even more preferably about 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-95% or more identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87, and has an activity that is substantially similar to that of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36, SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:87, respectively.

To determine the percent homology of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (*e.g.*, gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position. The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (*i.e.*, % identity = # of identical positions/total # of positions x 100), preferably taking into account the number of gaps and size of said gaps necessary to produce an optimal alignment.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent homology between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. A preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2264-68, modified as in Karlin and Altschul (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-77. Such

an algorithm is incorporated into the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST
5 protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, wordlength = 3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul *et al.* (1997) *Nucleic Acids Research* 25(17):3389-3402. When
10 utilizing BLAST and Gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used. See <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. Another preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Myers and Miller (1988) *Comput Appl Biosci.* 4:11-17. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the ALIGN program available, for example, at the GENESTREAM network server, IGH Montpellier, FRANCE
15 (<http://vega.igh.cnrs.fr>) or at the ISREC server (<http://www.ch.embnet.org>). When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4 can be used.

In another preferred embodiment, the percent homology between two amino acid sequences can be determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package
20 (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 2, 3, or 4. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent homology between two nucleic acid sequences can be accomplished using the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using a gap weight of 50 and a length weight of 3.

25

X. Biotransformations and Bioconversions

Another aspect of the present invention includes biotransformation processes which feature recombinant microorganisms (*e.g.*, mutant microorganisms) and/or isolated CoA, pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzymes described herein.
30 The term "biotransformation process", also referred to herein as "bioconversion processes", includes biological processes which result in the production (*e.g.*, transformation or conversion) of any compound (*e.g.*, intermediate or product) which is upstream of a CoA, pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme to a compound (*e.g.*, substrate, intermediate or product) which is downstream of said CoA,
35 pantothenate or isoleucine-valine biosynthetic enzyme.

In one embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of a panto-compound comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme with at least one appropriate substrate or precursor under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced and recovering said panto-compound. In a preferred embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of pantoate comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses ketopantoate reductase (the *panE* gene product) with an appropriate substrate (e.g., ketopantoate) under conditions such that pantoate is produced and recovering said pantoate. In another preferred embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of pantothenate comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase with appropriate substrates (e.g., ketopantoate and β -alanine) under conditions such that pantothenate is produced and recovering said pantothenate. In yet another preferred embodiment, the invention features a biotransformation process for the production of pantothenate comprising contacting a microorganism which overexpresses ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase with appropriate substrates (e.g., α -ketoisovalerate and β -alanine) under conditions such that pantothenate is produced and recovering said pantothenate. Preferred recombinant microorganisms for carrying out the above-described biotransformations include pantothenate kinase mutants. Conditions under which pantoate or pantothenate are produced can include any conditions which result in the desired production of pantoate or pantothenate, respectively.

In yet another embodiment, the present invention includes a method of producing β -alanine that includes culturing a microorganism which overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase under conditions such that β -alanine is produced. Preferably, the aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase.

The invention further features a method of producing β -alanine that includes contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that β -alanine is produced (e.g., an *in vitro* synthesis method).

The microorganism(s) and/or enzymes used in the biotransformation reactions are in a form allowing them to perform their intended function (e.g., producing a desired compound). The microorganisms can be whole cells, or can be only those portions of the cells necessary to obtain the desired end result. The microorganisms can be

suspended (e.g., in an appropriate solution such as buffered solutions or media), rinsed (e.g., rinsed free of media from culturing the microorganism), acetone-dried, immobilized (e.g., with polyacrylamide gel or k-carrageenan or on synthetic supports, for example, beads, matrices and the like), fixed, cross-linked or permeablized (e.g.,
5 have permeablized membranes and/or walls such that compounds, for example, substrates, intermediates or products can more easily pass through said membrane or wall).

Purified or unpurified CoA biosynthetic enzyme(s) (e.g., CoaA and/or CoaX), pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme(s) and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme(s)
10 can also be used in biotransformation reactions. The enzyme can be in a form that allows it to perform its intended function (e.g., obtaining the desired compound). For example, the enzyme can be in free form or immobilized. Purified or unpurified CoA biosynthetic enzyme(s), pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme(s) and/or valine-isoleucine biosynthetic enzyme(s) can be contacted in one or more *in vitro* reactions with
15 appropriate substrate(s) such that the desired product is produced.

With respect to at least the above-described methodologies (e.g., the production methodologies of the present invention), at least one aspect of the invention features the following: embodiments in which the methods do not use microorganisms of the genus *Corynebacterium* and/or microorganisms of the genus *Escherichia*; embodiments in
20 which the methods do not use microorganisms selected from the group consisting of *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium glutamicum*; embodiments in which the methods do not use gram negative microorganisms; embodiments in which the microorganisms utilized do not include, express or produce nucleic acid molecules, genes or proteins (e.g., biosynthetic enzymes) derived from microorganisms of the genus
25 *Corynebacterium* and/or microorganisms of the genus *Escherichia*; embodiments in which the microorganisms do not include, express or produce nucleic acid molecules, genes or proteins (e.g., biosynthetic enzymes) derived from microorganisms selected from the group consisting of *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium glutamicum*.

30 XI. Screening Assays

Because CoA is an essential factor in bacteria, proteins (e.g., enzymes) involved in the biosynthesis of CoA provide valuable tools in the search for novel anti-biotics. In particular, the CoaX protein is a valuable target for identifying bacteriocidal compounds because it bears no resemblance in primary sequence to mammalian pantothenate kinase
35 enzymes. Accordingly, the present invention also provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening assay") for identifying modulators, i.e., candidate or test compounds or agents (e.g., peptides, peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs)

which bind to CoaX, or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, for example, *coaX* expression or CoaX activity.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which are capable of binding to CoaX proteins or a biologically active portion thereof. In another embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which modulate the activity of CoaX proteins or biologically active portions thereof. The test compounds of the present invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the 'one-bead one-compound' library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam, K.S. (1997) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12:145).

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90:6909; Erb *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:11422; Zuckermann *et al.* (1994). *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho *et al.* (1993) *Science* 261:1303; Carrell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2059; Carrell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and in Gallop *et al.* (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233. Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (*e.g.*, Houghten (1992) *Biotechniques* 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam (1991) *Nature* 354:82-84), chips (Fodor (1993) *Nature* 364:555-556), bacteria (Ladner USP 5,223,409), spores (Ladner USP '409), plasmids (Cull *et al.* (1992) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 89:1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith (1990) *Science* 249:386-390); (Devlin (1990) *Science* 249:404-406); (Cwirla *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 87:6378-6382); (Felici (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:301-310); (Ladner *supra.*).

In one embodiment, an assay is a microorganism-based assay in which a recombinant microorganism which expresses a CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to modulate CoaX activity is determined. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate CoaX activity can be accomplished by monitoring, for example, intracellular phosphopantoate or CoA concentrations or secreted pantothenate concentrations (as compounds that inhibit CoaX will result in a buildup of pantothenate in the test microorganism). CoaX substrate can be labeled with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that modulation of CoaX activity can be determined by detecting a conversion of labeled substrate to intermediate or product. For example, CoaX substrates can be

labeled with ^{32}P , ^{14}C , or ^3H , either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Determining the ability of a compound to modulate CoaX activity can alternatively be determined by detecting the induction of a reporter gene (comprising a CoA-responsive regulatory element operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, *e.g.*, luciferase), or detecting a CoA-regulated cellular response.

In yet another embodiment, a screening assay of the present invention is a cell-free assay in which a CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound *in vitro* and the ability of the test compound to bind to or modulate the activity of the CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof is determined. In a preferred embodiment, the assay includes contacting the CoaX protein or biologically active portion thereof with known substrates to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate enzymatic activity of the CoaX on its substrates.

Screening assays can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the microorganisms, proteins, and/or reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods of the present invention, it may be desirable to immobilize either CoaX protein or a recombinant microorganism expressing CoaX protein to facilitate separation of products and/or substrates, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/CoaX fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates. Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices (*e.g.*, biotin-conjugation and streptavidin immobilization or antibody conjugation) can also be used in the screening assays of the invention.

In another embodiment, modulators of CoaX expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of *coaX* mRNA or CoaX polypeptide in the cell is determined. The level of expression in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression in the absence of the candidate compound (or to a suitable control, for example, an appropriate buffer control or standard). The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of *coaX* mRNA or CoaX polypeptide expression based on this comparison.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an CoaX modulating agent identified as described herein (*e.g.*, an anti-bactericidal

compound) can be used in an infectious animal model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent.

This invention is further illustrated by the following examples which should not be construed as limiting. The contents of all references, patents, patent applications
5 (including U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/400,494, filed September 21, 1999 (pending), provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/210,072, filed June 7, 2000, provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/221,938, filed July 28, 2000 and provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/227,860, filed August 24, 2000, to which this application relates) and published patent applications cited throughout this
10 application are incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLES

General Methodology:

Strains. *Bacillus subtilis* strains of the present invention are generally derived from either of two strains. The first is variously named "168", "1A1", or "RL-1". The genotype is *trpC2*. This strain was derived from the wild type "Marburg" strain by mutagenesis and has been the basis of much of the molecular biology work done on *B. subtilis*. The second strain is PY79, a prototrophic derivative of 168 that was made Trp^+ by transduction from the wild type strain W23.

Media. Standard minimal medium for *B. subtilis* is comprised of 1 x Spizizen salts and 0.5% glucose. Standard solid "rich medium" is Tryptone Blood Agar Broth (Difco), and standard liquid "rich medium" is VY, a mixture of veal infusion broth and yeast extract. For testing production of pantothenate in liquid test tube cultures, an enriched form of VY, called "Special VY" or "SVY" is used. For batch fermentations, SVYG and PFMG are used. The compositions of these media are given below.

VY, a rich liquid medium: 25 g Difco Veal Infusion Broth, 5 g Difco Yeast Extract, 1L water (autoclave).

TBAB, a rich solid medium: 33 g Difco Tryptone Blood Agar Broth, 1L water (autoclave).

MIN, a minimal medium: 100 ml 10 x Spizizen salts; 10 ml 50% glucose; 2 ml 10% arginine HCl*; 10 ml 0.8% tryptophan**; water to 1 liter. (*In some cases, arginine is omitted or replaced by sodium glutamate at 0.04% final concentration. In general, *B. subtilis* grows faster in minimal medium when certain amino acids, such as arginine, glutamine, glutamate, or proline, are added as an auxiliary nitrogen source.) (**For strains that are tryptophan auxotrophs, tryptophan is routinely added to most minimal media.)

10 x Spizizen Salts: 174 g $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 20 g $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$; 60 g KH_2PO_4 ; 10 g $\text{Na}_3\text{Citrate} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 2 g $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; water to 993 mls; then add 3.5 ml FeCl_3 solution and 3.5 ml Trace Elements solution.

FeCl_3 Solution: 4 g $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 197 g $\text{Na}_3\text{Citrate} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; water to 1 liter (filter sterilize)

Trace Elements Solution: 0.15 g $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 2.5 g H_3BO_3 ; 0.7 g $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 0.25 g $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1.6 g $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 0.3 g $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; water to 1 liter (filter sterilize).

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SVY, Special VY, a supplemented rich medium for testing pantothenate production in test tube cultures:* 25 g Difco Veal Infusion Broth; 5 g Difco yeast

extract; 5 g sodium glutamate; 2.7 g ammonium sulfate; 740 ml water (autoclave); add 200 ml 1 M potassium phosphate, pH 7.0; 60 ml 50% glucose. (*For testing

- 5 pantothenate production in liquid SVY test tube cultures, Na α -ketoisovalerate and/or β -alanine can be added to a concentration of 5 g/L from filter-sterilized stocks.)

PFMG, a yeast extract based medium used in fermentors: 20 g Amberex

1003™ yeast extract; 5 g sodium glutamate, 2 g ammonium sulfate; 5 g tryptophan; 10 g KH_2PO_4 ; 20 g $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1 g $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 0.1 g $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1 g sodium citrate;

- 10 0.01 g $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1 ml trace elements solution; 20 g glucose; add water to 1 L.

Glucose or other sugars are fed as needed. Feed solutions can contain minerals, defined or food grade nutrients.

PF, a chemically defined pantothenate free medium for testing pantothenate

auxotrophy: 100 ml 10 x Spizizen Salts; 100 ml 1 x Difco Pantothenate Assay Medium;

- 15 10 ml 50% glucose; water to 1 liter.

For pantothenate auxotrophs, 1 mM Na pantothenate is added to both minimal and rich media, since there is generally not enough pantothenate in rich media to support *B. subtilis pan* mutants. Amino acids are at 100 mg per liter, when used.

Selection for antibiotic resistance is done with 5 mg/L chloramphenicol, 100 mg/L

- 20 spectinomycin HCl, 15 mg/L tetracycline HCl, or 1 mg/L erythromycin plus 25 mg/L lincomycin.

Pantothenate Assays: Biological assay. The indicator organism, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, requires pantothenate for growth, and responds to low concentrations ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

- 25 Thus, using serial dilutions, a wide range of concentrations can be assayed.

Commercially available medium (e.g., Pantothenate Assay Medium (PAM), Difco), can be used. However, Difco PAM supplemented with pantothenate does not support growth to the same level as obtainable using a fresh-mixed version of Pantothenate Assay Medium (FM-PAM), made up of the individual components as specified by

- 30 Difco, which is accordingly, routinely used instead of the commercial product.

Before assaying *B. subtilis* culture supernatants, the *B. subtilis* cells must be either removed or killed. *B. subtilis* culture supernatants give approximately the same pantothenate titer when the supernatants are autoclaved as when they are sterile filtered. Accordingly, routine procedures involve autoclaving samples for 5 minutes prior to the

- 35 biological assay.

Pantothenate Assays : HPLC assay. Pantothenic acid production is measured by HPLC with a detector wavelength of 197 nm and a reference at 450 nm. The procedure is a modification of one recommended by Hewlett-Packard for water soluble vitamins. Samples of culture broth are diluted into an equal volume of 60% acetonitrile (ACN), centrifuged and filtered. Typically a further 10-fold dilution before analysis brings the final dilution to 20-fold. Higher concentrations of product are diluted further. Compounds are separated on a C18 Phenomenex 5 μ Aqua 250 x 4.6 mm column with 5% acetonitrile (ACN) in 50 mM Na phosphate buffer at pH 2.5. An ACN gradient from 5% to 95% washes the column between every sample. The area of the pantothenate peak is proportional to the concentration between 5 to 1000 mg/L. Other panto-compounds are also separated and quantitated by this method.

Amino Acid Analysis: HPLC assay. Amino acids present in the fermentation medium and throughout the fermentation are measured by HPLC with a detector wavelength of 338 nm and a reference at 390 nm. The procedure is a modification of one recommended by Hewlett-Packard for amino acid analysis. Samples of culture broth are prepared identically as for the panto-compound analysis. Compounds are separated on a C18 Hypersil 5 μ ODS 200 x 2.1 mm column. Solvent A is 20 mM Na acetate buffer at pH 7.2. Solvent B contains 40% ACN and 40% methanol. A gradient from 100% Solvent A to 100% Solvent B separates amino acids and washes the column between every sample.

Batch Fermentations. Pantothenate producing strains are grown in stirred tank fermentors, for example, in CF3000 Chemap 14 liter vessels with 10 liter working volumes. Computer control and data collection is by commercial software, for example, B. Braun Biotech MFCS software. Fermentations can be batch processes but are preferably sugar-limited, fed batch processes. Some media components (e.g. of SVYG and PMFG) are added to the fermentor and sterilized in place. Portions of the media are sterilized separately and added to the fermentors aseptically. This procedure is well known to those familiar with the art. Additional nitrogen sources in feeds are sterilized separately and added to the carbon source after cooling.

The initial sugar in the medium is consumed in approximately 6 hours. Afterwards, glucose or other sugars are fed with the possible addition of minerals, and defined or food grade nutrients. Alternatively, feeds are scheduled based on a consensus profile of nutritional requirements from samples taken from earlier fermentations.

After inoculation, agitation is set at a relatively low speed, e.g. 200 rpm. When the dissolved oxygen (pO₂) falls to 30%, computer-control automatically adjusts the agitation to maintain a dissolved oxygen concentration between 25 and 30% pO₂.

5 **EXAMPLE I: Enhanced Production of a Panto-Compound Using Bacteria Overexpressing *panBCD* Gene Products.**

This Example describes the cloning of the *B. subtilis panBCD* operon and the generation of microorganisms overexpressing the *panBCD* gene products.

To clone the *B. subtilis panBCD* operon, a plasmid library of *B. subtilis* GP275
10 (a derivative of 168) genomic DNA was transformed in *E. coli* BM4062 (*birA*^{ts}), and temperature resistant clones were selected at 42°C. By comparison of restriction maps to the genome sequence, one particular clone was deduced to contain the *B. subtilis birA* gene and the adjacent *panBCD* genes. This plasmid was named pAN201.

To overexpress the *panBCD* operon and produce pantothenate, the native
15 promoter of the *panBCD* operon was replaced by either of two strong, constitutive promoters derived from the *B. subtilis* bacteriophage SP01. These two promoters are named *P*₂₆ and *P*₁₅. In addition, either of two artificial ribosome binding sites (RBSs) were used to replace the native *panB* RBS. These two artificial RBSs (set forth as SEQ ID NO:49 and SEQ ID NO:50) were predicted to increase translation of *panBCD*; their
20 sequences are shown in Table 1A. Three such engineered *panBCD* expression cassettes were built into circular plasmids capable of replicating in *E. coli*. Other features of the plasmids include a strong rho-independent transcription terminator from the *E. coli* ribosomal RNA transcription unit, called T₁T₂, a Gram-positive chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*), derived from pC194, and a pair of *NotI* restriction sites at the
25 junctions between the *E. coli* replicon and the segment intended for integration into *B. subtilis*. Three plasmids of this series, pAN004, pAN005, and pAN006 were constructed. pAN004 contains the *P*₂₆ promoter, RBS1, and a low copy *E. coli* replicon. pAN005 contains the *P*₁₅ promoter, which in our experience is not as strong as *P*₂₆, RBS1, and the low copy replicon. pAN006 contains the *P*₂₆ promoter, RBS2, and a
30 medium copy replicon.

The three *panBCD* expression cassettes contained in the above-mentioned three plasmids were all ligated to a DNA fragment consisting of sequences that naturally occur immediately upstream from the native *panB* gene and integrated in single copy by homologous recombination into the *panBCD* locus of *B. subtilis* strains RL-1 and PY79,
35 replacing the wild-type operon. This was accomplished in two steps. First a deletion-substitution that replaced about two thirds of the *panB* coding region with a Gram-

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positive spectinomycin resistance gene (*spec*) was integrated at *panB* to yield Spec^r, pantothenate auxotrophs. These intermediate strains were then transformed with the *panBCD* expression cassettes of pAN004, pAN005, and pAN006 after ligating them to a DNA fragment containing chromosomal sequences just upstream of *panB*. Selection of
5 the incoming cassette was for pantothenate prototrophy. The resulting strains were named PA221, PA222 and PA223 (from RL-1), and PA235, PA232 and PA233 (from PY79), respectively. An example of a plasmid that contains the joined upstream sequence that is in the integrated strain in PA221 is pAN240 (see Figure 2). The nucleotide sequence of pAN240 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:76.

10 Polymerase chain reaction using appropriate primers was used to verify the correct chromosomal structures of these engineered strains. When extracts of strain PA221 were examined by SDS-PAGE, two proteins were found to be overexpressed. One protein had an apparent molecular weight of 29,000 and the other protein appeared to be 39,000 daltons. The 29,000 dalton bands is presumably PanB (predicted molecular
15 weight of 29,761). The larger protein band presumably represents PanC (predicted size 31,960 daltons).

The ability of these strains to produce pantothenate in test tube cultures was assessed as follows. Each strain was grown in SVY medium supplemented with 5 g/L α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) and 5 g/L β -alanine, to ensure that these precursors were not
20 limiting. Culture supernatants were autoclaved and assayed using the bioassay. Relative to the parent strains, RL-1 and PY79, the engineered strains produced about 8- to 30-fold more pantothenate, attaining 1 g/L pantothenate in some cases.

Table 2. Production of pantothenate by engineered *B. subtilis* strains in liquid test tube cultures grown in SVY medium with 5 g/L α -KIV and 5 g/L β -alanine.

Expt.	Strain	Promoter	RBS at <i>panB</i>	[pantothenate] mg/L
1	RL-1	Native	Native	30
	PA221	P ₂₆	RBS1	990 790
	PA222	P ₁₅	RBS1	250 250
	PA223	P ₂₆	RBS2	790 790
2	PY79	Native	Native	40
	PA235	P ₂₆	RBS1	930 860
	PA221	P ₂₆	RBS1	1100 1030

- 5 The P₂₆ promoter was about 3- to 4-fold more effective than the P₁₅ promoter, while RBS1 and RBS2 were roughly equivalent. Plasmids such as pAN004, pAN005, pAN006 can also be recombined as circles into the *B. subtilis* wild type *panBCD* locus by Campbell-type (single crossover) integration, selecting for chloramphenicol resistance at 5 mg/L. Strains obtained in this fashion produce about the same amount of
- 10 pantothenate as strains PA221, PA222, and PA223, respectively. pAN004 containing the P₂₆ promoter, RBS1 and a low copy *E. coli* replicon, is depicted schematically in Figure 3A. The nucleotide sequence of plasmid pAN004 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:93. pAN006 containing the P₂₆ promoter, RBS2 and a medium copy *E. coli* replicon, is depicted schematically in Figure 3B. The nucleotide sequence of plasmid pAN006 is set
- 15 forth as SEQ ID NO:94. The nucleotide sequence of *panBCD* is set forth as SEQ ID NO:59 and the predicted amino acid sequences of PanB, PanC and PanD are set forth as SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26 and SEQ ID NO:28, respectively. Methods for manipulating *Bacilli* are described, for example, in Harwood, C.R. and Cutting, S.M. (editors), *Molecular Biological Methods for Bacillus* (1990) John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.,
- 20 Chichester, England, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLE II: Enhanced Production of a Panto-Compound Using Bacteria Overexpressing the *panE1* Gene Product – Ketopantoate Reductase.

This Example describes the cloning of the *B. subtilis panE1* gene and the generation of microorganisms overexpressing the *panE1* gene product.

- 5 Pan⁻ *B. subtilis* strains (e.g., *B. subtilis* mutants blocked in the synthesis of pantothenic acid) had previously been isolated, one of which was reported to be affected in ketopantoate reductase activity (Baigori *et al.* (1991) *J. Bacteriol.* 173:4240-4242). However, the mutations in these strains were incorrectly mapped to the *purE-tre* interval of the *B. subtilis* genetic map which does not contain the *panE* or *panBCD* genes.
- 10 Furthermore as shown below, a *panE* mutant does not have a Pan⁻ phenotype as the *ilvC* gene product can substitute for the *panE* gene product in *B. subtilis* as in other bacterial strains such as *E. coli*. More recently, the *S. typhimurium panE* gene has been located and determined to be allelic to *apbA*, a gene required for anaerobic purine biosynthesis (Frodyma *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:5572-5576). *E. coli* carries a highly
- 15 homologous gene at the same map location. Identification of the *panE* genes in *E. coli* and *S. typhimurium* was complicated by the fact that the *ilvC* gene product, acetohydroxy acid isomeroreductase, is also capable of carrying out the ketopantoate reductase reaction. As a result, pantothenate auxotrophy is not obtained unless both *panE* and *ilvC* are mutated.

- 20 To identify the *B. subtilis panE1* gene, the *B. subtilis* genome was searched using the protein sequence of *E. coli* or *S. typhimurium* ApbA (PanE), and two open reading frames were identified having homology to ApbA, named *ylbQ* and *ykpB*. These genes were renamed *panE1* and *panE2*, due to their proposed function in pantothenate biosynthesis. Both *panE1* and *panE2* were cloned as PCR products generated from
- 25 RL-1 genomic DNA as a template. Both genes were disrupted by either a spectinomycin resistance gene (*spec*) or a chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*). The interrupted genes were each integrated by double crossover into PY79 to give PA240 ($\Delta panE1::spec$) and PA241 ($\Delta panE2::cat$). Neither of these strains were pantothenate auxotrophs when tested on pantothenate-free (PF) plates, although PA240 containing
- 30 $\Delta panE1::spec$ grew slightly more slowly on TBAB without added pantothenate than with a 1 mM pantothenate supplement. By comparison, a $\Delta panB::spec$ strain does not produce single colonies on TBAB, presumably because *B. subtilis* has no active uptake system for pantothenate.

- 35 It was hypothesized that the *B. subtilis* gene, *ilvC*, could function for *panE* as had been shown for *E. coli*. Accordingly, the *panE1* and *panE2* disruptions were introduced into a strain, CU550, which is reported to be *trpC2 ilvC4 leuC124*. Both the single

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panE1 and the double *panE1*, *panE2* disruptants were pantothenate auxotrophs on PF medium.

5 **Table 3.** *Phenotypes of various *panE1* and *panE2* mutants on rich and defined media.*

Strain	Medium	Growth*:	
		- pan	+ pan
PY79	TBAB	+++	+++
	PF	++	++
PA240	TBAB spec	+	+++
	PF	++	++
PA241	TBAB cam	+++	+++
	PF	++	++
CU550	TBAB	+++	+++
	PF	++	++
PA256	TBAB spec	-	+++
	PF	-	++
PA258	TBAB spec, cam	-	+++
	PF	-	++

*Each "+" represents about 1 mm of colony diameter after overnight at 37°C.

Thus, mutating both *panE1* and *ilvC* results in pantothenate auxotrophy, while mutating only *panE1* does not, similar to what has been reported for *E.coli* and *S.*

10 *typhimurium*.

Next, the quantitative effect of *panE1* and *panE2* knockouts in a pantothenate overproducing strain (PA235 described herein) was examined. The *panE1* and *panE2* disruptions were introduced into PA235, either singly or together to produce PA245 (Δ *panE1*::spec), PA248 (Δ *panE2*::cat) and PA244 (Δ *panE1*::cat, Δ *panE2*::spec). The
 15 effect of each mutation on pantothenate production was then tested in liquid test tube cultures.

Table 4. *Pantothenate production by PA235 derivatives containing panE1 and panE2 disruptions.*

Strain	[pan] mg/L	% of PA235
PA235	990	(100)
PA235	940	95
PA245	59	6
PA245	82	8
PA248	1060	106
PA248	1030	104
PA244	25	3
PA244	50	5

Thus, deletion analysis indicated that the *panE1* gene contributes to over 90% of the pantothenate production, while deletion of *panE2* did not have a significant effect on pantothenate production. It is therefore concluded that *panE1* accounts for most, but not necessarily all, of the ketopantoate reductase activity in *B. subtilis*. The rest of the ketopantoate reductase activity is predicted to be supplied by *ilvC*.

Having identified *panE1* as an important gene for pantothenate production, increased *panE1* expression was tested to determine whether it could enhance pantothenate production in strains such as PA221 or PA235. The *panE1* coding sequence was installed downstream of the *P*₂₆ promoter and RBS2 in a vector, pOTP61, designed to integrate and amplify at either the *bpr* locus (a non-essential protease gene) or at the locus of the cloned insert. The resulting plasmid, pAN236 (Figure 4) was transformed into PA221, selecting for resistance to tetracycline at 15 mg/L. The nucleotide sequence of pAN236 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:77. One transformant, named PA236 was chosen for further study.

PA236 was shown to overexpress a protein of about 31,000 daltons, which is close to the expected molecular weight of 33,290 daltons for *panE1* protein. Briefly, whole cell extracts were prepared from PY79, RL-1, PA221, PA221/pOTP61 and PA236 (2 samples). Cell extracts were separated by gel electrophoresis and the gels were coomassie stained to visualize proteins. In cells engineered to overexpress *panE* (PA236-1 and PA236-2), a band was visible having an approximate molecular weight of ~31,000 daltons (as compared to molecular weight markers). Moreover, PA221 and PA236 expressed increased levels of a ~29,000 dalton band, corresponding to the *panB*

gene product, and a ~39,000 dalton band, presumably corresponding the *panC* gene product. Furthermore, *E. coli* transformed with pAN006 (Figure 3B)-expressed bands correlating to the *panB* and *panC* gene products and *E. coli* transfected with pAN236 expressed a ~31,000 dalton band corresponding to the *panE* gene product.

- 5 Next, PA236 was compared to PA221 carrying the empty vector pOTP61 for pantothenate production in liquid test tube cultures supplemented with 5 g/L β -alanine and 5 g/L α -KIV.

10 Table 5. Effect of overexpression of *panE1* and *panE2* on pantothenate production by engineered strains in liquid test tube cultures.

Strain	Additional Plasmid	Gene Overexpressed	[Pantothenate] mg/L
PA221	pOTP61	none	1,000
			940
PA236	pAN236	<i>panE1</i>	2,030
			2,050
PA238	pAN238	<i>panE2</i>	530
			680

- 15 Overexpression of *panE1* caused a two-fold increase in pantothenate production when compared to the parent strain (e.g., to slightly over 2 g/L) whereas overexpression of *panE2* resulted in a strain that produced about 35% less pantothenate than the parent strain. The *panE1* nucleotide sequence and predicted amino acid sequence are set forth as SEQ ID NO:29 and SEQ ID NO:30.

EXAMPLE III: Enhanced Production of a Panto-Compound by Culturing Bacteria Overexpressing *panE1* or *panBCD* in the Presence of Valine.

- 20 The ability of valine to function as a media supplement (e.g., as a substitute for α -KIV) in strains engineered to overexpress the *panBCD* operon and *panE1* was evaluated. Valine is closely related to α -KIV by transamination, is less expensive than α -KIV, and is commercially available in kilogram quantities. Valine was substituted for α -KIV in the standard liquid test tube cultures in SVY medium. The concentration of
- 25 valine was varied from 5 to 50 g/L. Although valine at 5 g/L was slightly less effective

than α -KIV in promoting pantothenate production, valine at 10 or 20 g/L equaled or surpassed 5 g/L α -KIV in promoting pantothenate production.

EXAMPLES IV-X Generation of Microorganisms Capable of Producing

5 Pantothenate in a Precursor-Independent Manner

B. subtilis strains such as PA221 and PA235 (engineered to overexpress *panBCD*) and PA236 (engineered to overexpress *panBCD* and *panE1*) need to be fed α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) (or valine) and aspartate (or β -alanine) to achieve maximal pantothenate production, as both these precursors are limiting for pantothenate
10 synthesis. Accordingly, manipulated microorganisms were designed to eliminate the need to feed limiting precursors of pantothenate biosynthesis in the production of pantothenate. These strains are also useful in the production of various pantothenate biosynthetic pathway intermediates.

15 EXAMPLE IV: Generation of Microorganisms Capable of Producing Pantothenate in an Aspartate- (or β -Alanine) Independent Manner

The *panD* gene was cloned into *B. subtilis* expression vector pOTP61 to construct pAN423 (Figure 5). The nucleotide sequence of pAN423 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:78. The *NotI* restriction fragment containing *panD* was isolated from pAN423,
20 self ligated and used to transform PA221. Transformants resistant to Tet¹⁵, Tet³⁰, and Tet⁶⁰ were isolated and saved for further analysis.

Six of the pAN423 transformants plus two control transformants were grown in SVY containing 5 g/l α -KIV with and without 10 g/l aspartate and then assayed for pantothenate production (Table 6).

25

Table 6. Effect of overproducing *PanD* on pantothenate production with and without added aspartate.

Culture* (PA221 transformants)	Asp (10 g/L)	TetR** (μ g/ml)	OD550	[pan] (mg/L)
pOTP61-1	-	60	8.0	76
pOTP61-2	-	60	7.7	91
423#1-1	-	15	8.5	180
423#1-2	-	15	8.0	150
423#1-3	-	30	8.3	220
423#1-4	-	30	8.5	280
423#1-5	-	60	8.9	580
423#1-6	-	60	8.8	280

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pOTP61-1	+	60	7.5	380
pOTP61-2	+	60	6.9	560
423#1-1	+	15	8.5	1200
423#1-2	+	15	8.6	1000
423#1-3	+	30	8.8	1200
423#1-4	+	30	9.0	1200
423#1-5	+	60	9.0	1200
423#1-6	+	60	9.0	1200

*Test tubes cultures were grown in SVY + α -KIV (5 g/L) with Asp (10 g/L) where indicated.

**TetR = Approximate Tet-resistance of transformant

The pAN423 transformants produced at least twice the amount of pantothenate as the controls (*i.e.*, to a level at or near that which was obtained in earlier experiments by the addition of β -alanine to the culture medium). The data also show that in the absence of added aspartate, transformants containing additional copies of the *panD* gene expression cassette produce more pantothenate than the control transformants. One of the transformants, 423#1-5, produced about five times as much pantothenate as the controls. These results indicated that increased levels of PanD protein "pull" the conversion of available aspartate towards β -alanine, and that increasing *panD* gene expression can result in enhancement of pantothenate production both in the presence and absence of added aspartate.

Transformant 423#1-5 was re-named strain PA401 and studied further in shake flask fermentations. The shake flask medium was SVY with maltose instead of SVY with glucose. Results of shake flask experiments agreed well with test tube experiments during the first 24 hours. In shake flask experiments without the addition of β -alanine, PA401 produced approximately 1.5 g/l of pantothenate in 24 hours. Addition of β -alanine to the culture medium did not further improve pantothenate titers (Table 7), indicating that with this strain and these fermentation conditions, β -alanine is not limiting pantothenate production. In fact, when no β -alanine is fed, one can observe that PA401 is secreting β -alanine in significant amounts into the medium.

Table 7. Shake flask cultures with strain PA401 (*panD*) with and without β -alanine.

Initial β -ala Added	Amino acids (g/l)		24 hours		
	β -ala	Val	pH	OD600	Pantothenate (g/l)
0	0.7	1.5	7.5	13.7	1.5
5 g/l	7.1	1.4	7.6	12.4	1.5

Each value represents the average of duplicate 250 ml baffled flasks containing 50 ml of medium, incubated at 37°C with shaking (200 rpm).

Base Medium: SVY with 10 g/l α -KIV, 30 g/l maltose

2% Inoculum: SVY with Tet¹⁵ grown 24 hours.

EXAMPLE V: Engineering the *panD* gene for Further Increased Synthesis of Aspartate Decarboxylase and Enhanced Production of Pantothenate

This Example describes the generation of improved ribosome binding sites (RBSs) in the *panD* gene to increase the translation of *panD* mRNA.

Increasing the translation of the *panD* gene mRNA by generation of synthetic *panD* RBSs

- 15 The RBS (SEQ ID NO:88) used to express *panD* in pAN423 is a synthetic RBS and has been used to successfully produce other proteins in *B. subtilis* at a high level. However, it contains six mismatches when aligned to the "ideal" *B. subtilis* RBS (SEQ ID NO:45) (e.g., an RBS having a sequence which is complementary to the 16S RNA sequence within the *B. subtilis* ribosome). (See e.g., Table 1B, mismatches in bold).
- 20 Two new RBSs were designed to more closely mimic the ideal RBS. These synthetic RBSs, named new design A (NDA) and new design B (NDB) (also referred to herein as RBS3 and RBS4), are set forth as SEQ ID NO:51 and SEQ ID NO:52 and are aligned with the ideal RBS in Table 1B.

- 25 Oligonucleotides corresponding to the top and bottom strands of each new RBS were synthesized, annealed, then used to replace the RBS in pAN420, generating plasmids pAN426 and pAN427. These constructions are illustrated in Figure 6. The presence of the NDA and NDB RBS in pAN426 and pAN427 was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis. Next, the *panD* genes from pAN426 and pAN427 were transferred to *B. subtilis* expression vector pOTP61 as shown in Figure 7, creating pAN428 and
- 30 pAN429. The nucleotide sequence of pAN429 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:79.

NotI restriction fragments lacking the *E. coli* vector sequences were isolated from pAN428 and pAN429, self-ligated, and used to transform strain PA221 to resistance to Tet¹⁵. Four isolates resistant to Tet⁶⁰ were picked from each transformation and assayed for pantothenate and β -alanine production along with PA221 transformed with the empty vector (pOTP61) and PA221 transformed with pAN423 (strain PA401) (see Table 8).

Table 8. Pantothenate production by test tube cultures of PA221 transformed with pAN428 and pAN429

10

Plasmid	Medium Supplements	OD ₅₅₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l
pOTP61	α -KIV ⁵	10	UND	0.04
pAN423	α -KIV ⁵	10	0.4	0.04
pAN428-1 *	α -KIV ⁵	12	0.6	0.04
pAN428-2	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.5	0.03
pAN428-3	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.3	0.03
pAN428-4	α -KIV ⁵	10	0.1	UND
pAN429-1	α -KIV ⁵	12	0.6	0.04
pAN429-2	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.5	0.04
pAN429-3	α -KIV ⁵	11	0.6	0.05
pAN429-4 #	α -KIV ⁵	12	0.8	0.10
pOTP61	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	11	0.5	0.08
pAN423	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.9	1.32
pAN428-1 *	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.97
pAN428-2	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.51
pAN428-3	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.9	1.02
pAN428-4	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	11	0.8	0.30
pAN429-1	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.78
pAN429-2	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.66
pAN429-3	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.8	1.78
pAN429-4 #	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	0.8	2.28

UND: Below the limits of detection. * Renamed PA402 # Renamed PA403

When grown in medium supplemented with α -KIV at 5 g/l (α -KIV⁵), the pAN428-1 transformant and all four of the pAN429 transformants produced more

pantothenate than did PA401, suggesting that these transformants contain higher levels of aspartate decarboxylase activity. When grown in medium supplemented with α -KIV⁵ and Asp¹⁰ none of the pAN428 or pAN429 transformants produced more pantothenate than PA401. However, the pAN428-1 transformant and all four of the pAN429 transformants produced significantly more β -alanine than did PA401. It is possible that the excess β -alanine produced from added aspartate causes inhibition of pantothenate production. Alternatively, β -alanine may accumulate because pantoate is limiting in these strains.

The strains that produced the highest level of β -alanine, the pAN428-1 and pAN429-4 transformants, were renamed PA402 and PA403, respectively. These two strains were grown in SVY medium supplemented with various intermediates and reassayed for pantothenate and β -alanine production. PA221 and PA401 were included as controls. The results of the assays are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Pantothenate production of PA402 and PA403 in test tube cultures.

Strain	Medium Supplements	OD550	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l	Val g/l
PA221	α -KIV ⁵	7.9	UND	UND	0.9
PA401	α -KIV ⁵	8.7	0.3	0.04	0.9
PA402	α -KIV ⁵	8.5	0.5	0.04	0.9
PA403	α -KIV ⁵	9.4	0.7	0.07	0.9
PA221	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.8	0.4	0.11	0.8
PA401	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.1	0.8	1.15	0.8
PA402	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.4	0.8	2.02	0.8
PA403	α -KIV ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.7	0.7	2.40	0.8
PA221	Pantoate ⁵	8.9	UND	UND	0.2
PA401	Pantoate ⁵	8.7	0.3	0.02	0.2
PA402	Pantoate ⁵	10.6	0.5	0.02	0.2
PA403	Pantoate ⁵	10.5	0.7	0.02	0.2
PA221	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.5	0.4	0.06	0.2
PA401	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.2	2.2	0.62	0.2
PA402	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	9.1	2.8	1.17	0.2
PA403	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	10.2	2.9	1.58	0.2

It can be concluded from these experiments that the improved NDA and NDB
10 *panD* ribosome binding sites, engineered into pAN428 and pAN429, respectively, lead
to increased levels of aspartate decarboxylase activity.

15

First, PCR primers were designed to contain the following elements: (1) a
35 nucleic acid sequence encoding the first five amino acids of PanD up to and including a
unique *Bsi*WI restriction site that had been previously introduced into *panD* by PCR; (2)

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a stop codon for *panC*, (3) at least one synthetic RBS; and (4) 30-39 bp of nucleic acid sequence having 100% identity with *panC* upstream of the *panD* RBS. The primers were named TP102, TP103, and TP104 and contain the NDI, NDII, and NDIII ribosome binding sites, respectively. These three primers were used in conjunction with the 5' primer TP101, which hybridizes near the start codon of *panC*, in three independent PCR reactions to generate the NDI, NDII, and NDIII PCR products. The PCR products were purified, digested with *XbaI*, then cloned into plasmid vector pASK-1BA3 which had been digested with *XbaI* and *SmaI*. The resulting plasmids were named pAN431, pAN432, and pAN433. The construction of pAN431 is illustrated in Figure 8 and is representative of all three plasmid constructions. The presence of the desired synthetic *panD* gene RBS in each new plasmid was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

Next, the modified *panC* genes containing the new *panD* RBSs were joined with the *panD* gene utilizing the unique *BsiWI* restriction site. This was accomplished by isolating the appropriate *NsiI-BsiWI* restriction fragments from pAN431, pAN432, and pAN433 and ligating them with a 2395 bp *NsiI-BsiWI* restriction fragment from pAN420, which supplied the *BsiWI*-modified *panD* gene. These constructions resulted in plasmids pAN441, pAN442, and pAN443, respectively. A representative construction (pAN441) is illustrated in Figure 9. The nucleotide sequence of pAN443 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:80.

The new *panD* gene RBSs were then substituted into the *P₂₆panBCD* operon expression cassette as follows. First, a deletion-insertion mutation which removes the region of *panC* containing the *panD* RBS was created. This was constructed by digesting pAN430 with a mixture of *BspEI* and *BglII* and recovering the 4235 bp fragment which is now missing the 3' end of *panC* and the 5' end of *panD*. This fragment was ligated with an *AvaI-BamHI* restriction fragment from plasmid pECC4, which contains the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (*cat*) gene. The 5' extension produced by *AvaI* digestion is compatible with that produced by *BspEI* while the *BglII* and *BamHI* extensions are also compatible. The resulting plasmid was named pAN440, and its construction is illustrated in Figure 10.

The resulting deletion-insertion mutation was crossed into the *P₂₆panBCD* operon via homologous recombination by transforming PA221 with linearized pAN440 and selecting for resistance to chloramphenicol on Cam⁵ plates containing 1 mM pantothenate. Several transformants were tested, and were all found to require 1 mM pantothenate for growth, as expected. Two of these transformants were remaned PA408A and PA408B and were assayed for pantothenate production. Neither strain synthesized measurable quantities of pantothenate, even when grown in medium

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containing pantoate and β -alanine at 5 g/l, indicating that the strains are deficient in pantothenate synthetase activity. Next, the new *panD* RBSs were crossed into the *P*₂₆ *panBCD* operon by transforming PA408 with linearized pAN441, pAN442, and pAN443 plasmid DNA and selecting for growth on TBAB plates without pantothenate supplementation. A transformation with linearized pAN430 (including the native *panD* RBS) was included as a control and was expected to give rise to transformants identical to PA221 described herein. Four isolates from each transformation were assayed for pantothenate and β -alanine production in SVY medium supplemented with various intermediates (Tables 10 and 11).

10

Table 10. Pantothenate production of PA410 - PA413 in test tube cultures.

Strain	RBS	Medium Supplements	OD ₅₅₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l
PA221	native	Pantoate ⁵	11	UND	UND
PA410-1	native	Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA410-2		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA410-3		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA410-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA411-1	NDI	Pantoate ⁵	12	0.23	UND
PA411-2		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.20	UND
PA411-3		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.19	UND
PA411-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA412-1	NDII	Pantoate ⁵	12	UND	UND
PA412-2		Pantoate ⁵	11	UND	UND
PA412-3		Pantoate ⁵	13	0.18	UND
PA412-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.18	UND
PA413-1	NDIII	Pantoate ⁵	12	0.18	UND
PA413-2		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.17	UND
PA413-3		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.16	UND
PA413-4		Pantoate ⁵	12	0.17	UND

UND: Below the limits of detection.

15

Table 11. Pantothenate production of PA410 - PA413 in test tube cultures.

Strain	RBS	Medium Supplements	OD ₅₅₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l
PA221	native	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	11	0.3	UND
PA410-1	native	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA410-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA410-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA410-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA411-1	NDI	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4
PA411-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4
PA411-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.8	0.3
PA411-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	0.4	UND
PA412-1	NDII	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	0.4	UND
PA412-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	0.4	UND
PA412-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	1.6	0.3
PA412-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	12	1.5	0.2
PA413-1	NDIII	Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.6	0.3
PA413-2		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.6	0.4
PA413-3		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4
PA413-4		Pantoate ⁵ + Asp ¹⁰	13	1.7	0.4

UND: Below the limits of detection.

- 5 As expected from previous experiments using PA221, none of the transformants that contained the native *panD* RBS produced measurable quantities of pantothenate when grown in medium supplemented with pantoate. However, nine of the twelve transformants expected to contain modified *panD* RBSs produced significant quantities of pantothenate (160-230 mg/l) under these conditions, indicating that they possess
- 10 elevated levels of aspartate decarboxylase activity. When grown in medium supplemented with both pantoate and aspartate, these same nine transformants produced approximately four times more pantothenate than those with the native *panD* RBS. In addition, these nine transformants accumulated measurable quantities of β -alanine (230-410 mg/l). All transformants produced roughly equivalent quantities of pantothenate
- 15 when grown in medium containing pantoate and β -alanine, demonstrating that each contains a functional pantothenate synthetase.

These data demonstrate that the synthetic *panD* RBSs are about four times more effective than the native *panD* RBS in directing translation of the *panD* gene mRNA and evidence the utility of such synthetic RBSs in enhancing pantothenate production. Additional approaches to increasing pantothenate production can include, for example, increasing the half-life of the *panD* gene mRNA, increasing the strength of the promoter for *panD* transcription and/or increasing the stability of the PanD protein.

EXAMPLE VI: Construction of Strains Containing an Integrated *P₂₆ panE1* Cassette without an Antibiotic Resistance Gene.

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Example II describes the identification of the *B. subtilis panE1* gene that encodes the enzyme responsible for the majority of the ketopantoate reductase activity in *B. subtilis*. PA236 (containing the pAN236 plasmid) produced about twice as much pantothenate (2 g/l) as its parent strain, PA221 (1 g/l) in 24 hour SVY test tube cultures. PA236 was presumed to contain an amplified (~3 copies) integrated pAN236 plasmid based on selection for tetracycline resistance (the *tetR* gene product being encoded on the pAN236 plasmid in addition to the *P₂₆ panE1* cassette). Also useful in the methodologies of the present invention are strains that contain a single integrated unamplifiable copy of *P₂₆ panE1* at the *panE1* locus, for example, without an antibiotic resistance gene in the strain. Such a strain was generated as follows.

15

A plasmid named pAN251 was derived from pAN236 by inserting additional chromosomal sequences just upstream and just downstream from the *P₂₆ panE1* cassette. These additional sequences, which provide homology to allow integration of the *P₂₆ panE1* cassette at *panE1* by double crossover, were obtained by PCR from chromosomal DNA as a template. pAN251 is shown in Figure 11. The nucleotide sequence of pAN251 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:81.

20

Next, a strain was constructed which allowed selection for the incoming *P₂₆ panE1* cassette. The strain included the following three components: (1) *P₂₆ panBCD*; (2) *ΔpanE1*; and (3) *ilvC*, since both *panE1* and *ilvC* must be mutated to have a Pan⁻ phenotype. The starting strain was CU550 (*trpC2*, *ilvC4*, *leuC124*). The *P₂₆ panBCD* cassette from PA221 chromosomal DNA was introduced in two steps to create strain PA290. Next, *ΔpanE1::spec* was transformed into PA290, using chromosomal DNA from strain PA240, to give strain PA294 (*trpC2*, *ilvC4*, *leuC124*, *P₂₆ panBCD*, *ΔpanE1::spec*), which is a strict pantothenate auxotroph. Finally, PA294 was transformed with plasmid pAN251, selecting for pantothenate prototrophy, to give strain PA303. This strain was expected to have the genotype *trpC2*, *ilvC4*, *leuC124*, *P₂₆*

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panBCD, P_{26} *panE1*. PA303 was checked for the correct chromosomal structure at the *panE1* locus by PCR using primers that flank the P_{26} insertion just upstream of *panE1*. The PCR product from PA303 was of the expected size, with a concomitant loss of the PCR product from the wild type *panE1* gene, consistent with having obtained the
 5 desired double crossover event. Furthermore, PA303 was tetracycline sensitive, which is also consistent with the desired double crossover event, as opposed to a Campbell-type single crossover of the plasmids into the chromosome. The *trp*, *ilv*, and *leu* auxotrophies from the parent strain were all maintained in PA303.

In 24 hour liquid SVY test tube cultures, PA303 produced almost the same level
 10 of pantothenate as positive control PA236, and about twice as much as PA221, which does not contain engineered *panE1* as indicated in Table 12.

Table 12. Pantothenate production by 24 hr. test tube cultures of PA303 and controls grown in SVY plus 5 g/l α -KIV and 5 g/l β -alanine.

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Strain	OD ₆₀₀	[pan] g/l
PA221-1	10.9	0.85
PA221-2	10.5	0.85
PA236-1	9.5	1.74
PA236-2	9.3	1.70
PA303-1	10.8	1.66
PA303-2	10.7	1.61

EXAMPLE VII: Generation of Microorganisms Capable of Producing Pantothenate in an α -KIV (or Valine) Independent Manner

20 α -ketoisovalerate (α -KIV) is a rate limiting intermediate for pantothenate production in certain strains deregulated for pantothenate synthesis. Addition of either α -KIV or valine at 5 g/l increases pantothenate production about 5-fold in test tube cultures with strains such as PA221. In order to alleviate the need to feed either α -KIV or valine, strains were engineered that have an increased capacity to synthesize α -KIV.

25 α -KIV is produced in *B. subtilis* from pyruvate by the sequential action of three enzymes encoded by four genes, *ilvB* and *ilvN*, *ilvC*, and *ilvD*. In a wild type *B. subtilis*, three of the genes (*ilvB*, *ilvN*, and *ilvC*) are the first three genes of the large *ilv-leu* operon. The fourth gene necessary for α -KIV synthesis, *ilvD*, is located by itself elsewhere on the chromosome. The *B. subtilis* *ilv-leu* operon is thought to be regulated

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only by leucine levels. Feeding of exogenous leucine reduces transcription of the *ilv-leu* operon by about 13-fold, probably by an attenuation mechanism (Grandoni *et al.* (1992) *J. Bacteriol.* 174: 3212-3219). The only known feedback regulation in the *ilv-leu* pathway is the inhibition of the *leuA* gene product by leucine.

- 5 As a first step to deregulate the synthesis of α -KIV, a copy of the *ilvBNC* region from the wild type *B. subtilis* *ilv-leu* operon was isolated by PCR, and installed adjacent to the P_{26} promoter and RBS2 on a vector, pOLL8, that was designed to integrate a single P_{26} expression cassette by double recombination at the *amyE* locus. The *amyE* gene encodes a nonessential α -amylase, and is a useful locus for installing expression
- 10 cassettes. The resulting plasmid, pAN267, is illustrated in Figure 12. The nucleotide sequence of pAN267 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:82. pAN267 readily gave stable transformants by double crossover at the *amyE* locus of *B. subtilis* strains, as described in detail below.

Construction of pantothenate overproducing strains that are leucine prototrophs

- 15 Initially, a *B. subtilis* strain containing *ilvC4* and Δ *panE1* was used to introduce a single copy of P_{26} *panE1* into the chromosome without using an antibiotic resistance gene. The double mutant was required to select for the incoming P_{26} *panE1* cassette because a Δ *panE1* mutation alone does not result in pantothenate auxotrophy. A strain named CU550 was obtained containing *ilvC4* to be used as a basis for this type of strain
- 20 construction. However, CU550 also contains a closely linked *leuC124* mutation, so all strains derived from CU550 required leucine. Having shown that the combination of P_{26} *panBCD* and P_{26} *panE1* was favorable for pantothenate production, the next step was to reassemble this combination of two cassettes in a leucine prototroph.

- Accordingly, the two cassettes were combined in two different strain
- 25 backgrounds, RL-1 and PY79. To introduce chromosomal P_{26} *panE1* into the PY79 and RL-1 strain backgrounds without using an antibiotic resistance gene, a strategy was used that did not rely on *ilvC4*. (The strategy took advantage of the observation that the Δ *panE1* mutation causes a pantothenate bradytroph, manifested by relatively small colonies on TBAB (rich) plates). First, Δ *panB::cat* and Δ *panE::spec* were introduced
- 30 into both strain backgrounds. Next, the resulting strains were transformed simultaneously with DNA from two strains, PA221 (P_{26} *panBCD*) and PA303 (P_{26} *panE1*), selecting for Pan⁺ on TBAB plates. Colonies of two distinct sizes grew on the selective plates, with the larger size comprising about 2% of the colonies. The larger colonies were presumed to represented co-transformants that received both P_{26} *panBCD*
- 35 and P_{26} *panE1*, and that the smaller colonies had received only P_{26} *panBCD*. Consistent

with this prediction, the larger colonies had lost both *Cam^r* and *Spec^r*, while the smaller colonies had lost only the *cat* gene, and retained the *spec* gene. Furthermore, a representative derivative of PY79 named PA327, and a representative derivative of RL-1, named PA328, both produced the elevated levels of pantothenate in test tube cultures which was about 1.6 to 1.7 g/l (Table 13).

Table 13. *Pantothenate production of PA327, PA328, and controls from 24 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY plus 5 g/l α -KIV and β -alanine.*

Strain	Background	<i>P26 panE1</i> copy number	[pan] g/l
PA221-1	RL-1	0	0.92
PA221-2	RL-1	0	0.95
PA236-1	RL-1	amplified (~3)	1.60
PA236-2	RL-1	amplified (~3)	1.73
PA327-1	PY79	1	1.66
PA327-2	PY79	1	1.65
PA328-1	RL-1	1	1.61
PA328-2	RL-1	1	1.91

10

Thus, PA327 and PA328 were concluded to contain both *P26 panBCD* and *P26 panE1*, and were used for further constructions as described below. PCR analysis confirmed the presence of the two cassettes.

15 Installation of a stable *P26 ilvBNC* cassette into two lineages of pantothenate overproducing strains

Having constructed PA327 and PA328, derivatives of PY79 and RL-1 that contain *P26 panBCD* and *P26 panE1*, and that are *Leu⁺*, the next step was to introduce stable copies of *P26 ilvBNC*. This was accomplished by transforming PA327 and PA328 with plasmid pAN267, selecting for *Spec^r*. Screening by PCR showed that about 85% of the obtained transformants contain *P26 ilvBNC* integrated at *amyE* by double crossover. One transformant of PA327, named PA340, and one transformant of PA328, named PA342, were chosen for further study.

In test tube cultures grown in SVY medium plus 5 g/l β -alanine but without added α -KIV, both PA340 and PA342 gave the expected increase in pantothenate production over that of PA327 and PA328, to about 1.3 to 2 g/l (Table 14).

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Table 14. *Pantothenate and valine production by PA340 and PA342, both containing P₂₆ ilvBNC in 24 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY with 5 g/l β -alanine and with or without 5 g/l α -KIV*

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Strain	Back-ground	OD600		{pan} g/l		{val} g/l	
		- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV
PA340-1	PY79	11.8	7.1	2.02	2.10	0.38	0.90
PA340-2	PY79	10.3	7.5	1.97	2.03	0.40	0.91
PA342-1	RL-1	10.2	8.0	1.29	1.89	0.27	0.78
PA342-2	RL-1	9.6	9.2	1.34	2.04	0.21	0.79

The two new strains also gave a slight increase in valine secretion, indicating that the *ilvBNC* genes had been deregulated. However, when the same strains were grown with 5 g/l α -KIV added, a further increase in pantothenate production occurred from PA342, suggesting that α -KIV was still rate limiting in this strain background. Similar results, only with more growth and hence higher pantothenate levels, were seen in shake flask cultures (Table 15).

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Table 15. *Pantothenate and valine production by PA340 and PA342, both containing P₂₆ ilvBNC in 24 hour shake flask cultures grown in SVY with 5 g/l β -alanine and with or without 5 g/l α -KIV.*

Strain	Back-ground	OD600		{pan} g/l		{val} g/l	
		- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV	- α -KIV	+ α -KIV
PA327	PY79	21	22	0.6	3.0	0.5	1.3
PA340-1	PY79	20	20	3.5	4.1	1.0	1.9
PA340-2	PY79	22	19	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.4
PA328	RL-1	20	16	1.4	2.7	0.6	1.3
PA342-1	RL-1	17	16	3.3	3.6	0.9	1.6
PA342-2	RL-1	18	18	3.1	4.2	0.8	1.4

EXAMPLE VIII: Increasing *panD* Copy Number in Strains Engineered to Overproduce *panE1* and the *ilvBNC* Gene Products Enhances Pantothenate Production

Experiments where β -alanine was fed to cultures of engineered *B. subtilis* strains consistently showed that β -alanine was a rate limiting intermediate in pantothenate synthesis. The effect of adding additional copies of *panD* on pantothenate production in PA340 and PA342 was examined. Strains PA340 and PA342 were transformed with chromosomal DNA isolated from PA401 with selection on plates containing 15 μ g/ml of tetracycline (Tet¹⁵ plates). Transformants derived from each parent were patched onto Tet⁶⁰ plates to identify those which were likely to contain multiple copies of the expression cassette. Twelve transformants from each transformation which grew on Tet⁶⁰ were streaked for single colonies on this medium and then assayed in SVY medium test tube cultures for pantothenate production. One transformant from each group was found to produce greater than 300 mg/l pantothenate in 24 hours. These two transformants were saved and named PA404 (PA340 strain background) and PA405 (PA342 strain background). Both strains were resistant to spectinomycin, indicating that the *P*₂₆ *ilvBNC* expression cassette was still present at *amyE*. PCR analysis of chromosomal DNA isolated from each strain confirmed that the deregulated *panE1* gene had also been retained.

Next, PA404 and PA405 were evaluated in shake flask cultures which were grown in SVY medium containing maltose as the carbon source and supplemented with various intermediates. The cultures were grown for 24 and 48 hours and then assayed for pantothenate, β -alanine, and valine production. The results of this experiment are presented in Table 16. Analogous shake flask culture data for the parent strains (PA340 and PA342) are included in the tables for comparison.

Table 16. *Pantothenate production by PA404 and PA405 in shake flask cultures after 24 hours*

Strain	Medium Supplements	OD ₆₀₀	Pan g/l	β -Ala g/l	Val g/l
PA340	none	20	0.4	<0.1	1.0
PA404	none	22	1.8	<0.1	0.7
PA342	none	19	0.3	0.2	0.7
PA405	none	19	1.4	0.4	0.5

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PA340	β -alanine ^S	18	3.6	3.2	0.6
PA404	β -alanine ^S	18	2.8	5.1	0.7
PA342*	β -alanine ^S	17	3.3	3.3	0.5
PA405*	β -alanine ^S	19	1.3	6.5	0.6

Values are the average of duplicate flasks except where indicated by *.

- In the absence of any medium supplementation, PA404 and PA405 made four to five times more pantothenate in 24 hours compared to their isogenic parent strains (Table 16). The supply of β -alanine was clearly limiting in the parent strains PA340 and PA342. Addition of amplified *P26 panD* greatly increased the supply of β -alanine.

EXAMPLE IX: Deregulation of the *B. subtilis ilvD* Gene Enhances Pantothenate Production

- To deregulate expression of the *ilvD* gene, standard procedures (described above) were used to integrate the constitutive *P₂₆* promoter and an artificial ribosome binding site, RBS2, just upstream of the *ilvD* coding region. The *ilvD* gene maps by itself, unlinked to the *ilvBNC* operon. First, a 2.4 kb region of the RL-1 chromosome that contains the *ilvD* coding region and 730 bp of upstream sequence was cloned by PCR into a low copy (about 15 per *E. coli* cell) vector called pOK12, to give plasmid pAN257, shown in Figure 13.

- Taking advantage of a natural *EcoRI* site just upstream of the native *ilvD* gene promoter, and a natural *NcoI* site at the *ilvD* start codon, an artificial sequence containing *P₂₆* and RBS2 was inserted into pAN257 to give pAN263 (Figure 14). The nucleotide sequence of pAN263 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:83. In parallel with this construction, the *cat* gene was also inserted into pAN257, between the same upstream *EcoRI* site and a *BglII* site in the middle of the *ilvD* coding region, to give pAN261, which is deleted for a large portion of the *ilvD* gene (Figure 15).

- Using pAN261 and pAN263, the *P₂₆ ilvD* cassette could then be installed in the *B. subtilis* chromosome in two steps. In the first step, pAN261 is introduced by transformation, selecting for chloramphenicol resistance, and then confirming an *Ilv⁻* phenotype. In the second step, pAN263 is introduced, selecting for *Ilv⁺*, checking for chloramphenicol sensitivity, and confirming correct local structure by PCR.

- pAN261 was first transformed into strain RL-1 (highly competent) to give strain PA343 ($\Delta ilvD::cat$), and then chromosomal DNA from PA343 was used to transform PA340 and PA342 to *Ilv⁻* auxotrophy, yielding strains named PA348 and PA349, respectively. Chromosomal DNA is inherently more efficient than monomeric plasmid

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in transforming *B. subtilis*. Similarly, pAN263 DNA was transformed into PA343 (moderately competent) to give strain PA345 (P_{26} *ilvD*), and then PA345 chromosomal DNA was used to transform PA348 and PA349 to *Ilv*⁺ prototrophy, yielding strains PA374 and PA354, respectively.

5 As predicted, PA374 and PA354 gave further increases in pantothenate production, to about 2.5 to 2.9 g/l, in test tube cultures grown in SVY plus 5 g/l β -alanine (Table 17).

10 Table 17. Pantothenate and valine production by PA374 and PA354, containing P_{26} *ilvD*, and controls, in 24 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY with 5 g/l β -alanine and with or without 5 g/l α -KIV.

Strain	Back-ground	<i>ilvD</i> status	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/l		[val] g/l	
			α -KIV -	+	α -KIV -	+	α -KIV -	+
PA340	PY79	w.t.	9.2	9.0	2.14	2.23	0.38	0.90
PA348	PY79	<i>ilvD::cat</i>	11.7	10.0	0.19	2.23	0.19	0.91
PA374-1	PY79	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.1	7.3	2.93	2.40	0.58	0.87
PA374-2	PY79	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	8.2	7.7	2.99	2.36	0.60	0.95
PA342	RL-1	w.t.	10.2	8.0	1.29	1.89	0.27	0.78
PA349	RL-1	<i>ilvD::cat</i>	8.1	7.7	0.17	1.87	0.22	0.88
PA354-1	RL-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.6	9.6	2.57	2.03	0.65	1.23
PA354-2	RL-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	7.5	8.2	2.48	2.24	0.64	0.97

15 In the absence of added β -alanine, strains PA374 and PA354 produced only about 0.2 g/l pantothenate in test tube cultures, indicating that PanD activity is significantly rate limiting.

To alleviate this limitation, the amplifiable P_{26} *panD* cassette from strain PA401 was installed. PA401 chromosomal DNA was transformed into PA374 and PA354, selecting for Tet^r at 15 mg/l, to yield strains PA377 and PA365, respectively. After
20 transformants were obtained, the strains were streaked on plates containing 30 and 60 mg/l tetracycline to reamplify the copy number of the P_{26} *panD* cassette integrated at the *bpr* locus. In test tube cultures grown in SVY without α -KIV or β -alanine, a substantial improvement in pantothenate titers over those of PA374 and PA354 was obtained (Tables 18 and 19).

Table 18. Pantothenate production by PA365, containing amplified P_{26} panD, and controls, in 24 and 36 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY-glucose without β -alanine or α -KIV.

Strain	Relevant genotype	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/l	
		24 hrs.	36 hrs	24 hrs.	36 hrs.
PA342-1-1	w.t. <i>ilvD</i>	11.7	8.8	b.d.	0.27
PA342-1-2	w.t. <i>ilvD</i>	12.8	8.8	b.d.	0.26
PA354-1-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	n.d.	11.0	n.d.	0.19
PA354-1-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	n.d.	8.4	n.d.	0.20
PA365-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	9.8	10.0	1.01	2.07
PA365-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	9.9	10.4	0.96	2.09

5

n.d. = not determined; b.d. = below detection

Table 19. Pantothenate production by PA377, containing amplified P_{26} panD, and controls, in 27 hr test tube cultures grown in SVY-glucose or SVY-maltose, without α -KIV, and with or without β -alanine.

10

Strain	Relevant genotype	OD ₆₀₀			
		- β -ala Glucose	+ β -ala Glucose	- β -ala Maltose	+ β -ala Maltose
PA374-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.4	9.8	7.0	6.4
PA374-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	9.2	9.6	6.6	6.3
PA377-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	10.0	7.6	7.2	6.1
PA377-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	10.5	7.8	9.4	5.4

Strain	Relevant genotype	[pan] g/l			
		- β -ala Glucose	+ β -ala Glucose	- β -ala Maltose	+ β -ala Maltose
PA374-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	0.04	2.76	0.14	1.31
PA374-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i>	0.10	2.65	0.15	1.33
PA377-1	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	1.25	2.76	1.26	1.10
PA377-2	P_{26} <i>ilvD</i> , P_{26} <i>panD</i>	1.25	2.35	1.31	1.26

15 In SVY with glucose, an increase in pantothenate production can still be achieved by feeding 5 g/l β -alanine suggesting that increasing *panD* expression further might increase pantothenate production. In SVY with maltose, no further increase in pantothenate was obtained by feeding β -alanine suggesting that β -alanine and/or

aspartate synthesis is suppressed by glucose. Strains PA377 and PA365 have been evaluated in 10 liter fermentors, where they typically produce above 20 g/l pantothenate in 48 hours without supplemental β -alanine and α -KIV or valine, described in detail below.

5

EXAMPLE X: 10 liter Fermentations of Pantothenate-Producing Microbes

Engineering of the P_{26} *ilvBNC* and P_{26} *ilvD* cassettes to give strains PA342 and PA354 allowed the production of 22 and 26 g/l of pantothenate, respectively, without the addition of valine or α -KIV to the fermentation medium (Table 20). At 48 hours,

10 both strains had secreted about 0.5 g/l of valine into the medium.

Table 20. 10-liter fermentations of five pantothenate overproducing strains.

Strain	Medium	Feed 40% Glucose plus	OD 600 48 hr	Valine 48 hours g/l	β -ala 48 hr g/l	Pantothenate g/L		
						36 hr	48 hr	72 hr
PA 236	SVYG	50 g/l β -ala 25 g/l α -KIV	108	added	added	16	19	21
PA 342	SVYG	50 g/l β -ala	92	0.5	added	17	22	--
PA 354	SVYG	50 g/l β -ala	90	0.5	added	19	26	--
PA 365	SVYG	25g/l YE	77	0.85	0.4	18	21	27
PA 377	SVYG	25g/l YE	85	1.5	0.5	18	22	31
PA 377	PFMG	25g/l YE	96	0.8	0.4	19	25	29
PA377	PFMG	-	71	0.7	0.1	16	21	-

15 Pantothenate synthesis in fermentors

With the addition of the P_{26} *panD* cassette to strains PA354 and PA374 to create strains PA365 and PA377, neither β -alanine nor α -KIV needed to be added to the fermentors. Strain PA365 produced 21 g/l pantothenate in 48 hours and 27 g/l in 72 hours with no precursors added to the medium (Table 20). PA377 was somewhat better,

20 producing 18 g/l of pantothenate in 36 hours, 22 g/l in 48 hours, and 31 g/l in 72 hours).

Valine was measured at 0.85 and 1.5 g/l for strains PA365 and PA377, respectively, at

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48 hours in SVYG medium. Strain PA377 maintained valine between 1-1.5 g/l throughout most of the fermentation and β -alanine between 0.2 and 0.5 g/l.

Strain PA377 was further evaluated in 10-liter fermentors in yeast extract based PFMG medium. Pantothenate yields in PFMG and SVYG medium were similar. In PFMG, PA377 produced 19 g/l of pantothenate in 36 hours, 25 g/l in 48 hours, and 29 g/l in 72 hours. In SVYG, PA377 produced 18 g/L pantothenate in 36 hours, 22 g/L in 48 hours and 31 g/L in 72 hours (Table 20).

EXAMPLE XI: Converting Strain PA377 to a Tryptophan Prototroph

PA377 (Trp^-) was transformed to Trp^+ using chromosomal DNA from PY79 to give strain PA824. After re-amplification of the $P_{26\text{panD}}$ cassette, PA824 was compared to PA377 for pantothenate production in test tube cultures grown in SVY glucose with or without 5 g/L β -alanine (Table 21).

Table 21 : Trp^+ derivatives of PA377: Pantothenate production in 48 hour test tube cultures grown in SVY glucose, $\pm\beta$ -alanine

Strain	<i>trpC</i> donor	OD ₆₀₀		[pan] g/L	
		- β -alanine	+ β -alanine	- β -alanine	+ β -alanine
PA377-1	RL-1	8	8	1.5	3.4
PA377-2	RL-1	8	9	1.6	3.6
PA824-1	PY79	12	10	0.7	3.7
PA824-2	PY79	11	11	1.9	4.9

The Trp^+ strains grew to slightly higher densities than PA377. In the absence of exogenous β -alanine, all of the strains produced similar levels of pantothenate, while with the addition of β -alanine, the Trp^+ derivatives produced somewhat more pantothenate.

25 Fermentor studies with PA824

PA824 was evaluated in CF3000 Chemap 14 liter vessels with 10 liter working volumes. Formulations for two of the media used in the fermentors are given in Tables 22 and 23.

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Table 22 : Formulation for PFMG-5 medium

BATCH		
	MATERIAL	g/L (final [])
1	Amberex 1003	10
2	Na Glutamate	5
3	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	8
4	MAZU DF 37C	2.5

Added After Sterilization and Cool Down

1	KH_2PO_4	10
2	$\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20
1	Glucose	20
2	$\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1
3	$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.1
1	Sodium Citrate	1
2	$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.01
3	SM-1000X	1.0 ml
	H_2O	qs to 6000 ml

5

FEED

	MATERIAL	g/L
1	Glucose	600
2	$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.6
	H_2O	qs to 3000 ml

Table 23 : Formulation for SVY-4 medium

BATCH		
	MATERIAL	g/L (final [])
1	Veal Infusion	25
2	Yeast Extract	5
3	Na Glutamate	5
4	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	4
5	MAZU DF 37C	2.5

Added After Sterilization and Cool Down

1	KH ₂ PO ₄	10
2	K ₂ HPO ₄ ·3H ₂ O	20
1	Glucose	20
2	MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O	1
3	CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	0.1
1	Sodium Citrate	1
2	FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	0.01
3	SM-1000X	1.0 ml
	H ₂ O	qs to 6000 ml

5

FEED

	MATERIAL	g/L
1	Glucose	600
2	CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	0.6
	H ₂ O	qs to 3000 ml

All fermentations were glucose limited fed batch processes. Immediately after inoculation, agitation was set at 200 rpm. The initial batched 2% glucose was consumed during exponential growth. Afterwards, glucose concentrations were maintained

10

between 0.2 and 1.0 g/L by continuous feeding of a 60% glucose solution. The variable rate feed pump was computer controlled and linked to the dissolved oxygen concentration [pO₂] in the tank by an algorithm. When the [pO₂] fell to 30%, computer control began to automatically adjust the agitation rate to maintain a dissolved oxygen concentration between 25 and 30% [pO₂]. Computer control and data recording were by Braun MFCS software.

In one study, PA284 was grown in fermentors at two temperatures (40°C and 43°C) in the medium described in Table 22. Results of two experiments demonstrated that the highest pantothenate titers at early time points were produced at 43°C. The cell mass approached 150 optical density units at OD₆₀₀ and 56 hours at 43°C, and the pantothenate titers were 21 g/L, 28 g/L and 36 g/L at 36, 48 and 72 hours respectively. In the parallel fermentation at 40°C, the cell mass approached 120 optical density units at OD₆₀₀ and 56 hours, and the pantothenate titers were 18 g/L, 26 g/L and 37 g/L at 36, 48 and 72 hours, respectively.

In another study, PA824 was grown in a fermentor at 43°C in the medium described in Table 23. The cell mass exceeded 160 optical density units at OD₆₀₀ and 36 hours, and the pantothenate titers were 23 g/L, 34 g/L, 37 g/L and 40 g/L at 24, 36, 48 and 60 hours, respectively. In other fermentations, increasing the amount of trace elements in the glucose feed (e.g., increasing the concentration of SM from 1X to 2X) resulted in even higher titers of pantothenate.

EXAMPLE XII: Identification and characterization of the *B. subtilis* *coaA* gene product

The annotated version of the *B. subtilis* genome sequence available on the "Subtilist" web site contains no gene labeled as *coaA*. However a homology search using the protein sequence of *E. coli* pantothenate kinase as a query sequence gave a good match with *B. subtilis* gene *yqjS*, which is annotated as "unknown; similar to pantothenate kinase." This gene appears to be the penultimate gene in an operon containing five open reading frames (Figure 18). Two of the open reading frames encode proteins which are similar to D-serine dehydratase and to "ketoacyl reductase"; the other two have no known homologies. For the open reading frame corresponding to *coaA*, there are three possible start codons; each having a possible ribosome-binding site (RBS) associated with it. The three potential *coaA* ORFs were named *coaA1*, *coaA2*, and *coaA3*, from longest to shortest.

All three potential *coaA* open reading frames were cloned along with their respective RBSs by PCR followed by ligation into expression plasmid pAN229.

pAN229 is a low copy vector in *E. coli* that provides expression from the SP01 phage *P*₁₅ promoter and can integrate by single crossover at *bpr* with tetracycline selection. A
5 representative resulting plasmid, pAN281, is shown in Figure 19.

To determine if the cloned putative *coaA* ORFs actually encode a pantothenate kinase activity, several isolates of all three plasmids were transformed into the *E. coli* strain YH1, that contains the *coaA15(Ts)* allele. Transformants were streaked to plates incubated at 30° and 43°C to test for complementation of the temperature sensitive
10 allele. All isolates of all three *coaA* variants, except for one isolate of pAN282, complemented well at 43°C, indicating that all three plasmid constructs encode an active pantothenate kinase. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the *B. subtilis* *yqjS* open reading frame codes for an active pantothenate kinase.

15 **EXAMPLE XIII: Deletion of the *coaA* gene from the *B. subtilis* genome**

The *coaA* gene of *B. subtilis* (*yqjS*) was deleted from the chromosome of a *B. subtilis* strain by conventional means. The majority of the *coaA* coding sequence was deleted from a plasmid clone and replaced by a chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*), while leaving approximately 1 kb of upstream and downstream sequence to allow
20 homologous recombination within the chromosome, to give plasmid pAN296 (see Figure 17). pAN296 was then used to transform a *B. subtilis* strain (PY79), selecting for chloramphenicol resistance. The majority of transformants result from a double crossover event that effectively substitutes the *cat* gene for the *coaA* gene. The transformed strain containing the *coaA* deletion – *cat* insertion grew normally due the
25 presence of a second *B. subtilis* pantothenate kinase encoding gene described herein.

EXAMPLE XIV: Identification and characterization of a second *B. subtilis* gene encoding pantothenate kinase activity

As described in detail in the instant specification, in order to maximize
30 pantothenate production, it is necessary to restrict the flow of pantothenate toward Coenzyme A (CoA), for example, by reducing the activity of pantothenate kinase, the first enzyme in the pathway from pantothenate to CoA. After finding that deletion of the *coaA* gene from the chromosome of *B. subtilis* is not a lethal event (see Example XIII), it was concluded that *B. subtilis* must contain a second gene that encodes an active
35 pantothenate kinase, since pantothenate kinase is an essential enzyme activity.

A second pantothenate kinase-encoding gene was identified by complementing the *E. coli* strain YH1 (*coaA15(Ts)*) with a *B. subtilis* gene bank and selecting for transformants that were able to grow at 43°C. Found among the transformants were two families of plasmids that had overlapping restriction maps within each family, but not
5 between the families. As expected, the restriction map of one family was identical to that predicted from the *B. subtilis* genome sequence for the homologue of the *E. coli* *coaA* gene (which we named *coaA* also, see above) and surrounding sequences. The other family had a restriction map that was completely non-overlapping with the first.

DNA sequencing of the ends of the cloned inserts from the second family
10 showed that the clones came from a region of the *B. subtilis* chromosome that includes the 3' end of the *ftsH* gene, the 5' end of the *sul* gene, and all of the *yacB*, *yacC*, *yacD*, *cysK*, *pabB*, *pabA* and *pabC* genes. None of the open reading frames of these cloned inserts showed homology to any known pantothenate kinase sequences, either prokaryotic or eukaryotic.

15 Several deletions were created through the *B. subtilis* genomic sequences in the cloned inserts. Each deletion was tested for complementation of the *E. coli* temperature sensitive pantothenate kinase. In particular, a deletion that removed all DNA between a *Stu* I site in the cloning vector and a *Swa* I site in the *yacC* gene, leaves *yacB* as the only intact open reading frame in the cloned insert (see Figure 21). This deleted plasmid still
20 complemented the *E. coli* pantothenate kinase mutant. However, another deletion that removed DNA from the *Swa* I site in *yacC* through a *Bst*1107I site in the (already truncated) *ftsH* gene, could not complement the *E. coli* pantothenate kinase mutant. From these results, it was concluded that the *yacB* open reading frame was responsible for the complementation activity. To confirm that *yacB* is a pantothenate kinase gene,
25 the *yacB* ORF plus 112 base pairs of downstream flanking sequence was amplified by PCR in two independent reactions and cloned downstream of a constitutive promoter to give plasmids pAN341 and pAN342 (Figure 22). Both pAN341 and pAN342 complemented the defect in YH1 at 44°C, while a control plasmid, which has the same backbone, but expresses *panBCD* instead of *yacB* did not. This confirmed that the *yacB*
30 open reading frame was responsible for the complementation of YH1.

As such, a novel gene that encodes pantothenate kinase activity in *B. subtilis* has been discovered that is not related by homology to any previously known pantothenate kinase gene. This gene has been renamed *coaX*, as a second, alternative gene that encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the first step in the pathway from pantothenate to
35 CoaA. Deletion of *coaX* by methods described above for deleting *coaA*, in conjunction

with reduction in the activity of the CoaA enzyme, provides a means to reduce pantothenate kinase activity to the desired level.

Several homologues of the *B. subtilis coaX* gene were identified by homology searching of various publically available databases using the published *yacB* (*coaX*) open reading frame sequence and predicted amino acid sequence (as set forth in SEQ ID NOs:84 and 85 respectively). In two cases (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Streptomyces coelicolor*) the homologous *coaX* genes are adjacent to, or almost adjacent to, pantothenate biosynthetic genes, consistent with these homologs having a role in pantothenate metabolism. The CoaX proteins show no homology to the CoaA family of pantothenate kinases, nor to the eukaryotic family of pantothenate kinases exemplified by PanK of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

Alignment of the amino acid sequences of several bacterial CoaX homologs with the amino acid sequence predicted from translating the *B. subtilis yacB* ORF described in the published *B. subtilis* genome sequence revealed that the CoaX proteins from other bacteria contained additional amino acid residues at their carboxy-terminal ends. Moreover, these extensions beyond the end of the predicted amino acid for the *B. subtilis* gene product contained two relatively well-conserved segments of sequence.

Translation of nucleotide sequences just downstream from the stop codon of the *B. subtilis yacB* ORF in a different reading frame revealed the existence of amino acid sequences very similar to the carboxy-terminal extensions of the other bacterial CoaX proteins. It is thus believed that an error exists in the published DNA sequence of the *B. subtilis yacB* ORF sequence that causes a frame shift leading to an artifactual downstream amino acid sequence and premature termination.

The PCR-generated sequences of *B. subtilis CoaX* in pAN341 and pAN342 (described above) contain enough downstream flanking sequence to encode the putative carboxy-terminal extension described above, which is consistent with the result that the clones were functional in the complementation assay. However when the 3' PCR primer was positioned to include only the shorter *yacB* ORF predicted from the published sequence, but not to include the putative carboxy-terminal extension, then the resulting plasmids, pAN329 and pAN330 (similar in structure to pAN341 and pAN342; see Figure 22), did not complement the defect in YH1. This result supports the notion that the published *yacB* coding sequence contains a frame-shift error, and that the carboxy-terminal end of CoaX is necessary for pantothenate kinase activity. The predicted correct nucleotide sequence for *B. subtilis coaX* is set forth as SEQ ID NO:19 and the translated amino acid sequence is set forth as SEQ ID NO:9. A multiple

sequence alignment of the CoaX amino acid sequences of *B. subtilis* and 11 homologues thereof is set forth in Figure 23.

EXAMPLE XV: Generation of mutant *coaA* genes encoding pantothenate kinase

5 having reduced or temperature sensitive activities

This Example describes strategies for modifying the *coaA* gene (*i.e.*, by introducing point mutations) to reduce the activity of pantothenate kinase after *coaX* is deleted from the genome.

10 Cloning and sequencing of the temperature sensitive allele of the *E. coli coaA* gene.

Two *E. coli* strains, each exhibiting a different mutant CoaA phenotype, were obtained from the *E. coli* Genetic Stock Center. Strain DV62 contains the *coaA15(Ts)* allele, and DV79 contains the *coaA16(Fr)* mutation. DV62 is temperature sensitive at 43°C and produces a pantothenate kinase that is temperature sensitive. DV79 was
15 obtained by reversion of DV62 to temperature resistance, and it produces a temperature stable, feedback resistant pantothenate kinase activity. Since the DNA sequences of these alleles are not available in the literature, the *coaA* genes from the two mutant strains were cloned by PCR and sequenced, in addition to a *coaA* gene from a strain that is wild type at the *coaA* locus, MM294. The PCR primer at the 5' end was designed to
20 include the start codon plus four bases upstream, and added an arbitrarily chosen ribosome binding site (RBS). The three PCR generated fragments were each ligated between the *XbaI* and *BamHI* sites of pAN229 to give pAN284 (from *coaA15(Ts)*), pAN285 (from wild type *coaA*), and pAN286 (from *coaA16(Fr)*). pAN229 is a low copy *E. coli* vector that provides expression from the *P₁₅* promoter and that can integrate
25 by single crossover at *bpr* in *B. subtilis* with tetracycline selection.

All three plasmids were transformed into the *E. coli* strain YH1 for complementation testing. All three plasmids complemented the temperature sensitive *coaA* mutation in *E. coli* YH1. It is presumed that the *coaA15(Ts)* gene in pAN284 is probably significantly overexpressed relative to the normal chromosomal gene, such that
30 the overproduction compensates for the temperature sensitive defect. Complementation of a defect by overproduction is a well-documented phenomenon in *E. coli*.

The *coaA* coding regions from pAN284, 285, and 286 were subcloned into pGEM7 to give pAN306, 307, and 308, respectively, for DNA sequencing. As expected, the DNA sequence of the insert in pAN307 (from wild type *coaA*) matched
35 the *coaA* sequence from the *E. coli* genome database (GenBank™). The sequence from pAN306 contains a single base change that causes a S176L substitution (*i.e.*, a Ser →

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Leu substitution in the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2). Interestingly, the DNA sequence of the pAN308 insert, derived from the feedback resistant strain, was identical to that derived from its temperature sensitive parent (represented in pAN306).

This is in accord with the genetic data that indicates that the reversion of the temperature sensitive mutation occurred at a second site unlinked to the *coaA* gene.

The S176L mutation, predicted to cause the temperature sensitive defect in *E. coli* pantothenate kinase, changed a serine residue that is conserved in all known or suspected bacterial *coaA* encoded pantothenate kinases, including that of *B. subtilis* (see SEQ ID NO:3 and refer to alignment). Based on this, a serine to leucine change at the homologous residue in the *B. subtilis* pantothenate kinase is predicted to result in either a temperature sensitive enzyme or one which is less active. Accordingly, to produce a mutant *B. subtilis coaA* gene, this specific change was introduced into the *B. subtilis coaA* gene. The mutant version is installed in the chromosome of a *B. subtilis* strain deleted for *coaX*, for example, and the recombinant microorganism is checked for temperature sensitivity (e.g., reduced growth at 43°C). The mutation is then installed into a pantothenate overproducing strain, preferably a strain deleted for the above mentioned *coaX* gene by standard methods to give strains favorable for pantothenate production in *B. subtilis*, i.e., a strain that has reduced pantothenate kinase activity under typical fermentation conditions.

Additional *coaA* point mutations resulting in reduced pantothenate kinase activity

Of course it is expected that many other point mutations or combinations of more than one point mutation in *B. subtilis coaA* will also lead to reduced activity.

Appropriate mutations can be generated by mutagenic polymerase chain reaction and *in vitro* recombination, and identified by screening for alleles that poorly complement the *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* mutant. An example of such a mutation of this type is a tyrosine to histidine substitution at amino acid 181 of *B. subtilis coaA*, generated by mutagenic polymerase chain reaction (see SEQ ID NO:3 and first line of the alignment of Figure 24).

Isolate pAN282A was derived from the middle-sized *B. subtilis coaA* open reading frame described in Example XII. pAN282A complemented the *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* mutant very poorly, but nonetheless at a level that was detectable above background. As was done for the *E. coli coaA* clones, the open reading frame from pAN282A was subcloned into pGEM7 to give pAN303. The DNA sequence of the insert in pAN303 showed a single base change that led to a tyrosine to histidine amino

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acid change at the tyrosine corresponding to Y181 of SEQ ID NO:3. This tyrosine residue is conserved in all bacterial *coaA* genes/homologues present in GenBank (Figure 24). This tyrosine residue and the serine that is altered in the *E. coli* temperature sensitive pantothenate kinase described above are separated by only three amino acid residues in a region which is highly conserved in bacterial pantothenate kinases whereas the DNA sequence of a second isolate of the middle-sized open reading frame, from pAN282B, was identical to the wild type sequence from the *B. subtilis* genome sequencing project. The single base change found in pAN303 probably occurred during PCR amplification of the *coaA* gene. If this variant of *coaA2* has sufficient residual biological activity in *B. subtilis*, it may be useful in the future for providing reduced pantothenate kinase activity.

A preferred plasmid that can serve as a basis for mutagenizing the *coaA* open reading frame is pAN294 (see *e.g.*, Figure 25 and Example XII). Briefly, mutagenic PCR is performed using pAN294 as a template and variants of *coaA* having reduced pantothenate kinase activity are screened as described above. Alternatively, mutations such as the one isolated in pAN282A can be installed into pAN294. The desired mutation is then introduced into the chromosome of a *B. subtilis* strain by transformation with the appropriate pAN294 derivative and selected for chloramphenicol resistance at 5 mg/L. Among the resulting transformants will be isolates that contain the desired mutation.

In a similar fashion, mutations that reduce the activity of the CoaX enzyme can be generated and identified, and such mutations used for optimizing pantothenate production by reducing CoA production as described above.

EXAMPLE XVI: Deleting the second pantothenate kinase gene, *coaX* gene from *B. subtilis*

With the knowledge gained above concerning the existence and nature of *coaX*, one can create a deletion of the *coaX* open reading frame from the *B. subtilis* chromosome that will remove the encoded activity, and that will not adversely affect the expression of the genes downstream from *coaX*. In such a deleted strain, the *coaA* gene will be the only gene that encodes pantothenate kinase.

To delete the *coaX* gene from *B. subtilis*, plasmid pAN336 (SEQ ID NO:92), which contains upstream and downstream homology for double crossover, was constructed with a kanamycin resistance gene replacing most of the *coaX* ORF (Figure 26). Strain PY79 was transformed to kanamycin resistance by pAN336, and an isolate confirmed to have resulted from a double crossover by PCR was named PA876. As predicted, deletion of *coaX* by itself is not lethal for *B. subtilis*. Furthermore, chromosomal DNA from PA876 would not transform competent PA861 (PY79 Δ *coaA* ::*cat*) to kanamycin resistance. These results indicate that it is the combination of Δ *coaA*::*cat* and Δ *coaX*::*kan* that is lethal for *B. subtilis*, confirming that *B. subtilis* contains two unlinked genes that encode pantothenate kanase, *coaA* and *coaX*, and that either gene alone is capable of supplying sufficient pantothenate kinase for a normal rate of growth.

EXAMPLE XVII: Construction of a plasmid designed to allow directed mutagenesis of the *B. subtilis coaA* gene

In order to easily introduce mutated *coaA* genes into the *B. subtilis* chromosome, it was necessary to install an antibiotic resistance gene adjacent to the *coaA* gene. This was accomplished by joining together in the vector pGEM5 three DNA fragments: (1) a 3.4 kb DNA sequence containing 2.5 kb of genomic sequence upstream from *coaA* and the *coaA* open reading frame(s); (2) a 1.1 kb DNA sequence containing a chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*); and (3) a 1.4 kb DNA sequence comprising a region downstream from the operon that contains *coaA*. The resulting plasmid, named pAN294, effectively replaces the open reading frame *yqjT* (the open reading frame just downstream from *coaA*) with the *cat* gene, with enough homology flanking both sides of the *cat* gene to allow double recombination into the *B. subtilis* chromosome (Figure 25). pAN294 was transformed into *B. subtilis* strain PY79, selecting for chloramphenicol resistance at 5 mg/l to give strains PA836 and PA837, which are presumably identical. PA836 and 837 were checked by diagnostic PCR to show that the *cat* gene had integrated by double crossover, as opposed to single crossover. PA836 and PA837 grow normally, leading to the conclusion that the open reading frame *yqjT* is not essential (i.e., the *yqjT* open reading frame could be deleted from strains PA836 and PA837 with no significant effect on growth or pantothenate production). Thus, variant alleles (i.e., mutations) of the *coaA* gene can be introduced into pAN294 and the resulting plasmids can be used to introduce the variant alleles into the chromosome of, for example, a *B. subtilis* strain.

EXAMPLE XVIII: Generation of mutant *coaX* genes encoding pantothenate kinase having reduced or temperature sensitive activities

Mutant *coaX* genes are generated by introducing point mutations into the gene and testing the resulting mutants for the ability to complement the *E. coli* YH1 strain as described in Example XII. Preferred mutations in the *coaX* gene sequences are those that encode a substitution of a residue conserved among CoaX sequences from a variety of bacterial sources (e.g., a conserved residue set forth in Figure 23). Alternatively, random mutations in the *coaX* gene sequence are generated by mutagenic PCR and *in vitro* recombination and identified by screening for alleles that poorly complement the *E. coli coaA15(Ts)* mutant.

Mutants so generated (*i.e.*, mutants having reduced *coaX* activity) can be further engineered such that the endogenous *coaA* gene is deleted (as described in Example XIII). CoaX reduced-activity mutants can also be further engineered to contain reduced-activity CoaA gene products as described in Example XV.

EXAMPLE XIX: Enhanced Production of Panto-Compounds Using Bacteria Having Deletions in One or More Pantothenate Biosynthetic Enzymes

If the desired panto-compound is not pantothenate, then an appropriate deletion of one or more of the pantothenate biosynthetic genes from a pantothenate overproducing strain will provide a strain that produces said desired panto-compound. In this example, the desired panto-compound is pantoate. Starting with, for example, strain PA236, PA313 or PA824 either one or both of the *panC* and *panD* genes is deleted. In another example, ketopantoate is the desired panto-compound. Starting with, for example strain PA244, PA245 or PA824 one, two or all of the *ilvC*, *panE1*, *panC* and *panD* genes are deleted from the starting strain. If β -alanine is the desired panto-compound, then *panB* and *panC* can be deleted, preferably in a fashion that leaves an in frame fusion of a small portion of the 5' end of *panB* with a small portion of the 3' end of *panC*, from the strain PA221, PA235, PA245, or PA313. In all of the above-mentioned examples, the panto-compound producing strain will be a pantothenate auxotroph. Accordingly, the growth medium requires sufficient pantothenate for adequate growth. Vectors designed to overexpress *panD* as described above are then transformed into the above strains to further enhance β -alanine production.

The above-mentioned deletions are accomplished by methods well-known to those skilled in the art, for example, by insertion of an antibiotic resistance gene and removing sufficient sequence from the target gene(s) to inactivate said target gene(s).

Alternatively, removal of targeted sequences is accomplished without simultaneous introduction of an antibiotic resistance gene in said target gene and then introduced by congression (co-transformation with any other appropriate selectable DNA sequence) followed by screening for the loss of function of said target gene by replica plating.

5

Table 24 : Strains (and corresponding phenotypes) for panto-compound production

Name	Pheno type	Drug resist.	<i>panBCD</i> locus	<i>panE</i> locus	<i>ilvD</i> locus	<i>amyE</i> locus	<i>bpr</i> locus	Parent
PA221	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>					
PA222			<i>P₁₅ panBCD</i>					RL-1
PA235			<i>P26panBCD</i>					
PA236			<i>P₂₆ panBCD</i>	<i>P₂₆ panE1</i>				PA221
PA327	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>				PA221
PA328	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>				PA235
PA340	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA327
PA342	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA328
PA354	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA342
PA365	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA354
PA374	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA340
PA377	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA374
PA401	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>				<i>P26panD423</i>	PA221
PA402	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>				<i>P26panD428</i>	PA221
PA403	Trp-		<i>P26panBCD</i>				<i>P26panD429</i>	PA221
PA404	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA340
PA405	Trp-	Spc, Tet	<i>P26panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>		<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA342
PA651	Trp-	Spc	<i>P26panBC*D</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>		PA374
PA284		Spc, Tet	<i>P26'panBCD</i>	<i>P26panE1</i>	<i>P26ilvD</i>	<i>P26ilvBNC</i>	<i>P26panD423</i>	PA377

Equivalents Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no

10 more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

What is claimed:

1. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising culturing a microorganism which overexpresses at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the microorganism overexpresses at least one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.
3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme is selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylase and ketopantoate reductase.
4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the microorganism overexpresses at least two pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes.
5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the microorganism overexpresses at least three pantothenate biosynthetic enzymes.
6. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the panto-compound is selected from the group consisting of pantothenate, pantoate, ketopantoate and β -alanine.
7. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising culturing a ketopantoate reductase-overexpressing (KPAR-O) microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the panto-compound is pantothenate or pantoate.
9. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein the ketopantoate reductase is bacterial-derived.
10. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein the ketopantoate reductase is derived from *Bacillus*.

11. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein the ketopantoate reductase is derived from *Bacillus subtilis*.

12. The method of any one of claims 7 to 11, wherein the KPAR-O
5 microorganism further overexpresses at least one pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme in addition to overexpressing ketopantoate reductase.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the KPAR-O microorganism further overexpresses at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate
10 synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase.

14. A method of producing pantothenate in a manner independent of precursor feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) pathway under conditions
15 such that pantothenate is produced.

15. A method of producing at least 2 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that
20 pantothenate is produced.

16. A method of producing at least 2 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed comprising culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such
25 that pantothenate is produced.

17. A method of producing at least 30 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of aspartate or β -alanine feed comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that
30 pantothenate is produced.

18. A method of producing at least 30 g/L pantothenate in a manner independent of valine or α -ketoisovalerate feed comprising culturing a microorganism having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway under conditions such
35 that pantothenate is produced.

19. A β -alanine independent high yield production method for producing pantothenate comprising culturing a manipulated microorganism under conditions such that pantothenate is produced at a significantly high yield.

5 20. The method of any one of claims 14 to 19, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvBN* nucleic acid sequence or an *alsS* sequence.

10 21. The method of any one of claims 14 to 19, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvC* nucleic acid sequence.

15 22. The method of any one of claims 14 to 19, wherein the microorganism overexpresses dihydroxyacid dehydratase or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence.

20 23. The method of any one of claims 19 to 22, wherein the microorganism overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase or is transformed with a vector comprising a *panD* nucleic acid sequence.

24. The method of any one of claims 14 to 23, wherein the microorganism further has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway.

25 25. The method of any one of claims 14 to 24, wherein the microorganism further has at least one mutant gene selected from the group consisting of a mutant *avtA* gene, a mutant *ilvE* gene, a mutant *ansB* gene and a mutant *alsD* gene.

30 26. The method of claim 24, wherein the microorganism overexpresses any of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase.

27. The method of claim 24 or 26, wherein the microorganism is transformed with a vector comprising a *panBCD* nucleic acid sequence or a vector comprising a *panEI* nucleic acid sequence.

35

28. The method of any one of claims 14 to 16 and 19 to 27, wherein pantothenate is produced at a level selected from the group consisting of a level greater than 10g/L, a level greater than 20g/L and a level greater than 40g/L.

5 29. The method of claim 20, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthetase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvBN* nucleic acid sequence or an *alsS* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.

10 30. The method of claim 21, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvC* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.

15 31. The method of claim 22, wherein the microorganism overexpresses dihydroxyacid dehydratase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector comprising an *ilvD* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.

32. The method of claim 23, wherein the microorganism overexpresses aspartate- α -decarboxylase derived from *Bacillus* or is transformed with a vector
20 comprising a *panD* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.

33. The method of claim 24 or 26, wherein the microorganism overexpresses any of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase derived from *Bacillus*.

25

34. The method of claim 27, wherein the vector comprises a *panBCD* nucleic acid sequence or a *panE1* nucleic acid sequence derived from *Bacillus*.

35. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising contacting a
30 composition comprising at least one pantothenate biosynthesis pathway precursor or isoleucine-valine biosynthesis pathway precursor with at least one isolated *Bacillus* enzyme selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase, pantothenate synthetase and aspartate- α -decarboxylase, under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced.

35

36. A method of producing β -alanine comprising culturing an aspartate- α -decarboxylase-overexpressing (A α D-O) microorganism under conditions such that β -alanine is produced.
- 5 37. The method of claim 36, wherein the A α D-O microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding a pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, ketopantoate reductase and pantothenate synthetase.
- 10 38. A method of producing β -alanine comprising contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that β -alanine is produced.
- 15 39. A method for enhancing production of a panto-compound comprising culturing a mutant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene under conditions such that the panto-compound production is enhanced.
- 20 40. The method of claim 39, wherein said recombinant microorganism has a mutant *coaA* gene.
41. A method of producing a panto-compound comprising a pantothenate kinase mutant microorganism under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced at a significantly high yield.
- 25 42. The method of claim 41, wherein said mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaA* gene.
43. The method of claim 41, wherein said mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaX* gene.
- 30 44. The method of claim 41, where said mutant microorganism has a mutant *coaA* and *coaX* gene.
- 35 45. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said panto-compound is selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate, pantoate or pantothenate.

46. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said panto-compound is pantothenate.

47. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said panto-compound
5 is produced at a level selected from the group consisting of a level greater than 10g/L, a level greater than 20g/L and a level greater than 40g/L.

48. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said recombinant microorganism further has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway or further
10 has a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

49. The method of claim any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said recombinant microorganism further overexpresses *panD* and *panE*.

15 50. The method of any one of claims 39 to 44, wherein said recombinant microorganism further has at least one mutant gene selected from the group-consisting of a mutant *avtA* gene, a mutant *ilvE* gene, a mutant *ansB* gene and a mutant *alsD* gene.

51. A method for enhancing production of a panto-compound comprising
20 culturing a microorganism that has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and that also has a mutation that results in reduced pantothenate kinase activity under conditions such that the panto-compound production is enhanced.

52. A method for identifying compounds which modulate pantothenate
25 kinase activity comprising contacting a recombinant cell expressing pantothenate kinase encoded by the *coaX* gene with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate pantothenate kinase activity in said cell.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein said cell further comprises a mutant
30 *coaA* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase having reduced activity.

54. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51, wherein the microorganism is Gram positive.

35 55. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51, wherein the microorganism is Gram negative.

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56. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51, wherein the microorganism is a microorganism belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*.
- 5 57. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51 and 54 to 56, wherein the microorganism is of the genus *Bacillus*.
58. The method of any one of claims 1 to 51 and 54 to 57, wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis*.
- 10 59. The method of any one of claims 1 to 13, 35, 39 to 51 and 54 to 58, further comprising recovering the panto-compound.
60. The method of any one of claims 14 to 34 and 54 to 58, further
15 comprising recovering the pantothenate.
61. The method of any one of claims 1 to 14, 35, 39 to 46, 48 to 51 and 54 to 59, wherein the panto-compound is produced at a level greater than 2 g/L.
- 20 62. A recombinant microorganism which overexpresses at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.
63. The recombinant microorganism of claim 62, which overexpresses at least one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.
- 25 64. The recombinant microorganism of claim 62 or 63, wherein the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme is selected from the group consisting of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylase and ketopantoate reductase.
- 30 65. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 62 to 64, wherein the pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme is ketopantoate reductase.
66. A recombinant microorganism which overexpresses aspartate- α -
35 decarboxylase and has a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

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67. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene, said mutant *coaX* gene encoding reduced pantothenate kinase activity in said microorganism.

68. The recombinant microorganism of claim 67 further having a mutant
5 *coaA* gene, said mutant *coaA* gene encoding reduced pantothenate kinase activity in said microorganism.

69. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene and optionally
having a mutant *coaA* gene, said mutant microorganism having reduced pantothenate
10 kinase activity as compared to a microorganism having wild-type *coaA* and *coaX* genes.

70. A recombinant microorganism comprising a vector comprising an
isolated *coaX* gene.

15 71. A recombinant microorganism that overproduces a panto-compound, the microorganism having a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway and having at least one mutation that results in a decrease in the capacity of the microorganism to synthesize Coenzyme A (CoA).

20 72. The recombinant microorganism of claim 71, having at least one mutation that results in a reduced level of pantothenate kinase activity.

73. The recombinant microorganism of claim 72, having a mutation in a
coaA gene, or homologue thereof, that results in a reduced level of CoaA enzyme
25 activity.

74. The recombinant microorganism of claim 72, having a mutation in a
coaX gene, or homologue thereof, that results in a reduced level of CoaX enzyme
activity.

30

75. The recombinant microorganism of claim 72, having a mutation in a
coaA gene, or homologue thereof, and having a mutation in a *coaX* gene, or homologue
thereof, the mutations resulting in reduced levels of CoaA enzyme activity and reduced
CoaX enzyme activity.

35

76. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 66 to 70 which
further has a deregulated pantothenate biosynthetic pathway.

77. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 62 to 65 and 67 to 75, further having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (*ilv*) biosynthetic pathway.

5 78. The recombinant microorganism of any one of claims 62 to 77, which is Gram positive.

79. The recombinant microorganism of claim 78 belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*,
10 *Lactococci* and *Streptomyces*.

80. The recombinant microorganism of claim 79 belonging to the genus *Bacillus*.

15 81. The recombinant microorganism of claim 80 which is *Bacillus subtilis*.

82. A recombinant microorganism selected from the group consisting of PA221, PA235, PA236, PA313, PA410, PA402, PA403, PA411, PA412, PA413, PA303, PA327, PA328, PA401, PA340, PA342, PA404, PA405, PA374, PA354,
20 PA365, PA377, PA651 and PA824.

83. A recombinant vector for use in the production of panto-compounds comprising a nucleic acid sequence which encodes at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme operably linked to regulatory sequences.
25

84. The vector of claim 83, comprising a nucleic acid sequence which encodes at least one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme.

85. The vector of claim 84, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes at least one of ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, pantothenate synthetase, aspartate- α -decarboxylase and ketopantoate reductase.
30

86. A recombinant vector comprising at least one nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29 and SEQ ID NO:59.
35

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87. The vector of claim 84, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes ketopantoate reductase.

88. A vector comprising a mutant *coaX* gene, said mutant encoding a pantothenate kinase enzyme having reduced activity.

89. A vector comprising an isolated *coaX* gene.

90. A vector comprising an isolated *Bacillus coaX* gene.

91. A vector comprising an isolated *Bacillus subtilis coaX* gene.

92. The vector of any one of claims 86 and 89 to 91, which further comprises regulatory sequences.

93. The vector of any one of claims 83 to 85, 87 and 92, wherein the regulatory sequences comprise a constitutively active promoter.

94. The vector of claim 93, wherein the constitutively active promoter comprises P_{veg} (SEQ ID NO:41), P_{15} (SEQ ID NO:39) or P_{26} (SEQ ID NO:40) sequences.

95. The vector of claim 83, wherein the regulatory sequences comprise at least one artificial ribosome binding site (RBS).

96. The vector of claim 95, wherein the artificial RBS comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:49, SEQ ID NO:50, SEQ ID NO:51, SEQ ID NO:52, SEQ ID NO:53, SEQ ID NO:54, SEQ ID NO:55, SEQ ID NO:56 and SEQ ID NO:57.

97. A vector selected from the group consisting of pAN004, pAN005, pAN006, pAN236, pAN423, pAN428, pAN429, pAN441, pAN442, pAN443, pAN251, pAN267, pAN256, pAN257, pAN263, pAN240, pAN294, pAN296, pAN336, pAN341 and pAN342.

98. A recombinant microorganism comprising the vector of claim 86 or 93.

99. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes at least one *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic gene.

100. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 99 which encodes at least
5 one *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic gene.

101. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 99 or 100 which encodes ketopantoate reductase.

102. An isolated *Bacillus* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme polypeptide.
10

103. An isolated *Bacillus subtilis* pantothenate biosynthetic enzyme polypeptide.

104. An isolated *Bacillus* ketopantoate reductase polypeptide.
15

105. An isolated *Bacillus subtilis* ketopantoate reductase polypeptide.

106. An isolated *Bacillus* aspartate- α -decarboxylase polypeptide.
20

107. An isolated *Bacillus subtilis* aspartate- α -decarboxylase polypeptide.

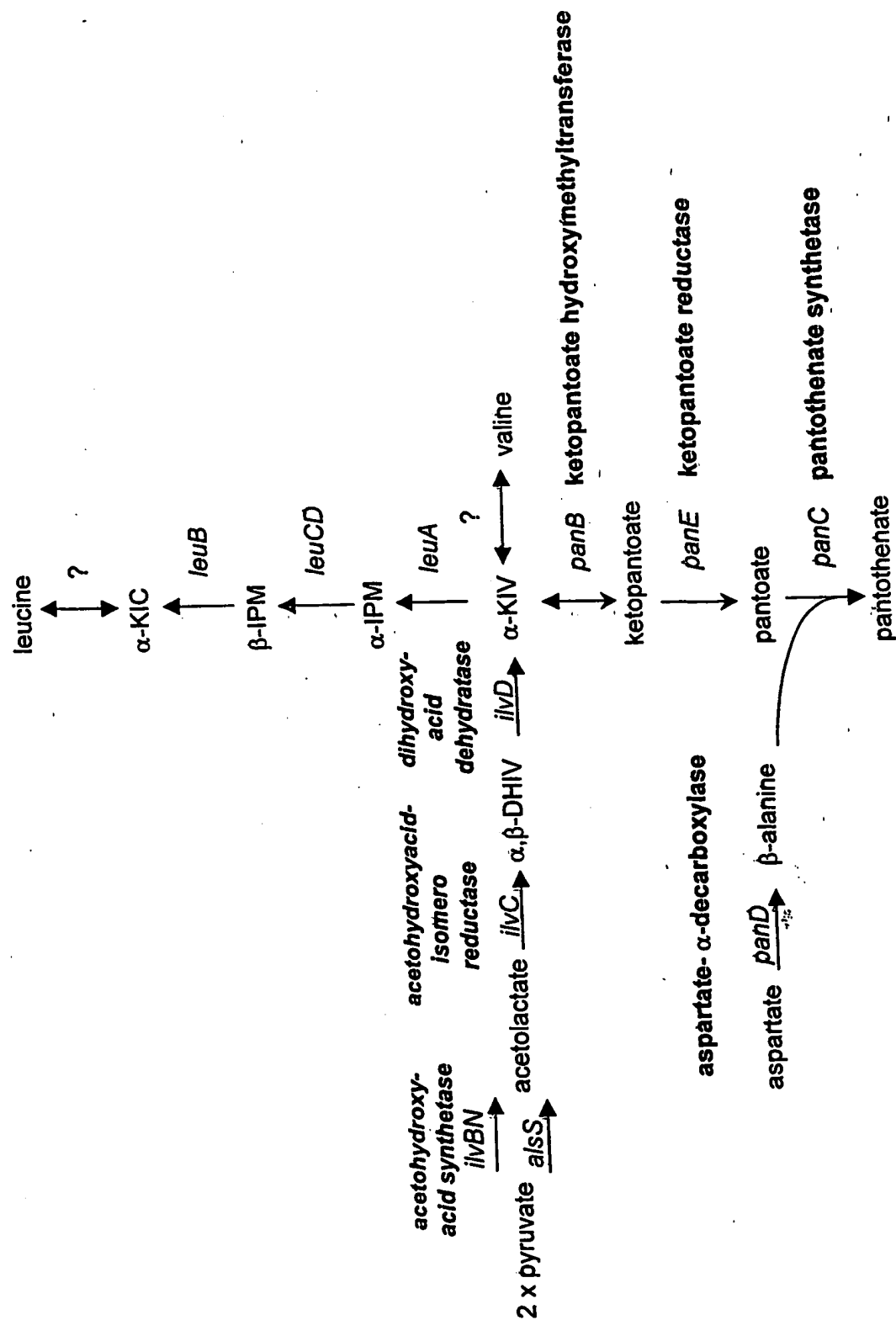
108. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a mutant *coaX* gene.

109. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a *coaX* gene.
25

110. An isolated pantothenate kinase protein encoded by a *coaX* gene.

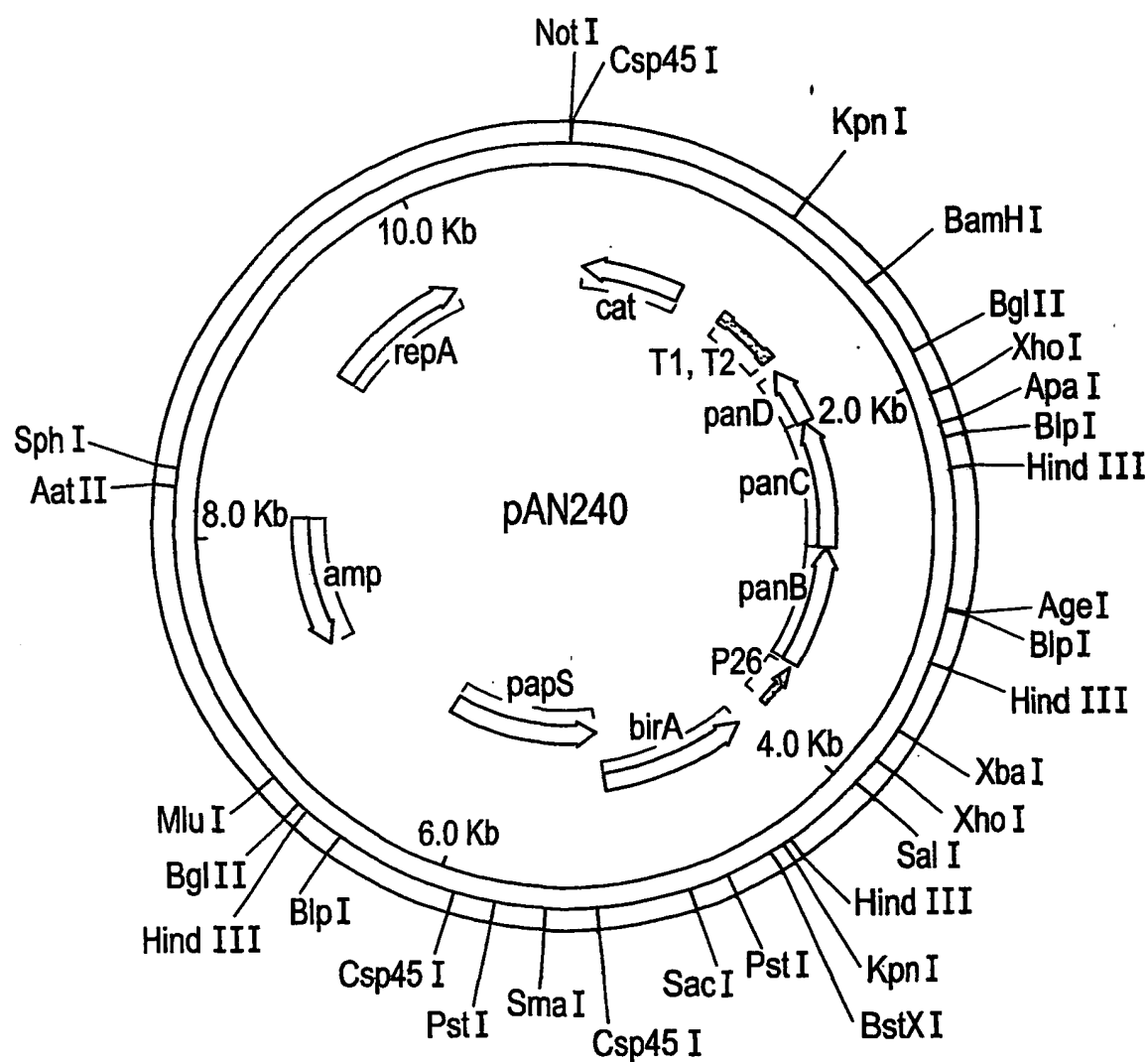
1/31

FIG. 1



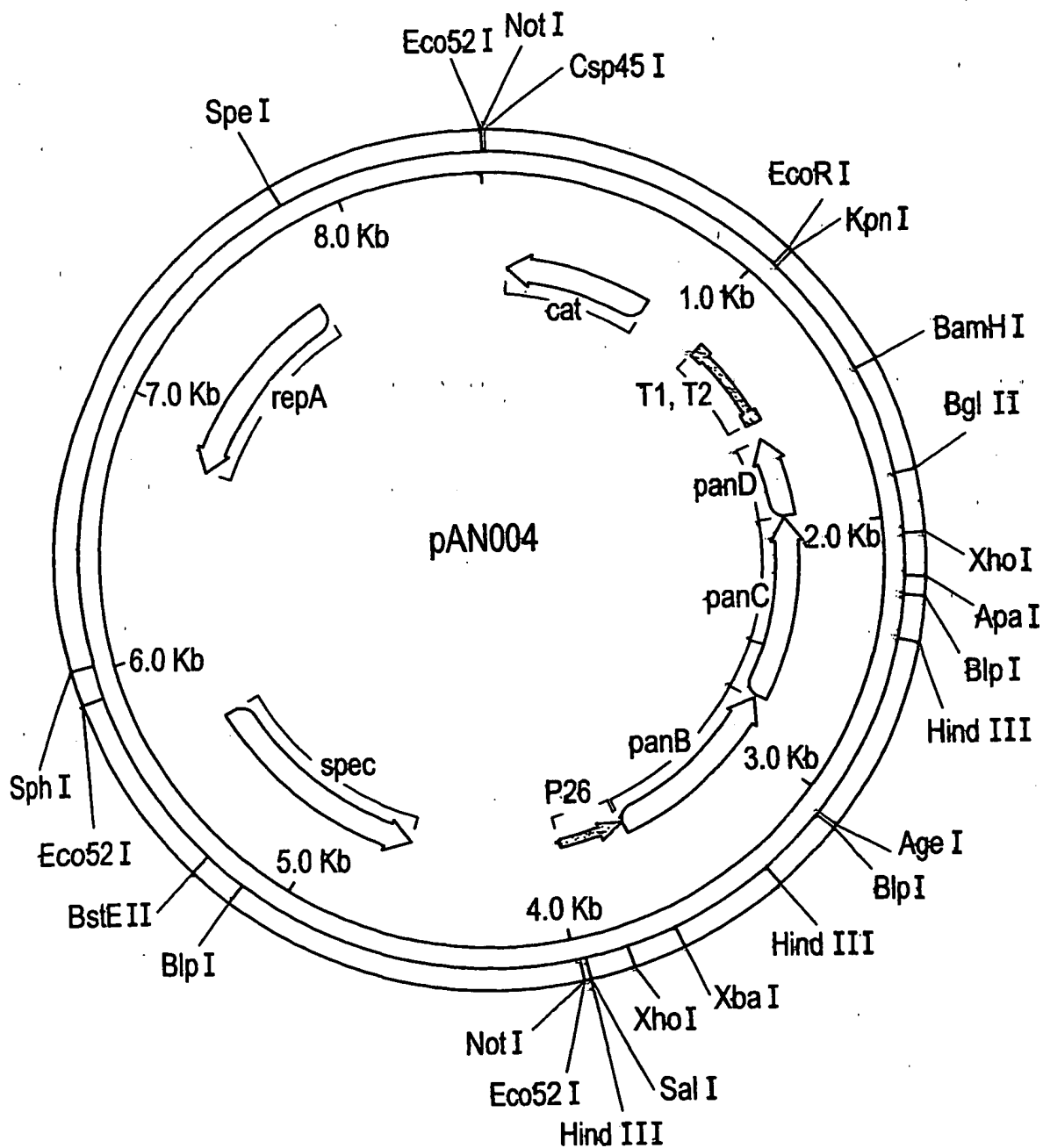
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FIG. 2



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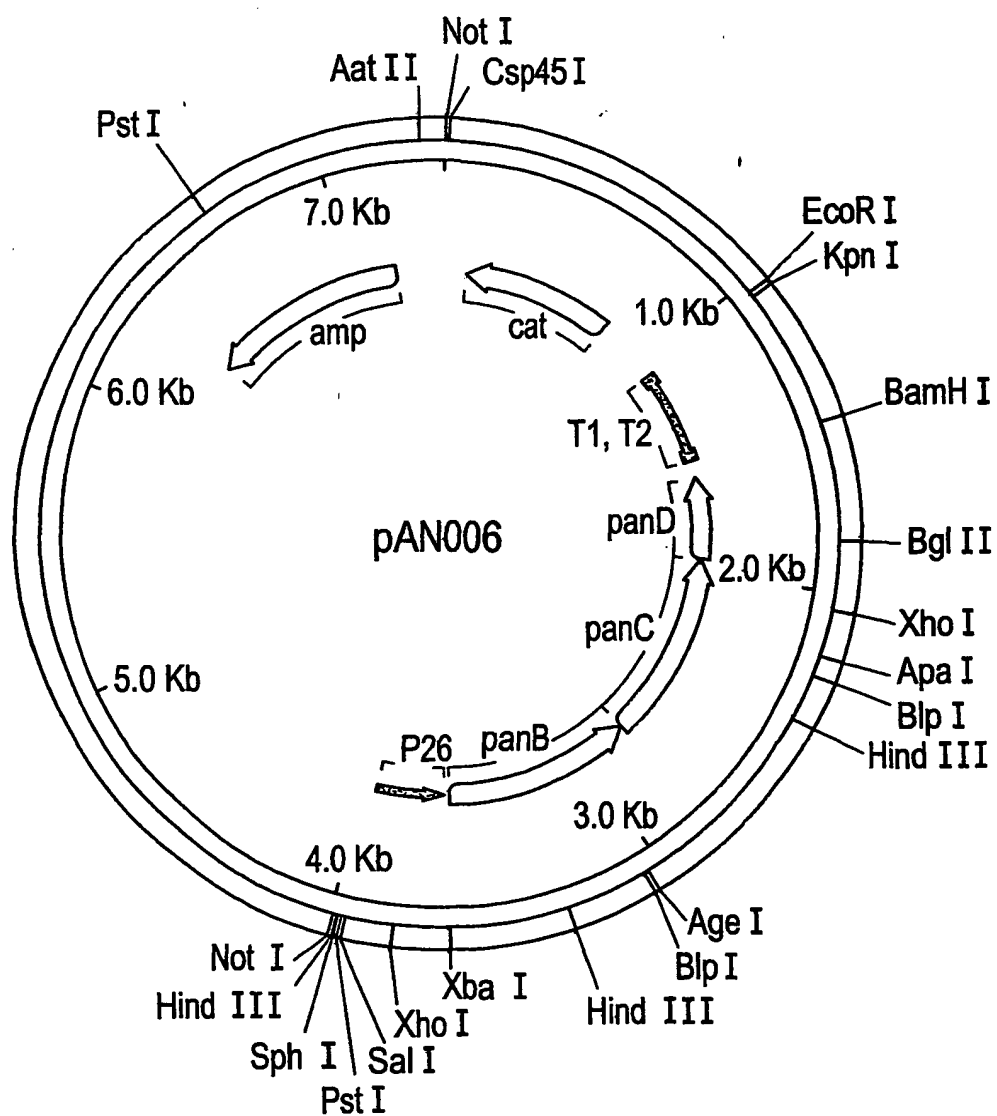
FIG. 3A



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

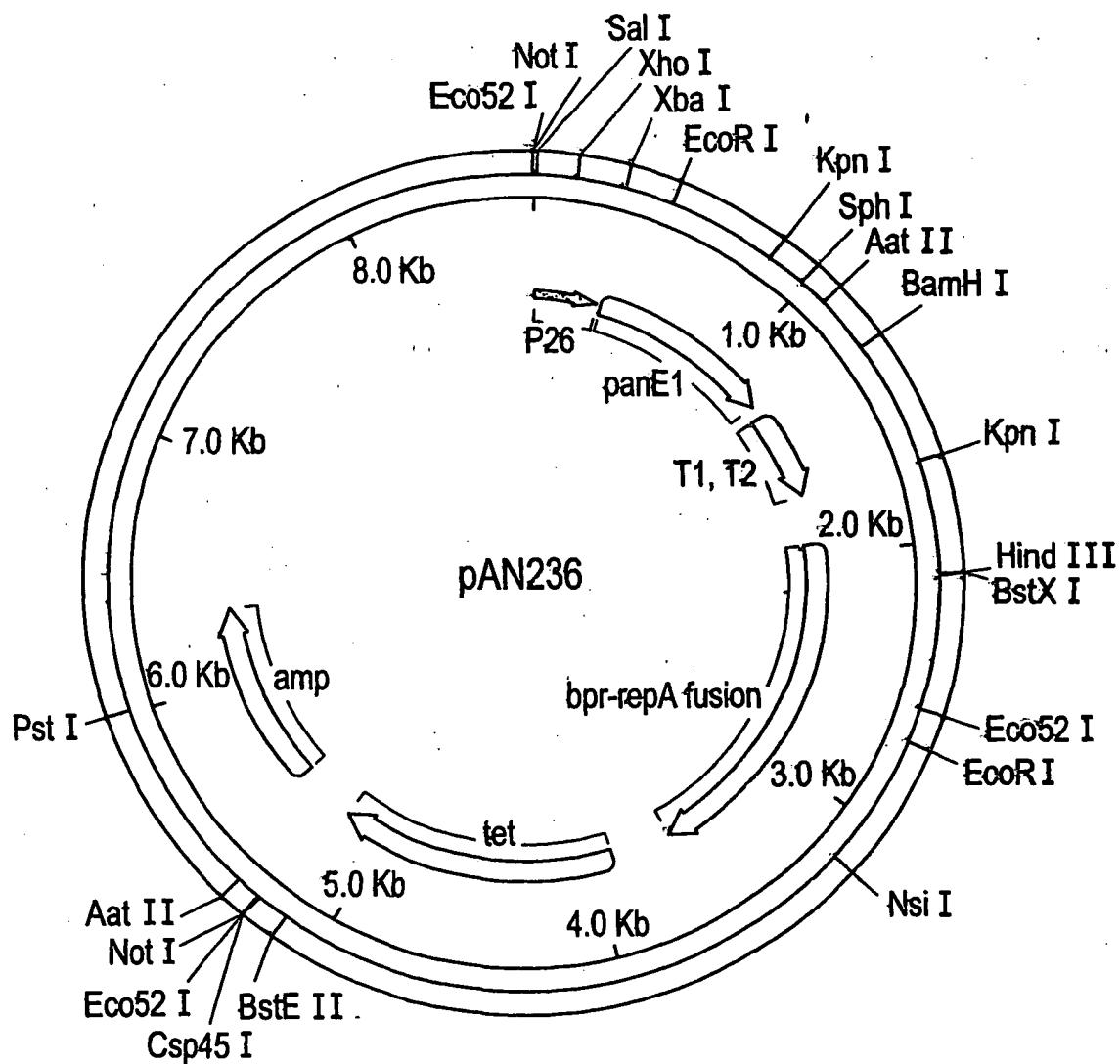
4/31

FIG. 3B



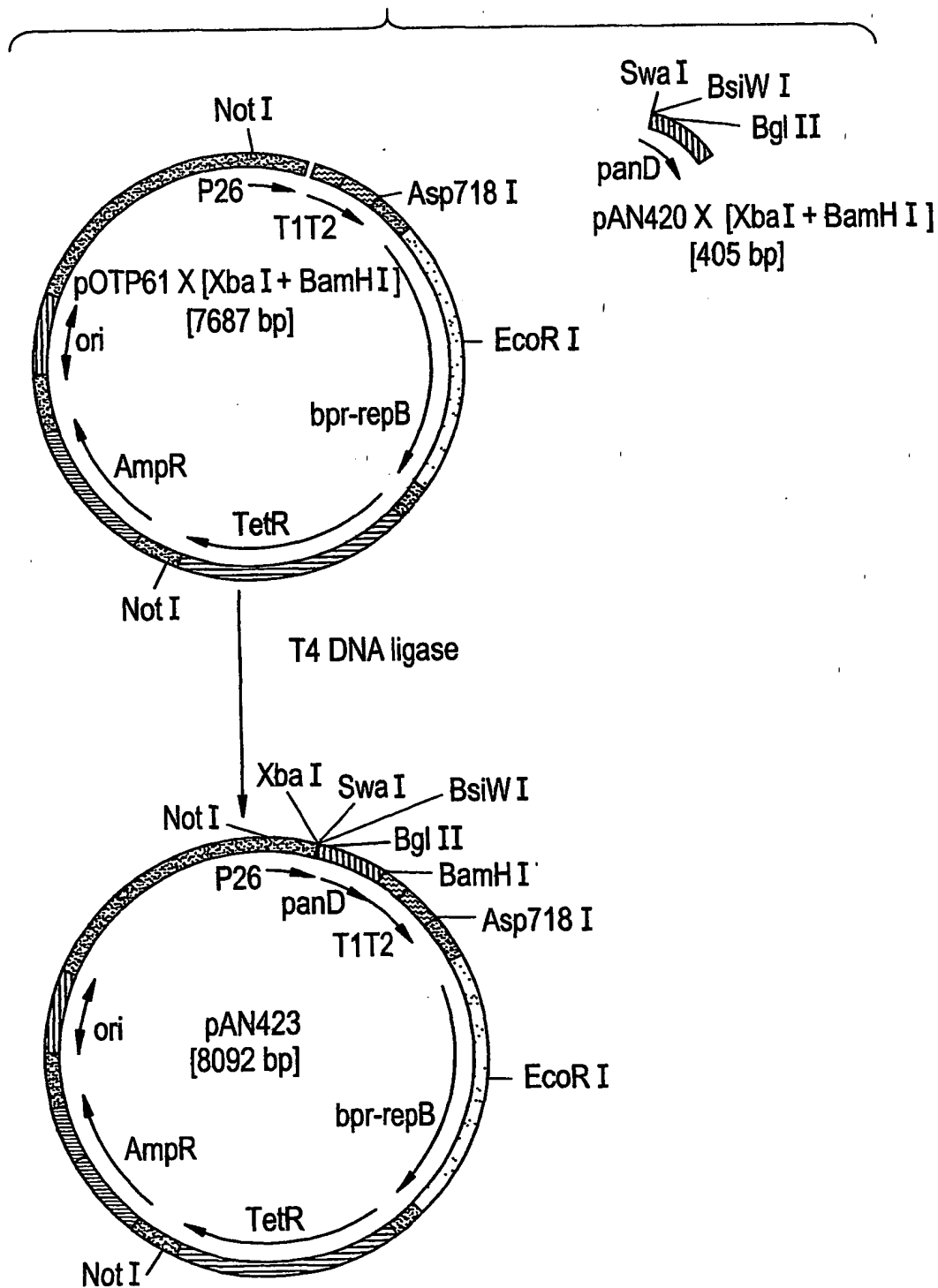
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FIG. 4



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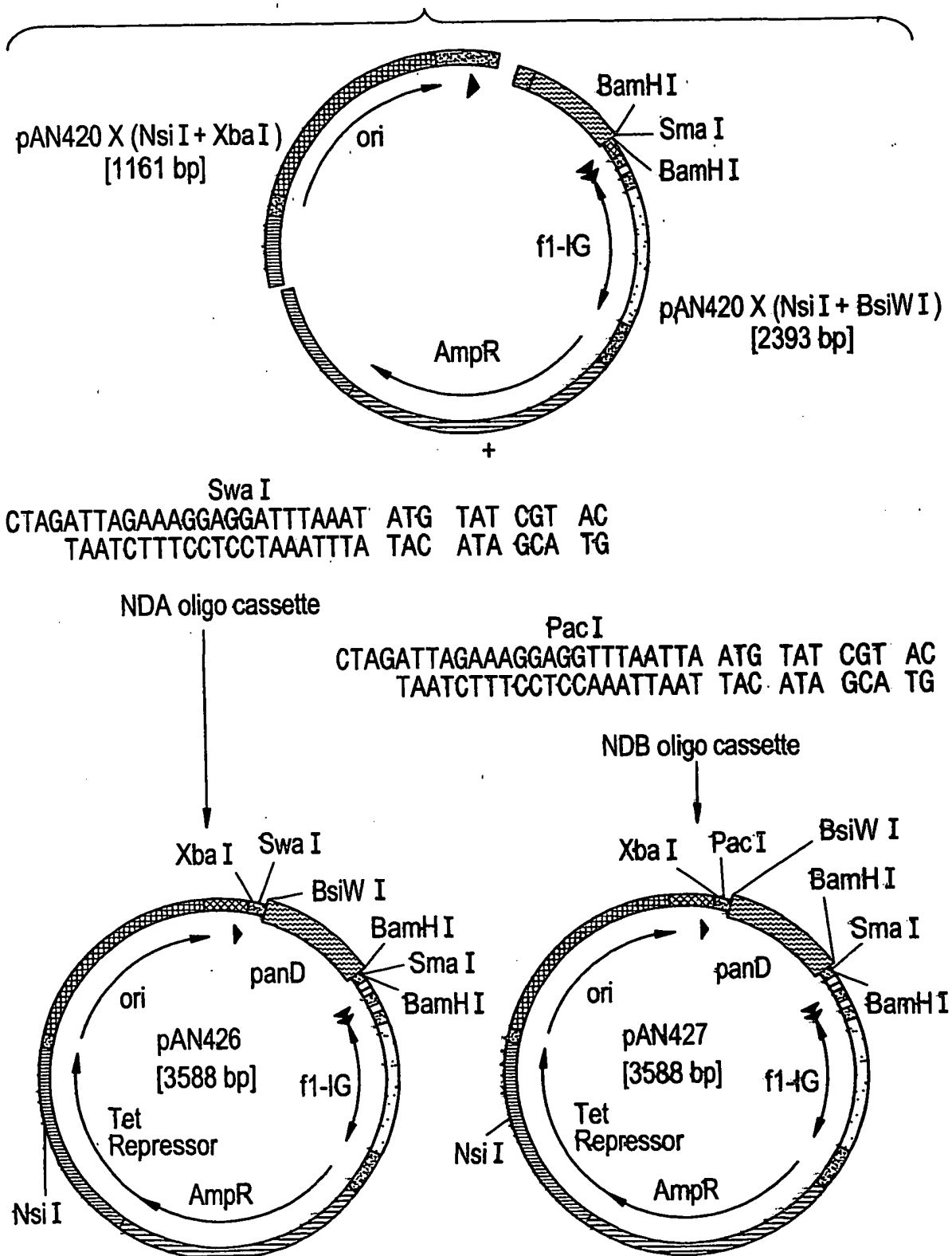
FIG. 5



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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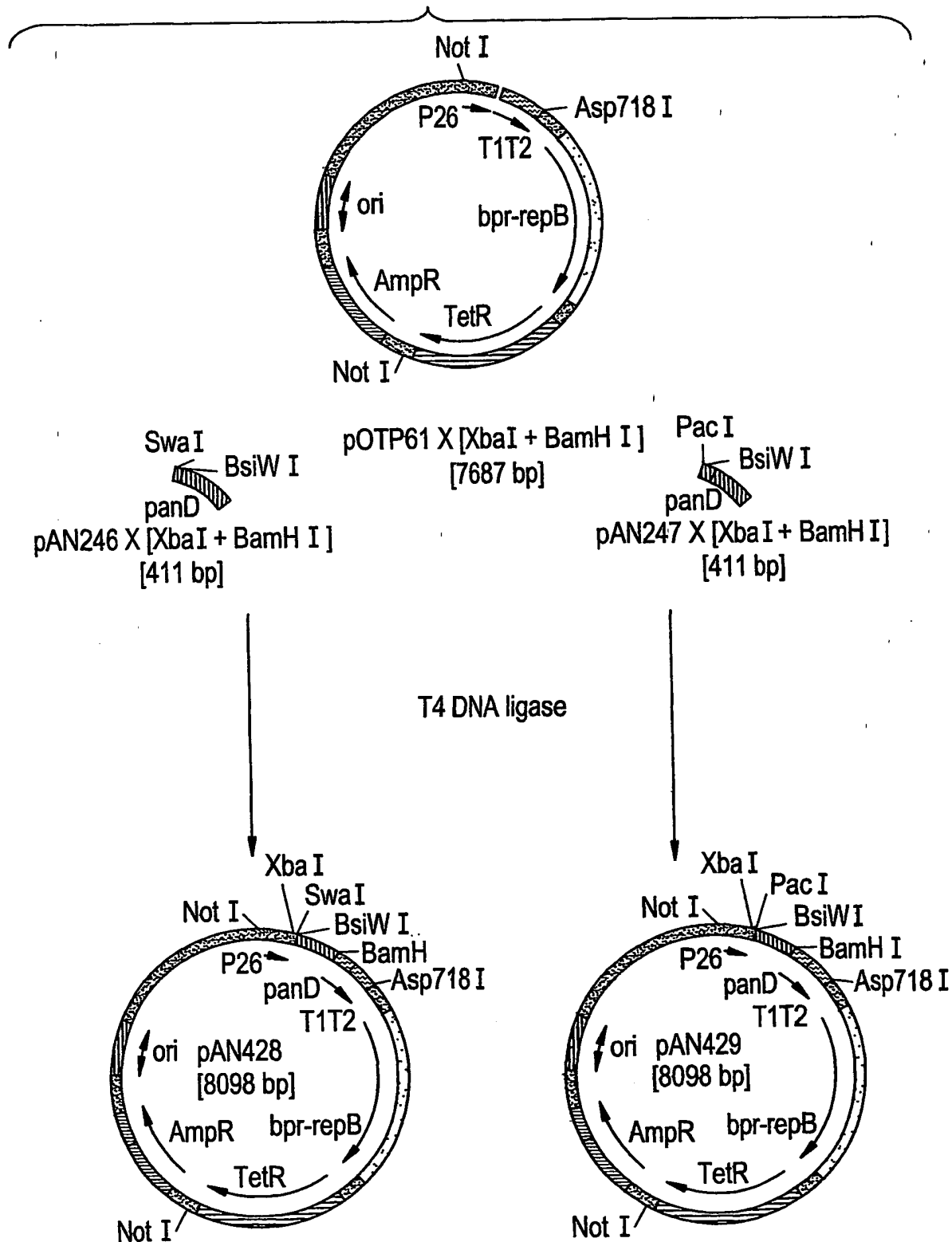
FIG. 6



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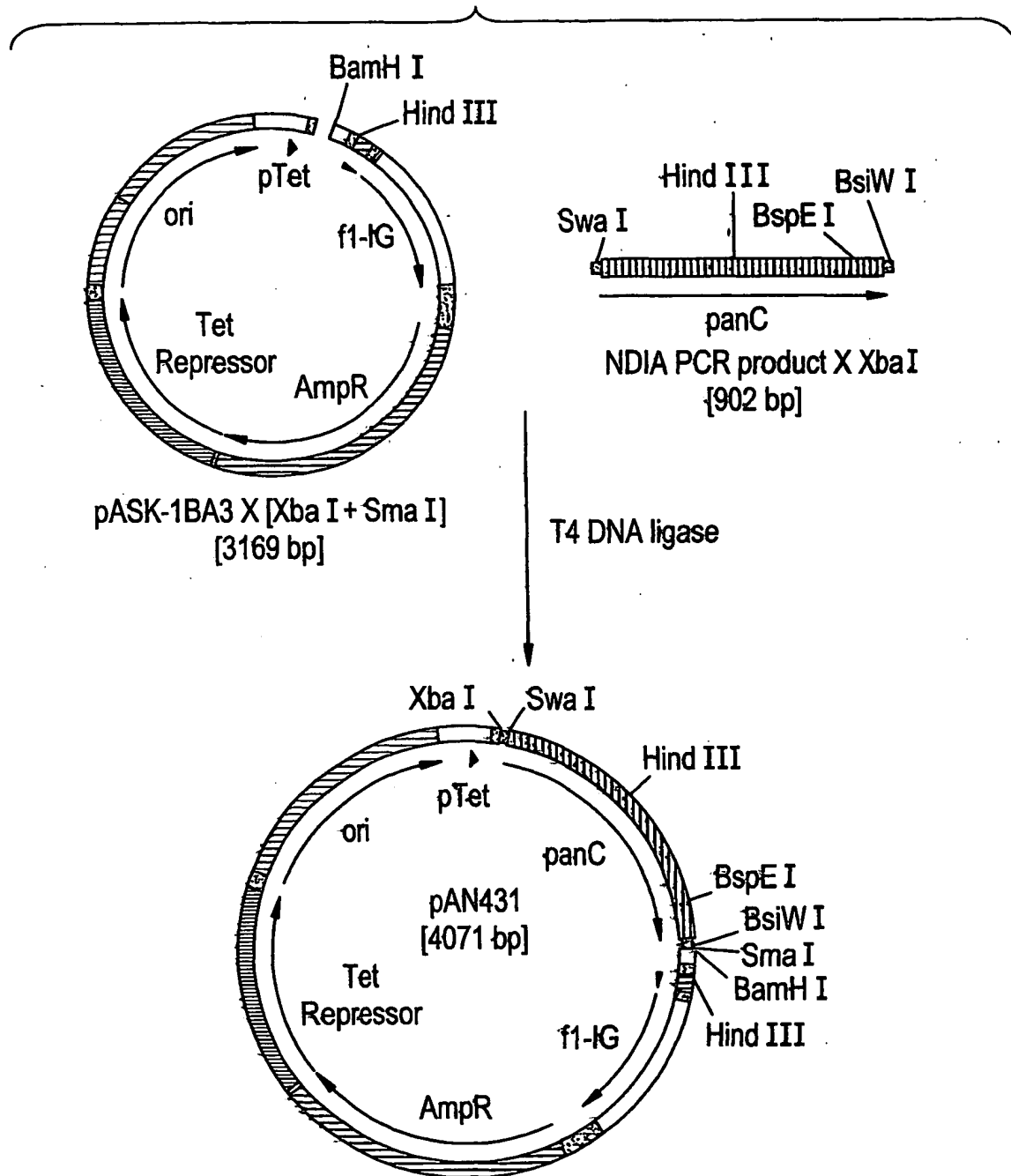
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FIG. 7



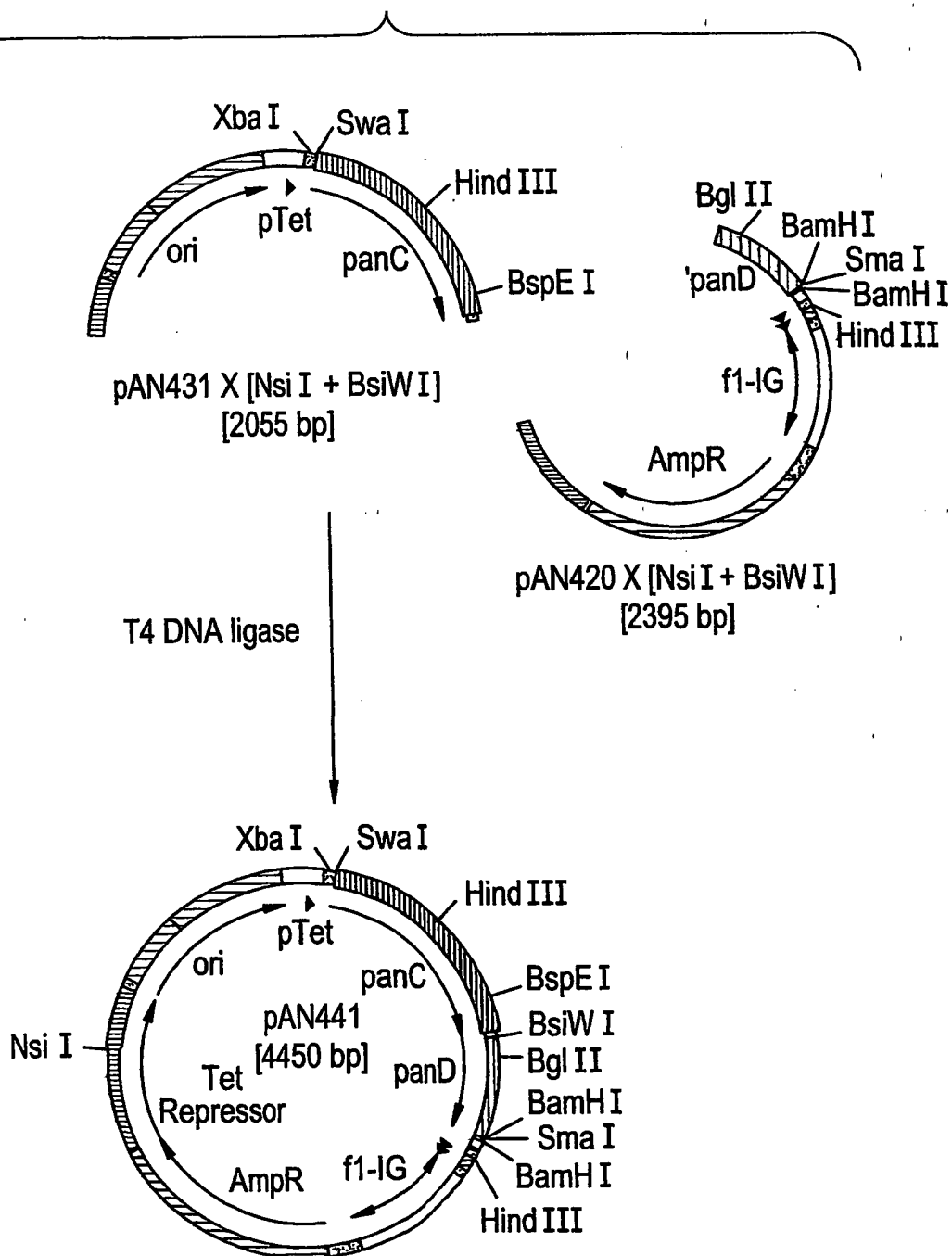
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FIG. 8



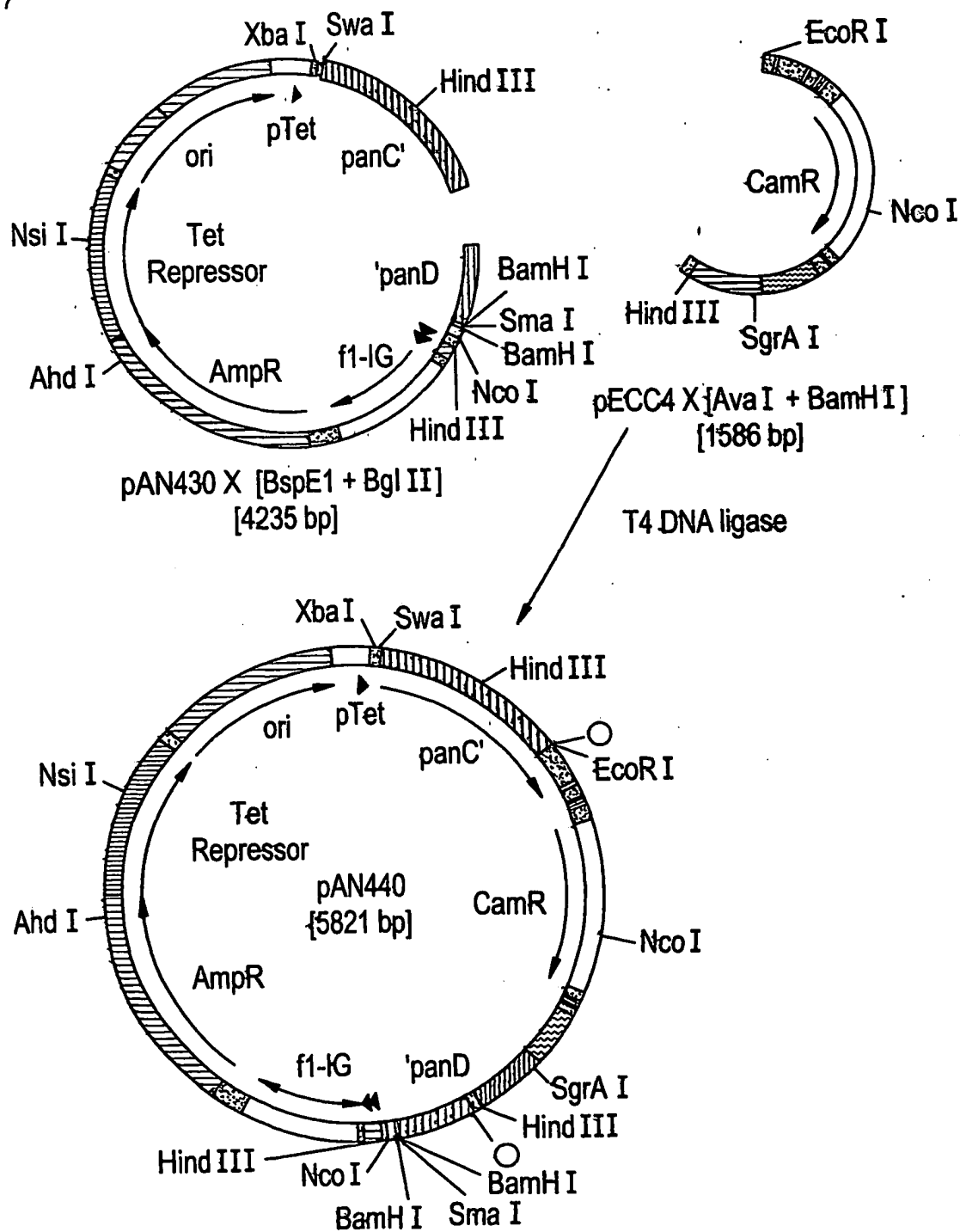
10/31

FIG. 9



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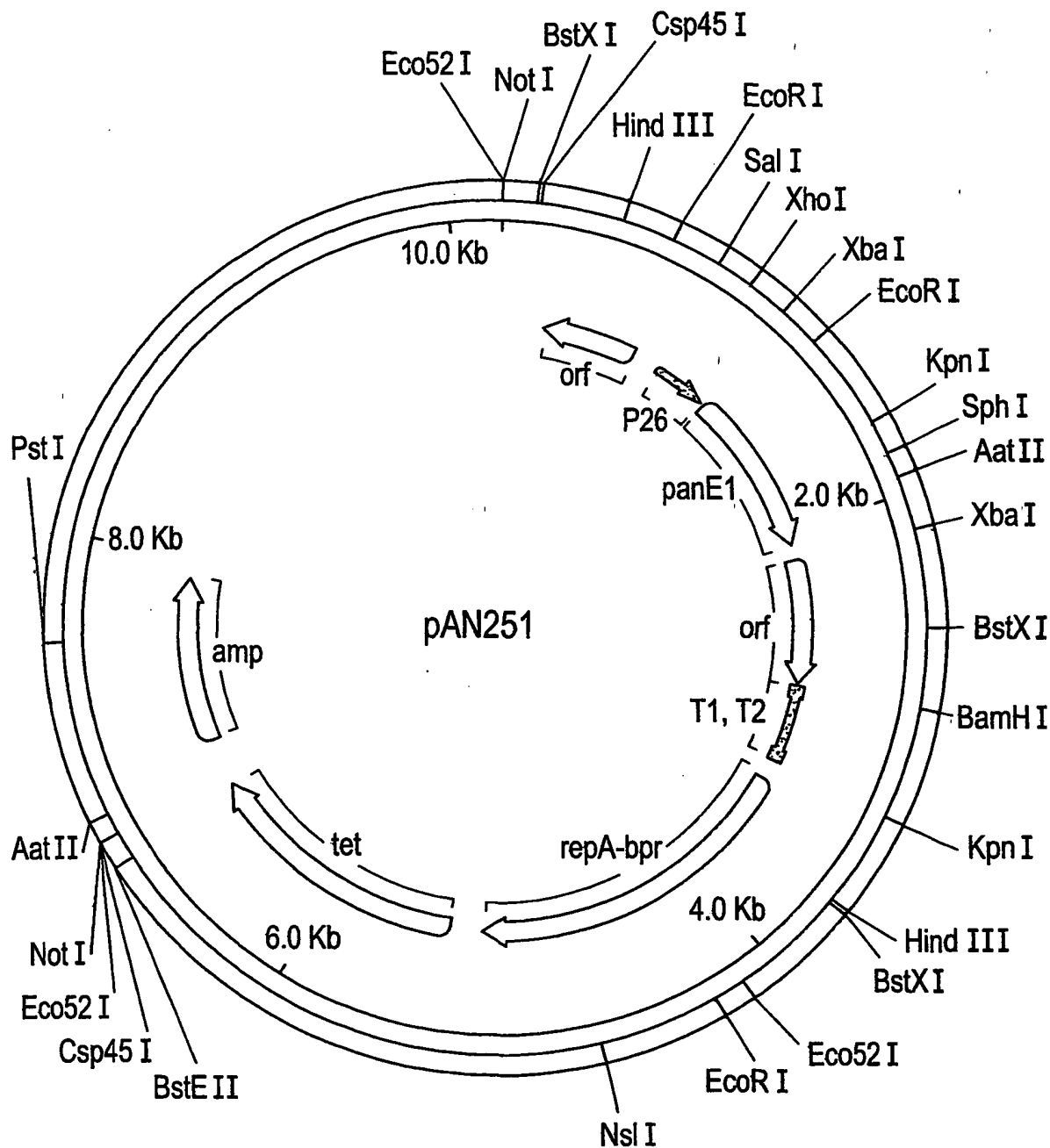
FIG. 10



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

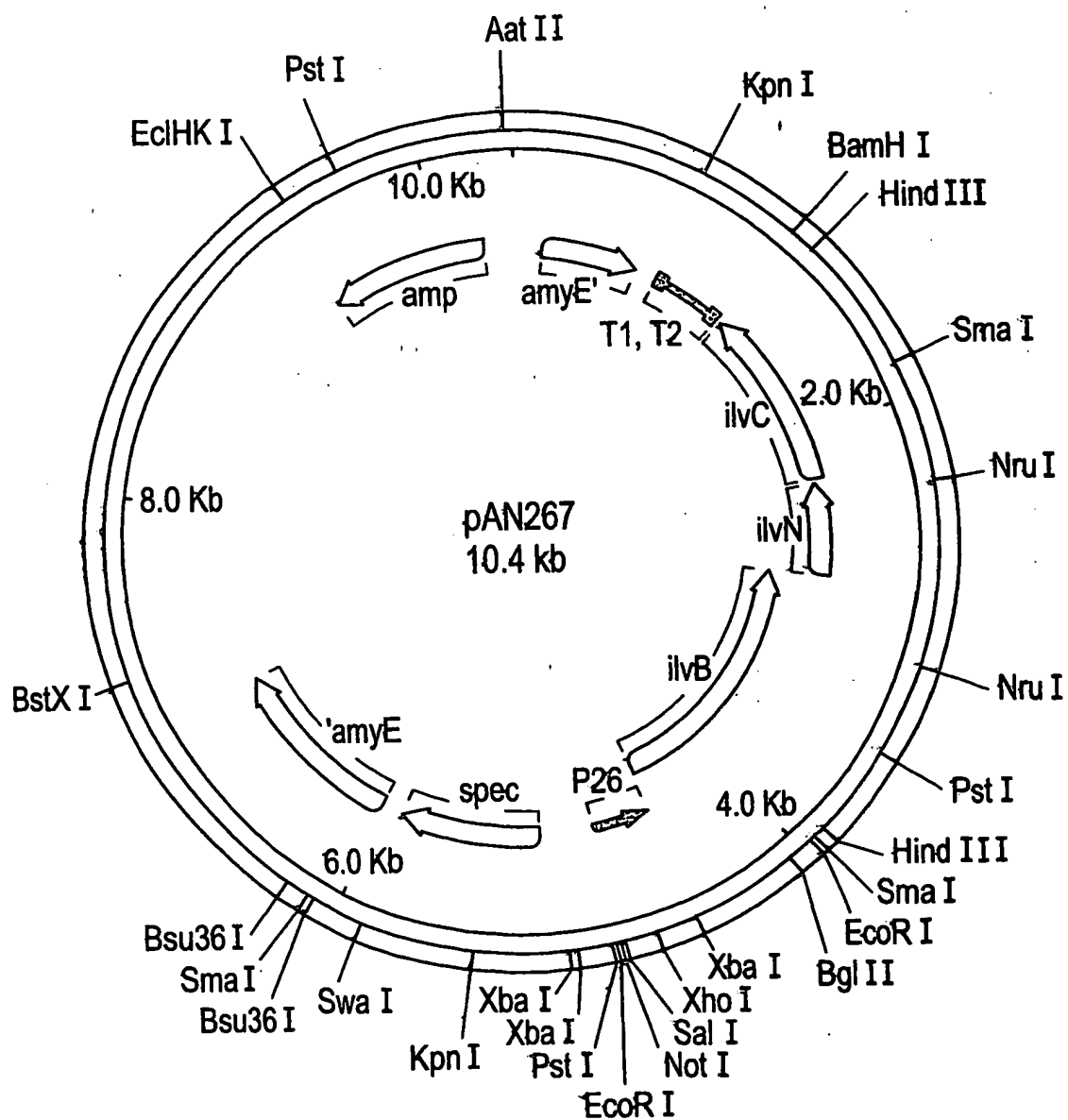
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FIG. 11



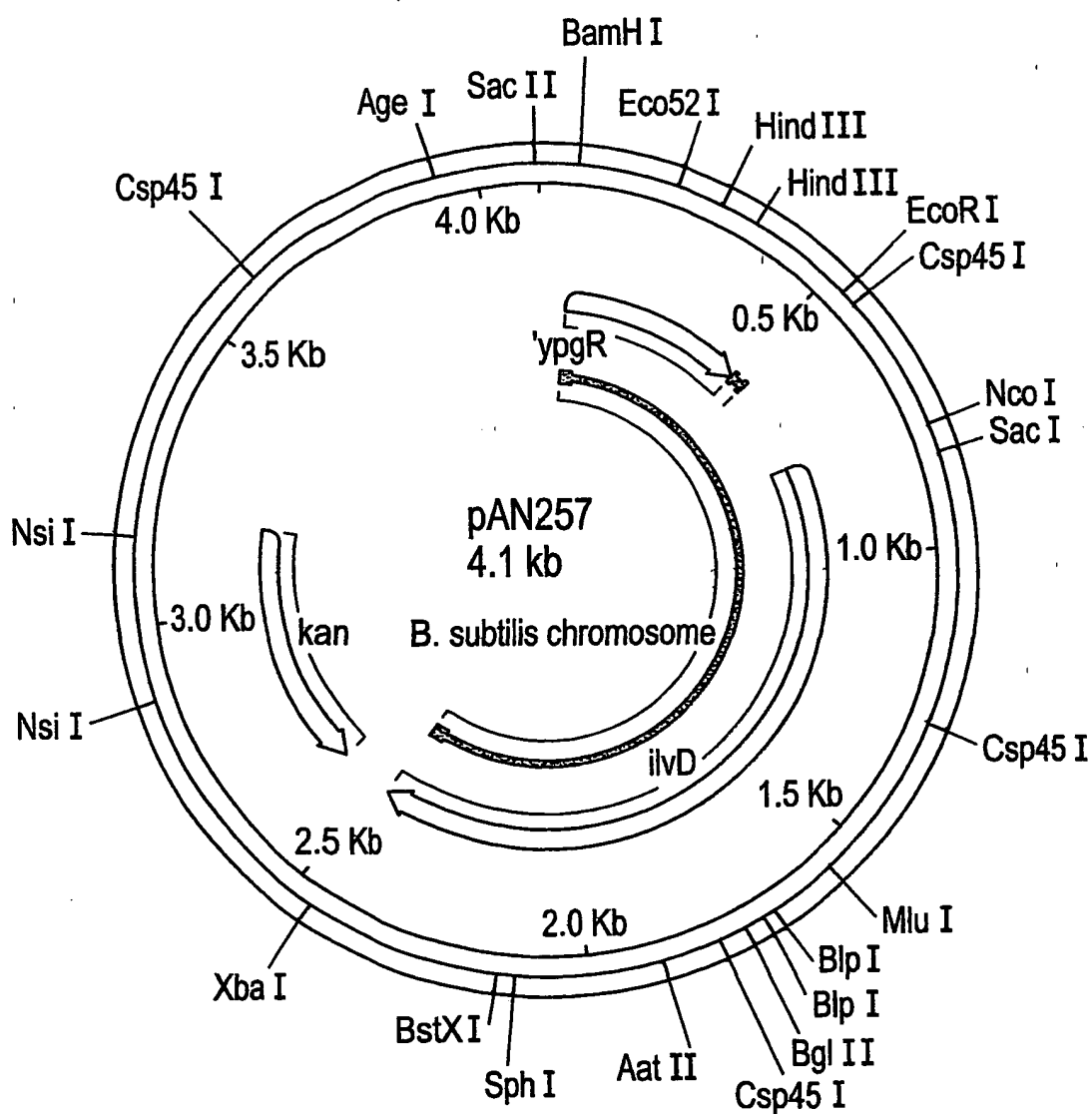
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FIG. 12



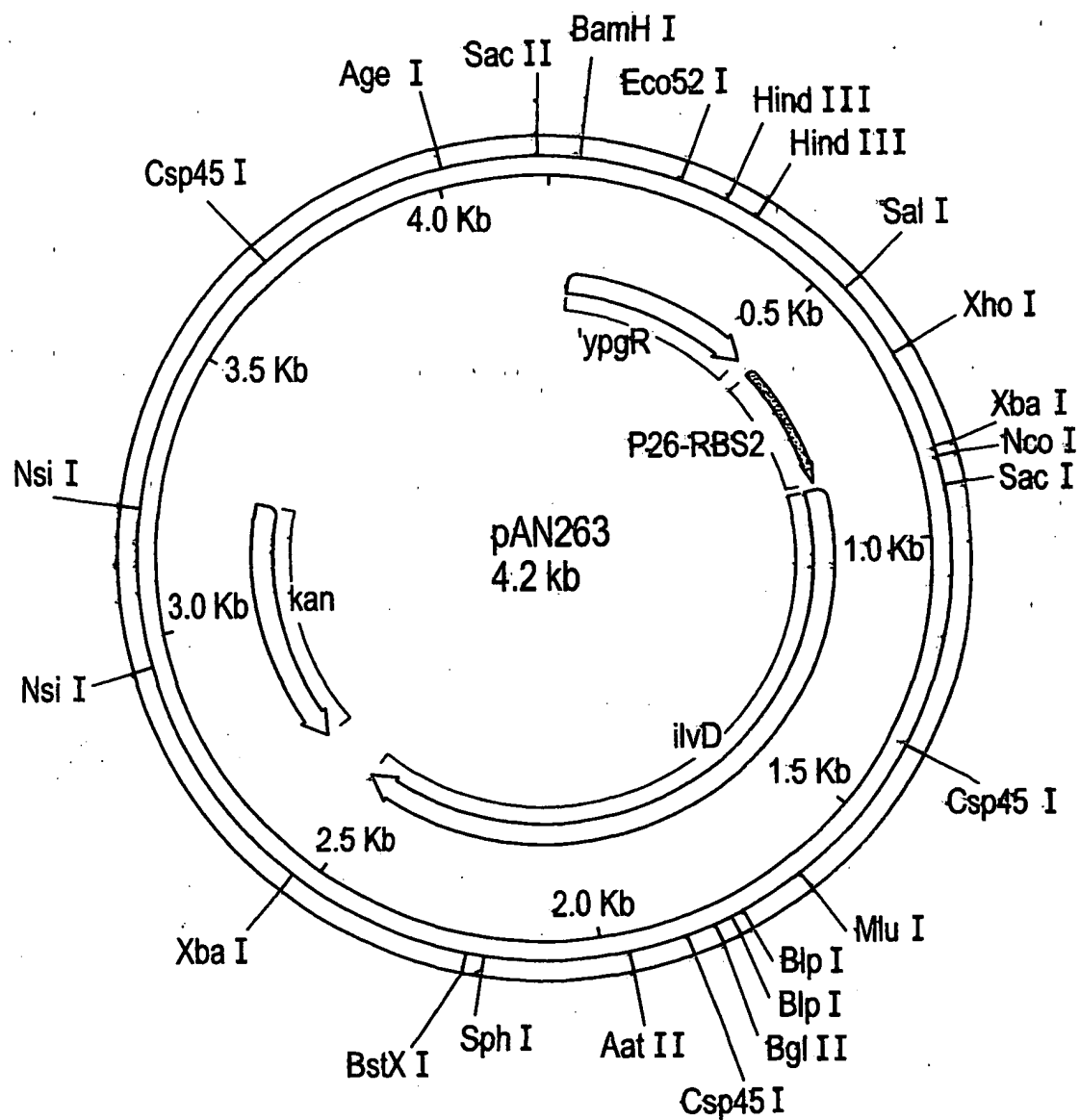
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FIG. 13



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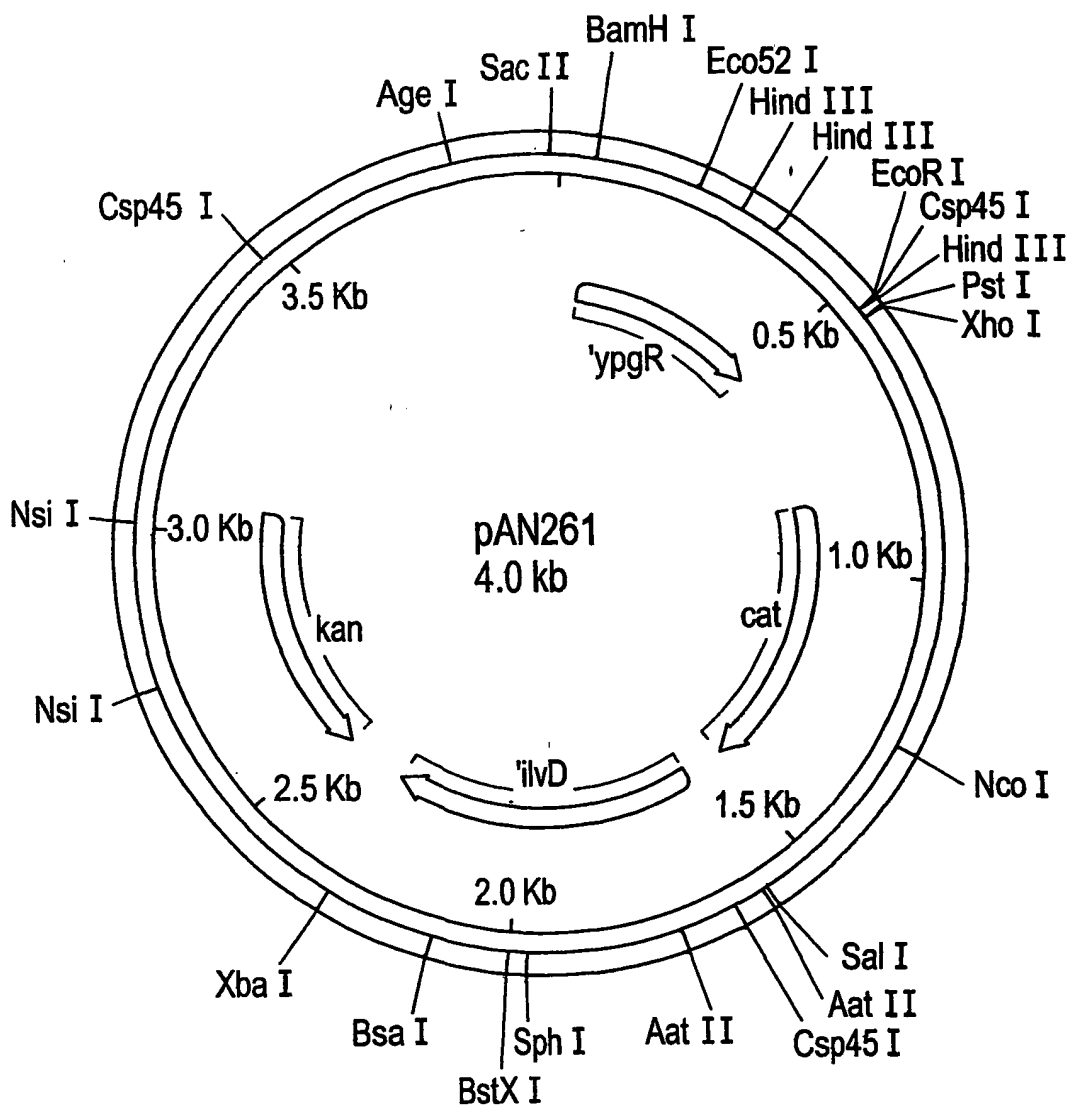
FIG. 14



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

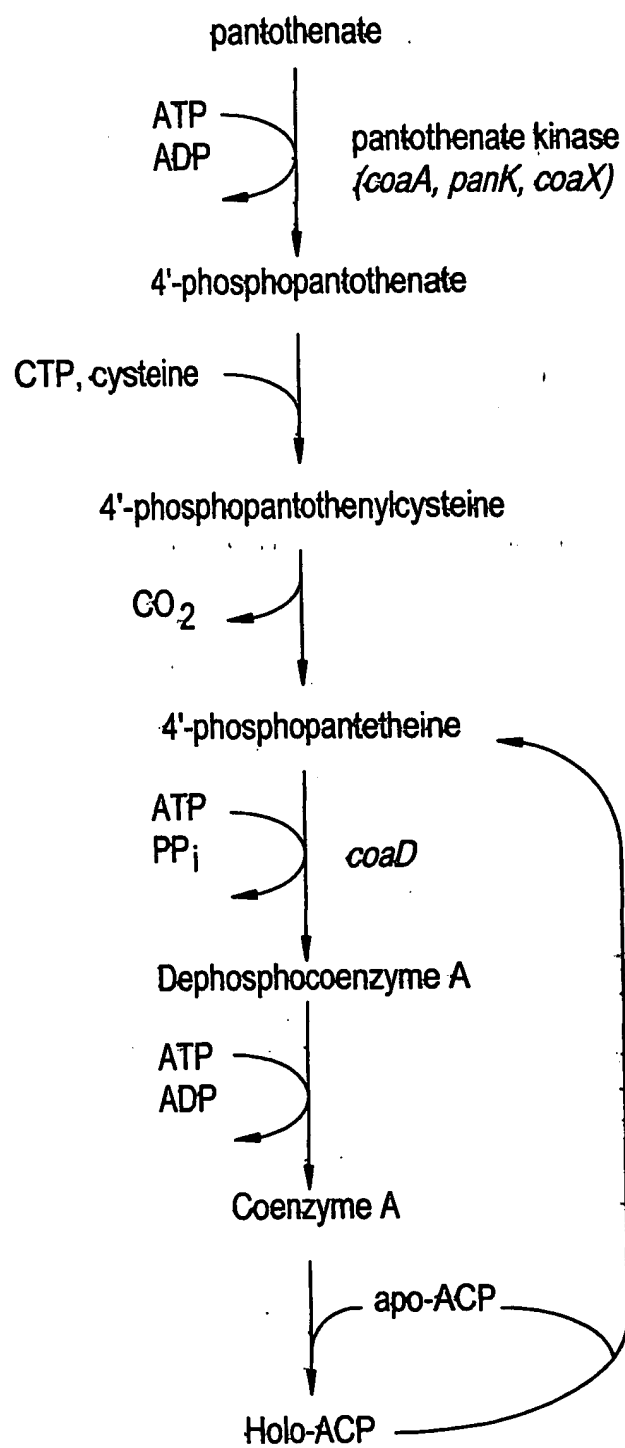
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FIG. 15



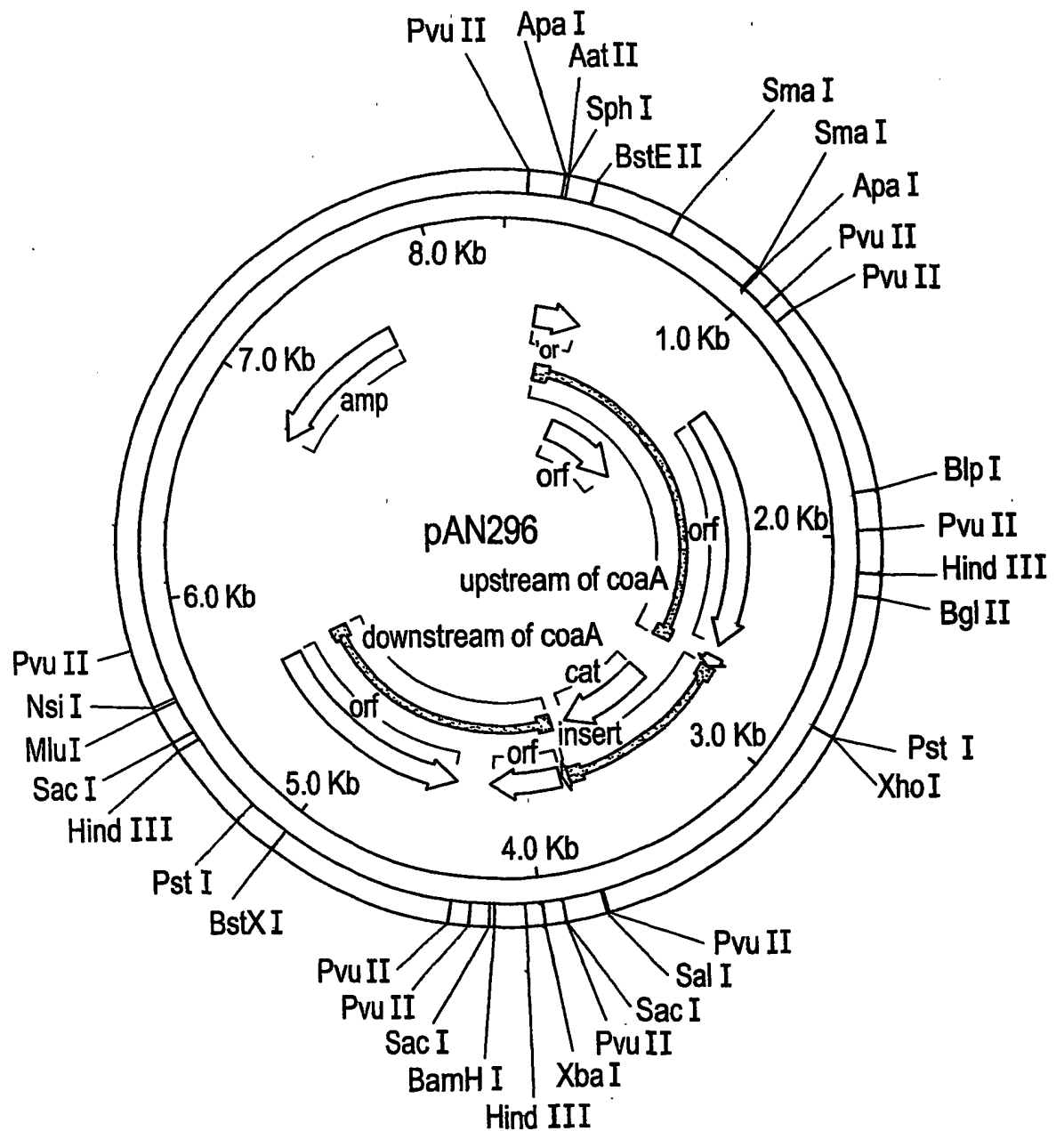
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FIG. 16



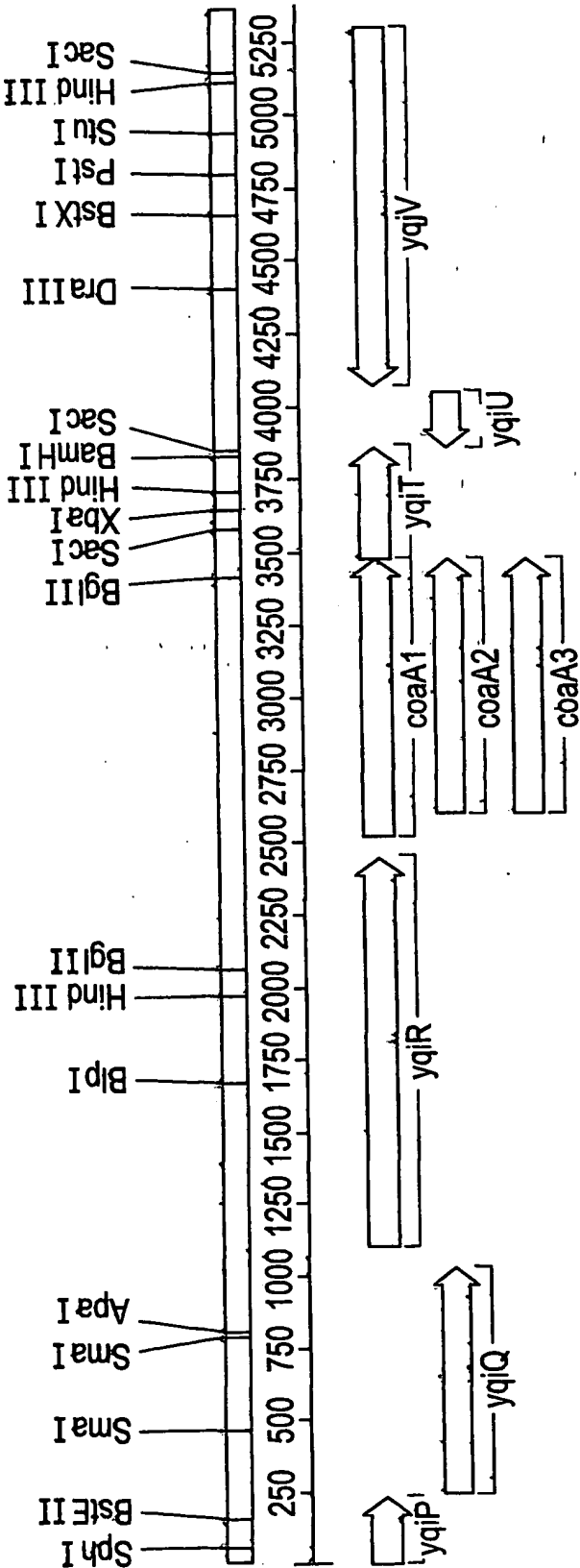
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FIG. 17



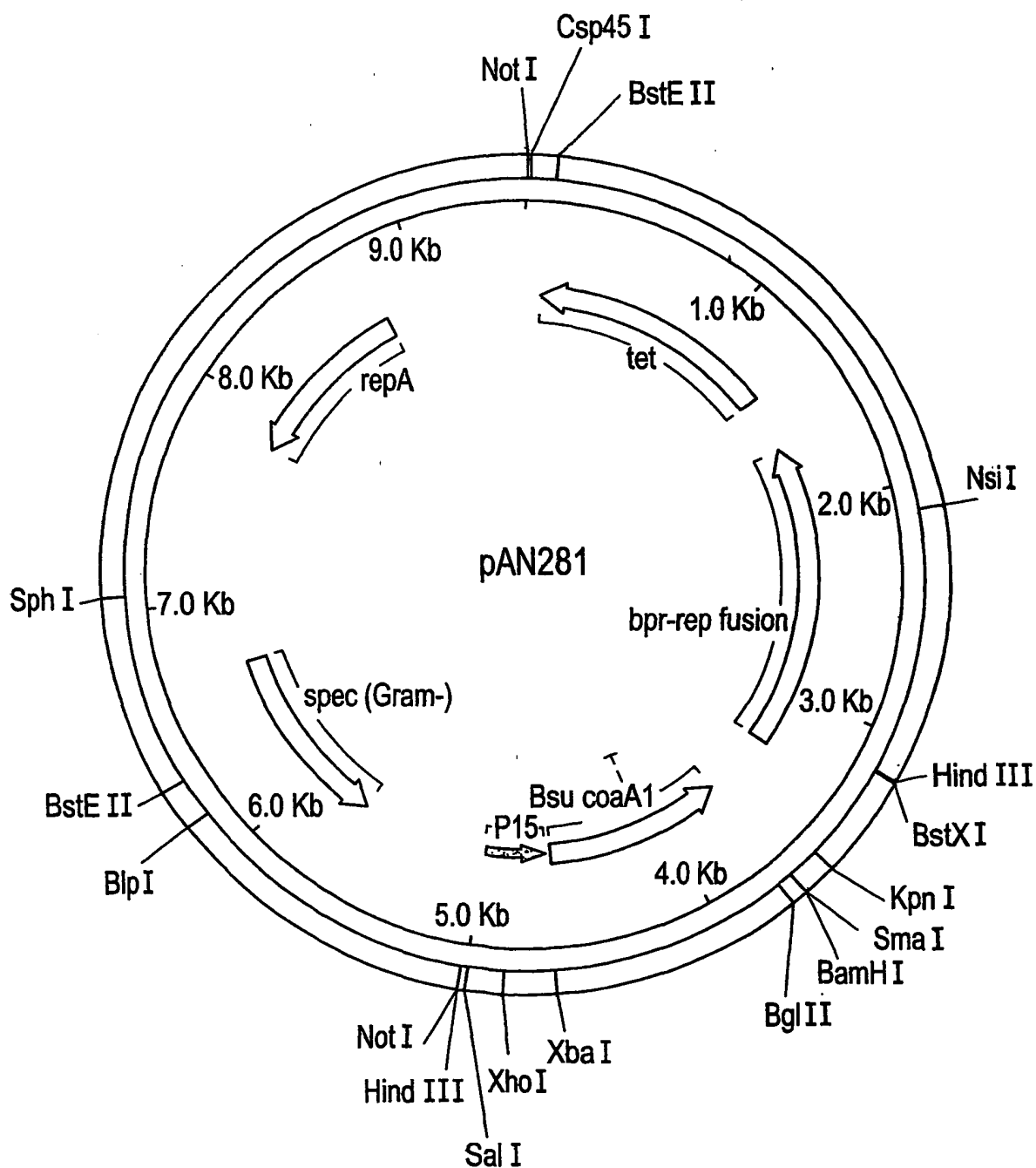
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FIG. 18



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FIG. 19



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FIG. 20A

CLUSTAL W (1.7) Multiple Sequence Alignments

Sequence type explicitly set to Protein

Sequence format is Pearson

Sequence 1: sp|Q9X795|M.leprae 312 aa
 Sequence 2: sp|O86779|S.coelicolor 329 aa
 Sequence 3: sp|O53440|M.tuberculosis 312 aa
 Sequence 4: sp|P54556|B.subtilis 319 aa
 Sequence 5: sp|P44793|H.influenzae 311 aa
 Sequence 6: sp|P15044|E.coli 316 aa

```

sp|Q9X795|M.leprae      -----MPRLSE----P--SPYVEFDRKQWRALRMSTPLALTEEEELIGLR
sp|O53440|M.tuberculosis  -----MSRLSE----P--SPYVEFDRKQWRALRMSTPLALTEEEELVGLR
sp|O86779|S.coelicolor  MISVPSPIPRSAHRQRPEATFYVDLTRPWSALRDKTPLPLTAAEEVEKLR
sp|P44793|H.influenzae  -----MEFSTQ-----QTFPLSFNREQWAELEKRSVPLKLTQDILKPLL
sp|P15044|E.coli        -----MSIKEQTL-----MPYILQFDRNQWAAALRDSVPMTLSEDEIARLK
sp|P54556|B.subtilis    -----MNKELN-----LHTLYTQHNRRESWSGFGGHLSTIAVSEEEAKAVE
                                : : : : * * * : : : : : : :
                                : : : : * * * : : : : : : :

GLGEQIDLLEVEEVYLPALARLIHLQVAARQLFAATAEFLGEPQONPGRP
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GLGDVIDLDEVDRDIYLPPLSLNLNLYVGATDGLRGALNTFLGE---QGSQSG
GFNEDLSLDEVSTIYLPPLRLINYYIDENLHRQTVLHRFLGR-----NNAK
GINEDLSLEEVAEIYLPPLSLNLFYISSNLRROAVLEQFLGT-----NGQR
GLNDYLSVEEVETIYLPVLRLLHLHVKSAAERNKHVNVLKHP-----HSAK
*: : : : * * : : * * * * : : : : * *
*: : : : * * : : * * * * : : : : * *

VPFIIGVAGSVAVGKSTTARVLQALLARWDHHRVLDLVTTDGFLLYPNAEL
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TPFVIGVAGSVAVGKSTTARVLQALLSRWPEHPRVELVTTDGFLLPTREL
TPYIISAGSVAVGKSTTARVLQALLSHWPTERKVDLITTDGFLLPLNKL
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IPFIIGVAGSVAVGKSTTARVLQALLSRLPDRPVSLITTDGFLLFPTAEL
*: : : : * * * * * * * * * * : : : : * * * * * *

```

FIG. 20B

GRRNLMHRKGFPESTNRRALMRFTSVKSGADYACAPVYSHLRYDVTIPGA
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 EARGLMRSRKGFPESYDRRALTRFVADKAGKAEVTAPVYSHLIYDIPDQ
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 KERGMLKKKGFPESTYDMHRLVKFVSDLKSGVENVNVTAPVYSHLIYDIPDG
 KKKKNMMSRKGFPESYDVKALLEFLNDLKSCKDVKAPVYSHLTYDREEGV
 .: :**** **: * *: :*: * . **:**** **

KHVVRHPDILILEGLNVLTGP-----TIMVSDLFDLSLYVDARIQD
 EQVVRHPDILILEGLNVLTGP-----TIMVSDLFDLSLYVDARIED
 RLWVRHPDILILEGLNVLTGP-----TIMVSDLFDLSLYVDARIED
 EDVVDKPDILILEGLNVLTGP-----TIMVSDLFDLSLYVDARIED
 DKTWVQPDILILEGLNVLTGP-----TIMVSDLFDLSLYVDARIED
 FEVEVEQADIVILEGLNVLTGP-----TIMVSDLFDLSLYVDARIED

IIEQWYVSRFLAMRGTAFADEPESHFHYSALTDKALIAAREIWRISINRPN
 IIEQWYVSRFLAMRTTAFADPESHFHYYAAFSDSQAVVAAREIWRITINRPN
 IIERWYLNRFKLKRAFQNPSSYFRKYTVQVSEEEALDYARTWRTINKPN
 LKWEYIKRFLKFRESAFNDPNSYFKHYASLSKEEAATASKIWEINGLN
 LQOTWYINRFLKFREGAFTDPDSYFHNYAKLTKEEAIKTAMTLWKEINWLN
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 : ** ** ** **:***:***:*** ** ** **

* : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : *

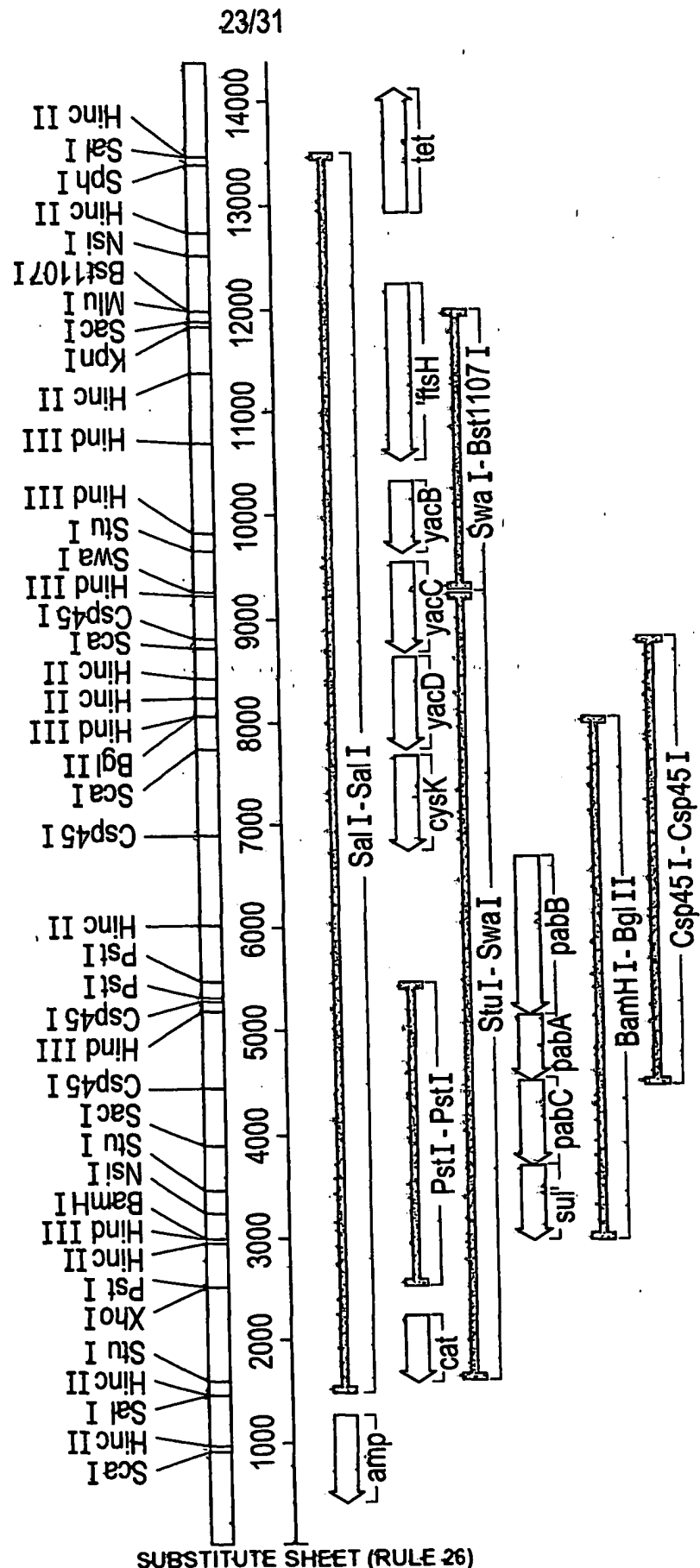
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sp|O86779|S.coelicolor
sp|P44793|H.influenzae
sp|P15044|E.coli
sp|P54556|B.subtilis

sp|Q9X795|M.leprae
sp|O53440|M.tuberculosis
sp|O86779|S.coelicolor
sp|P44793|H.influenzae
sp|P15044|E.coli
sp|P54556|B.subtilis

sp|Q9X795|M.leprae
sp|O53440|M.tuberculosis
sp|O86779|S.coelicolor
sp|P44793|H.influenzae
sp|P15044|E.coli
sp|P54556|B.subtilis

sp|Q9X795|M.leprae
sp|O53440|M.tuberculosis
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sp|P44793|H.influenzae
sp|P15044|E.coli
sp|P54556|B.subtilis

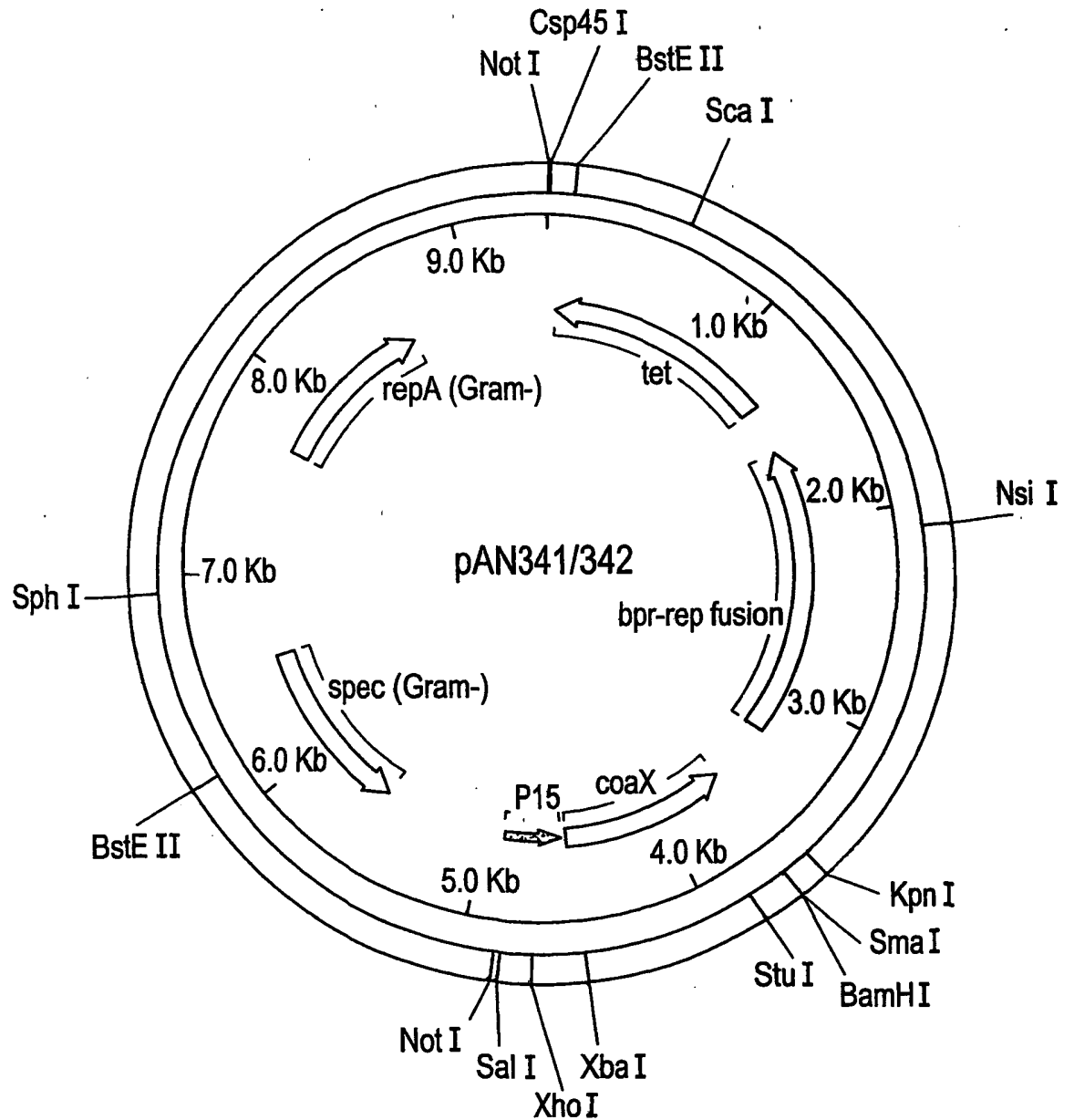
FIG. 21



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FIG. 22



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FIG. 23A

CLUSTAL W (1.7) Multiple Sequence Alignments

Sequence type explicitly set to Protein

Sequence format is Pearson

Seq. 1: B.subtilis Coax SEQNO_9	258 aa	Seq. 8: sp O51477 B.burgdorferi	262 aa
Seq. 2: dbj BAA21476.1 D.vulgaris	212 aa	Seq. 9: sp P74045 Synecocystis	257 aa
Seq. 3: gb AAD35964.1 T.maritima	246 aa	Seq. 10: sp O25533 H.pylori	223 aa
Seq. 4: pir T36391 S.coelicolor	265 aa	Seq. 11: sp O67753 A.aeolicus	229 aa
Seq. 5: sp Q45338 B.pertussis	267 aa	Seq. 12: sp Q9RX54 D.radiodurans	262 aa
Seq. 6: sp O06282 M.tuberculosis	272 aa	Seq. 13: WIT RCA03301 C.acetobutylicum	250 aa
Seq. 7: sp O83446 T.pallidum	273 aa	Seq. 14: WIT RRC02473 R.capsulatus	258 aa

B.subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
WIT|RCA03301|C.acetobutylicum
pir|T36391|S.coelicolor
sp|O06282|M.tuberculosis
WIT|RRC02473|R.capsulatus
dbj|BAA21476.1|D.vulgaris
sp|Q9RX54|D.radiodurans
gb|AAD35964.1|T.maritima
sp|O83446|T.pallidum
sp|O51477|B.burgdorferi
sp|O67753|A.aeolicus
sp|P74045|Synecocystis
sp|O25533|H.pylori
sp|Q45338|B.pertussis

-----MLLVIDVGNNTVVGVDG-----KLEYHWRIE
NKRAAFMLLFLRSVLKVLVLDVGNNTNIVLGIYNDT-----KLTAENWRLS
-----MLLTIDVGNTHTVLGLDGE-----DIVEHWRLS
-----MLLAIDVRNTHTVVGLSGMKEHAKVVQQWRIR
-----MLLCIDCGNTTVFSVWDGT-----DFAATWRIA
-----MTQHFLIFDIGNTNVKGIAVET-----AVLTSYVLP
-----MPAFPLLAVIDIGNTTVLGLADAG-----ALHTHTWRIR
-----MYLLVDVGNTHSVFSITEDG-----KTFRRWRRLS
-----MLLIDVGNSHVFGIQGNGGRCVRELFRLA
-----MNKPLLSELIIDIGNTSIAFALFKN-----QVNLFIKMK
-----MRFLTVDVGNSSVDIALWEGK-----KVK
-----METSKEGGLALDNDKQKFWLGLMIGN-----SRLHWAYC
-----MPARQSFDTLKN-----LVLCIDIGN-----TR
-----MILLIDSGNSRLKVGWFDPDAP-----QAAREPAPV

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FIG. 23B

B. subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
 WIT|RCA03301|C. acetobutylicum
 pir|T36391|S. coelicolor
 sp|O06282|M. tuberculosis
 WIT|RR02473|R. capsulatus
 dbj|BAA21476.1|D. vulgaris
 sp|Q9RX54|D. radiodurans
 gb|AAD35964.1|T. maritima
 sp|O83446|T. pallidum
 sp|O51477|B. burgdorferi
 sp|O67753|A. aeolicus
 sp|P74045|Synecocystis
 sp|O25533|H. pylori
 sp|Q45338|B. pertussis

B. subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
 WIT|RCA03301|C. acetobutylicum
 pir|T36391|S. coelicolor
 sp|O06282|M. tuberculosis
 WIT|RR02473|R. capsulatus
 dbj|BAA21476.1|D. vulgaris
 sp|Q9RX54|D. radiodurans
 gb|AAD35964.1|T. maritima
 sp|O83446|T. pallidum
 sp|O51477|B. burgdorferi
 sp|O67753|A. aeolicus
 sp|P74045|Synecocystis
 sp|O25533|H. pylori
 sp|Q45338|B. pertussis

TSRHKTEDEFGMILRSIFDHS-----GLMFEQIDGIISSVVPPIMFALER
 TDVLRSADEYGIQVAMNLFQOD-----KLDPTLVEGVIISSVVPNIMYSLEH
 TDSRRTADELAVLLQGLMGHPLLDELGDGIDGIAICATVPSVLHELRE
 TESEVTADELALTIDGLIG-----EDSERLTGTAALSTVPSVLHEVRI
 TDHRRTADEYFVWLNTIMQLK-----GLQGRISEAIISSSTAPRVVFNLRV
 TDPGQTTDSIGLRLLEVLRHAG-----LGPADVGCACVASSVVPVGNPLIRR
 TNREMLPDDDLALQLHGLFTLA-----GAP-IPRAAVLSSVAPPVGENYAL
 TGVFQTEDELFSHLHPLL-----DAMREIKGIGVASVVTQNTVIER
 PDARKTQDEYSLLIHALCERAG-----VGRASLRDAFISVVPVLTITAD
 TNMLRYDEVYSFFEENFDN-----VN---K-VFISVVPILNETEKN
 DFLKLSHEEFLEEFPKLK-----ALGISVKQSFSEKVRG
 SGNAPLQTWVTDYNPKSAQLP-----VLLGKVPMLMASVVPE
 IHFAQNYQLFSSAKEDLKR-----LGIQKEIFYISVNEE
 AFDNLDLDALGRWLATLPRRP-----Q-----RALGVNVAGLARGEAIA

MCTKYFHIEPQIVG-PG-MKTGLNICKYDNPKEVGADRIVNAVAIAHLYG-
 MIRKYFKINPLVVG-PG-IKTGINICKYDNPKEVGADRIVNAVAIAHEIYK-
 VTRRYGDPVPAVLVEPG-VKTGVPIILTDHPKEVGADRIINAVAAVELYG-
 MLDQWPSVPHVLIIEPG-VRTGIPLLVDNPKKEVGADRIINCLAAVDRFR-
 LCNRYFDCRPVYVKGPG-CELPVAPRVDPGTTVGPDRLVNTVAGYDRHG-
 ACERYL--YRKLIFAPGDIAIPLDNRYERPAEVEVGADRLVAAYARRLYP-
 ALKRHFMDAFVSAEN--LPDVTVELDTPGSVGADRLCNLFGEAKYLG-
 FSQKYFHSPIWVAKKN---GCVKWNVKNPSEVGADRVANVAVFVKEYG-
 AVAQISGVQPVVFGPNWAYEHLVRIPEPVRAEIGTDLVANAVAAVYVHFR-
 VIFSFYFKIKPLFIGFDNLNYDLTFNPKSKDFELLGSDVFANLVAAIENYS-
 KIPKIK-----FLKKEN---FPIQVDYKTPETLCTDRVALAYSAKKFYG-
 QTEVWRVYQPKILTILKN---LPLVNLYP---SFGIDRALAGLGTGLTYG-
 NEKALLNCYPNAKNLAG--FFHLETDYVG---LGIDROMACLA---VN---
 ATLRAGGCCDIRWLRAQP-LAMGLRNGYRNPDQLGADRWACMVGLARQPS

* *

FIG. 23C

[illegible]

B. subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
WIT|RCA03301|C. acetobutylicum
pir|T36391|S. coelicolor
sp|O06282|M. tuberculosis
WIT|RRC02473|R. capsulatus
dbj|BAA21476.1|D. vulgaris
sp|Q9RX54|D. radiodurans
gb|AAD35964.1|T. maritima
sp|O83446|T. pallidum
sp|O51477|B. burgdorferi
sp|O67753|A. aeolicus
sp|P74045|Synechocystis
sp|O25533|H. pylori
sp|Q45338|B. pertussis

B. subtilis|CoaX|SEQIDNO_9
WTT|RCA03301|C. acetobutylicum
pir|T36391|S. coelicolor
sp|O06282|M. tuberculosis
WTT|RRC02473|R. capsulatus
dbj|BAA21476.1|D. vulgaris
sp|Q9RX54|D. radiodurans
gb|AAD35964.1|T. maritima
sp|O83446|T. pallidum
sp|O51477|B. burgdorferi
sp|O67753|A. aeolicus
sp|P74045|Synecocystis
sp|O25533|H. pylori
sp|Q45338|B. pertussis

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FIG. 23D

```

-----VIATGG-----LAPLIANES-----DCIDIVDPFILTILKGLLELI
RTSLVLATGG-----LAKLIN-----
DDVTVIATGG-----LAPMVLGES-----SVIDEHEFWLTMGLRLV
HDVAIVATGH-----TAPLLLPPEL-----HTVDHYDQHLTLQGLRLV
--MKVIATGG-----LASLFDLGF-----DLFDKVEDDLTMHGLRLI
-----
--AVAVATGG-----FSRTVQGIC-----QEIDYYDETILRLGLVEL
-----VVLTTGG-----QSKIVK-DM-----IKHEIFDEDLTIKGVYHF
--CAAVITGG-----LSRLFS-SE-----VDFPPIDAQLTSLGLAHI
--FNLITGG-----NADLILSLI-----EIEFIFNIHLTVEGVRIL
--FKVITGG-----EGKYFS-----KFGIYDPLLVHRGMRNL
--AMVITGG-----DGKILHGFLKEHSPNLSVAWDDNLI FLGMAAI
-----IYLCGG-----DAKYLSAFL-----PHSVCKERLVFDGMEIA
--EIYVAGGWPEVRQEAERLLAVTGAAFGATPQPTYLDSPVLDGLAAL

```

```

YERNRVGSV-----
-----
YERNVSRM-----
FERNLEVOGRKLKTAR-----
FDYKGLGA-----
-----
WASRSEVR-----
CFGD-----
ARLVPTSLPPATVSGSSGN
GNSIDFKFVN-----
LYLYHRI-----
HHGDRPIC-----
LKKAGILECK-----
AAQGAPTA-----

```

B. subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
 WIT|RCA03301|C. acetobutylicum
 pir|T36391|S. coelicolor
 sp|O06282|M. tuberculosis
 WIT|RR02473|R. capsulatus
 dbj|BAA21476.1|D. vulgaris
 sp|Q9RX54|D. radiodurans
 gb|AAD35964.1|T. maritima
 sp|O83446|T. pallidum
 sp|O51477|B. burgdorferi
 sp|O67753|A. aeolicus
 sp|P74045|Synecocystis
 sp|O25533|H. pylori
 sp|Q45338|B. pertussis

B. subtilis|Coax|SEQIDNO_9
 WIT|RCA03301|C. acetobutylicum
 pir|T36391|S. coelicolor
 sp|O06282|M. tuberculosis
 WIT|RR02473|R. capsulatus
 dbj|BAA21476.1|D. vulgaris
 sp|Q9RX54|D. radiodurans
 gb|AAD35964.1|T. maritima
 sp|O83446|T. pallidum
 sp|O51477|B. burgdorferi
 sp|O67753|A. aeolicus
 sp|P74045|Synecocystis
 sp|O25533|H. pylori
 sp|Q45338|B. pertussis

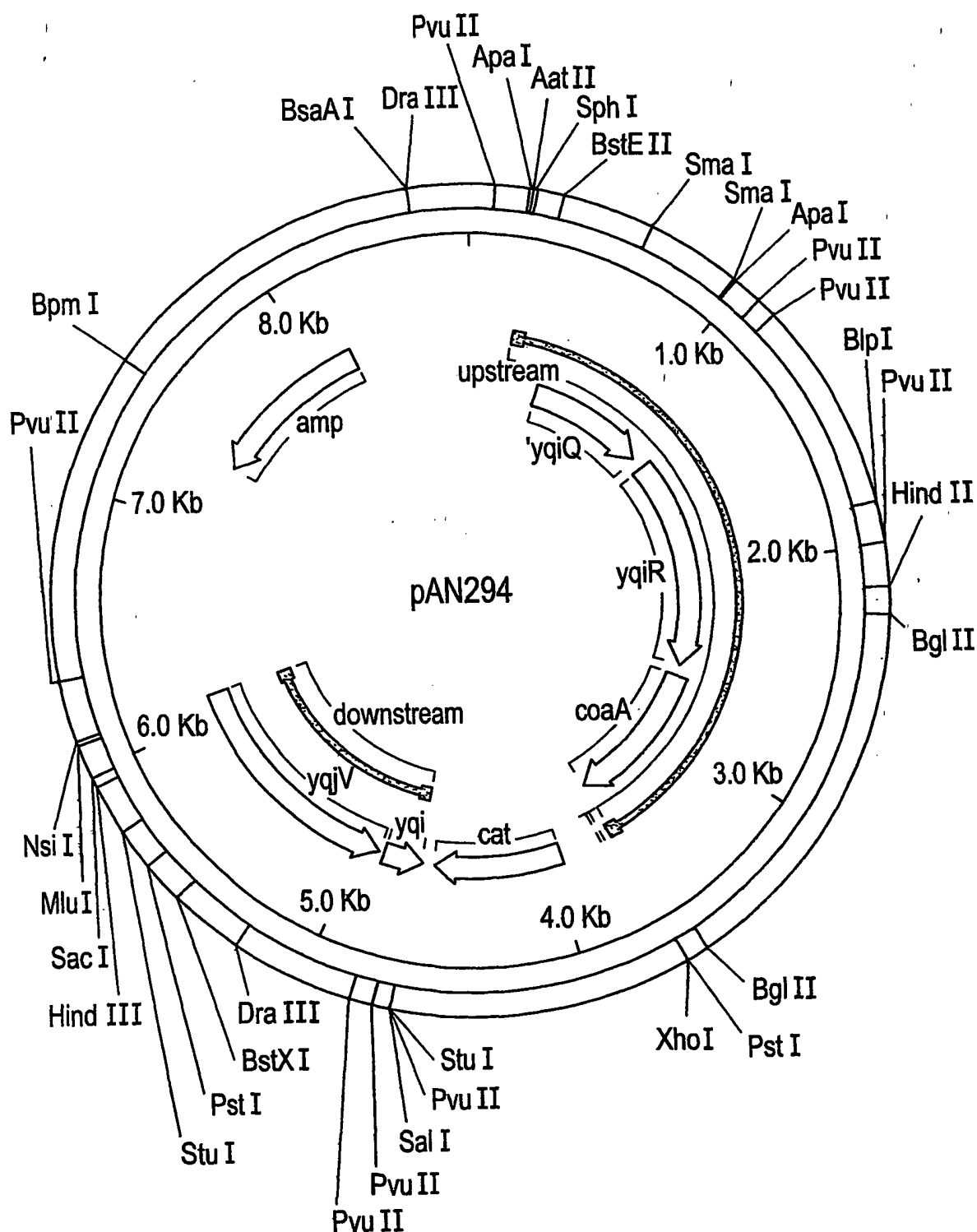
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FIG. 24

	K	D	N	V	T	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	I	I	P	G	A	Majority
168	K	D	S	V	K	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	T	Y	D	R	E	E	G	V	<i>B. subtilis</i> CoaA1
167	V	P	N	V	T	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	V	I	P	D	G	<i>E. coli</i> CoaA
165	K	S	N	V	T	A	P	I	Y	S	H	L	T	Y	D	I	I	P	D	K	<i>H. influenzae</i> CoaA
169	A	D	Y	A	C	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	R	Y	D	T	I	P	G	A	<i>M. leprae</i> CoaA
169	S	D	Y	A	C	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	H	Y	D	I	I	P	G	A	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> CoaA
179	K	A	E	V	T	A	P	V	Y	S	H	L	I	Y	D	I	V	P	D	Q	<i>S. coelestis</i> CoaA

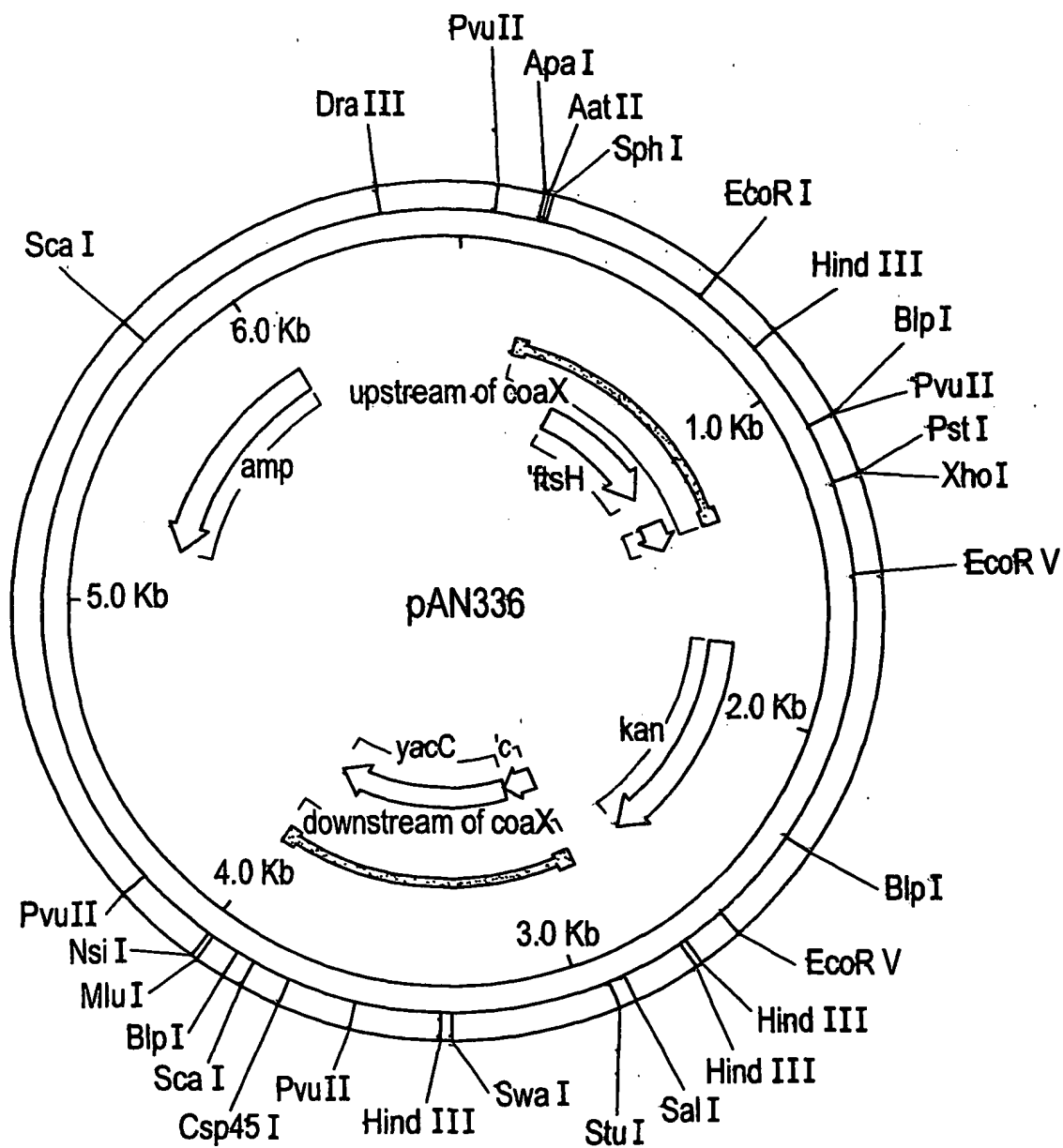
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FIG. 25



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FIG. 26



- 1 -

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> OMNIGENE BIOPRODUCTS

<120> METHODS AND MICROORGANISMS FOR PRODUCTION OF
PANTO-COMPOUNDS

<130> BGI-141CPPC

<140>

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<150> USSN 09/400,494

<151> 1999-09-21

<150> USSN 60/210,072

<151> 2000-06-07

<150> USSN 60/221,836

<151> 2000-07-28

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<151> 2000-08-24

<160> 94

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.0

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<211> 311

<212> PRT

<213> Haemophilus influenzae

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Gln	Trp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Ser	Val	Pro	Leu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Glu	Gln
			20					25					30		

Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gly	Phe	Asn	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Glu
		35					40					45			

Val	Ser	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Ile
	50					55					60				

Asp	Glu	Asn	Leu	His	Arg	Gln	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Arg	Phe	Leu	Gly	Arg
65					70					75					80

Asn	Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ser	Val	Ala
					85					90				95	

Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	His
				100				105					110		

Trp	Pro	Thr	Glu	Arg	Lys	Val	Asp	Leu	Ile	Thr	Thr	Asp	Gly	Phe	Leu
			115				120						125		

- 2 -

Tyr Pro Leu Asn Lys Leu Lys Gln Asp Asn Leu Leu Gln Lys Lys Gly
130 135 140

Phe Pro Val Ser Tyr Asp Thr Pro Lys Leu Ile Arg Phe Leu Ala Asp
145 150 155 160

Val Lys Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Thr Ala Pro Ile Tyr Ser His Leu
165 170 175

Thr Tyr Asp Ile Ile Pro Asp Lys Phe Asp Val Val Asp Lys Pro Asp
180 185 190

Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Thr Gly Asn Asn Lys
195 200 205

Thr Asp Gln Thr Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Val Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val
210 215 220

Asp Ala Glu Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Glu Trp Tyr Ile Lys Arg Phe Leu
225 230 235 240

Lys Phe Arg Glu Ser Ala Phe Asn Asp Pro Asn Ser Tyr Phe Lys His
245 250 255

Tyr Ala Ser Leu Ser Lys Glu Glu Ala Ile Ala Thr Ala Ser Lys Ile
260 265 270

Trp Asp Glu Ile Asn Gly Leu Asn Leu Asn Gln Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr
275 280 285

Arg Glu Arg Ala Asn Leu Ile Leu Lys Lys Gly His Asn His Gln Val
290 295 300

Glu Leu Ile Lys Leu Arg Lys
305 310

<210> 2

<211> 316

<212> PRT

<213> Escherichia coli

<400> 2

Met Ser Ile Lys Glu Gln Thr Leu Met Thr Pro Tyr Leu Gln Phe Asp
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Arg Asn Gln Trp Ala Ala Leu Arg Asp Ser Val Pro Met Thr Leu Ser
20 25 30

Glu Asp Glu Ile Ala Arg Leu Lys Gly Ile Asn Glu Asp Leu Ser Leu
35 40 45

Glu Glu Val Ala Glu Ile Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ser Arg Leu Leu Asn Phe
50 55 60

Tyr Ile Ser Ser Asn Leu Arg Arg Gln Ala Val Leu Glu Gln Phe Leu
65 70 75 80

- 3 -

Gly Thr Asn Gly Gln Arg Ile Pro Tyr Ile Ile Ser Ile Ala Gly Ser
 85 90 95
 Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Val Leu Gln Ala Leu Leu
 100 105 110
 Ser Arg Trp Pro Glu His Arg Arg Val Glu Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly
 115 120 125
 Phe Leu His Pro Asn Gln Val Leu Lys Glu Arg Gly Leu Met Lys Lys
 130 135 140
 Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Met His Arg Leu Val Lys Phe Val
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Val Pro Asn Val Thr Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser
 165 170 175
 His Leu Ile Tyr Asp Val Ile Pro Asp Gly Asp Lys Thr Val Val Gln
 180 185 190
 Pro Asp Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Gly Met
 195 200 205
 Asp Tyr Pro His Asp Pro His His Val Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Val Asp
 210 215 220
 Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Pro Glu Asp Leu Leu Gln Thr Trp Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Asn Arg Phe Leu Lys Phe Arg Glu Gly Ala Phe Thr Asp Pro Asp
 245 250 255
 Ser Tyr Phe His Asn Tyr Ala Lys Leu Thr Lys Glu Glu Ala Ile Lys
 260 265 270
 Thr Ala Met Thr Leu Trp Lys Glu Ile Asn Trp Leu Asn Leu Lys Gln
 275 280 285
 Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Arg Glu Arg Ala Ser Leu Ile Leu Thr Lys Ser
 290 295 300
 Ala Asn His Ala Val Glu Glu Val Arg Leu Arg Lys
 305 310 315

<210> 3
 <211> 319
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 3
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 20 25 30

- 4 -

Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val
 35 40 45
 Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile Tyr Ile Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu
 50 55 60
 His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Lys His Pro His Ser Ala Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly
 85 90 95
 Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp
 115 120 125
 Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser
 130 135 140
 Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr
 165 170 175
 Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu
 180 185 190
 Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro
 195 200 205
 Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe
 210 215 220
 Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn
 245 250 255
 Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala
 260 265 270
 Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu
 275 280 285
 Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg
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 Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys Val Glu Glu Val Leu Val Arg Arg Val
 305 310 315

<210> 4
 <211> 312
 <212> PRT

- 5 -

<213> Mycobacterium leprae

<400> 4

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 Glu Leu Ile Gly Leu Arg Gly Leu Gly Glu Gln Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 Val Glu Glu Val Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Ile His Leu Gln Val
 50 55 60
 Ala Ala Arg Gln Arg Leu Phe Ala Ala Thr Ala Glu Phe Leu Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Gln Gln Asn Pro Gly Arg Pro Val Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Val Ala
 85 90 95
 Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Val Leu Gln Ala
 100 105 110
 Leu Leu Ala Arg Trp Asp His His Thr Arg Val Asp Leu Val Thr Thr
 115 120 125
 Asp Gly Phe Leu Tyr Pro Asn Ala Glu Leu Gly Arg Arg Asn Leu Met
 130 135 140
 His Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asn Arg Arg Ala Leu Met Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Val Thr Ser Val Lys Ser Gly Ala Asp Tyr Ala Cys Ala Pro Val
 165 170 175
 Tyr Ser His Leu Arg Tyr Asp Thr Ile Pro Gly Ala Lys His Val Val
 180 185 190
 Arg His Pro Asp Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Thr
 195 200 205
 Gly Pro Thr Leu Met Val Ser Asp Leu Phe Asp Phe Ser Leu Tyr Val
 210 215 220
 Asp Ala Arg Ile Gln Asp Ile Glu Gln Trp Tyr Val Ser Arg Phe Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Met Arg Gly Thr Ala Phe Ala Asp Pro Glu Ser His Phe His His
 245 250 255
 Tyr Ser Ala Leu Thr Asp Ser Lys Ala Ile Ile Ala Ala Arg Glu Ile
 260 265 270
 Trp Arg Ser Ile Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Val Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr
 275 280 285
 Arg Pro Arg Ala Thr Leu Val Leu Arg Lys Asp Ala Asp His Ser Ile

- 6 -

290 295 300
 Asn Arg Leu Arg Leu Arg Lys Leu
 305 310

 <210> 5
 <211> 312
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 <213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

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 Glu Leu Val Gly Leu Arg Gly Leu Gly Glu Gln Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu
 35 40 45

 Val Glu Glu Val Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Ile His Leu Gln Val
 50 55 60

 Ala Ala Arg Gln Arg Leu Phe Ala Ala Thr Ala Glu Phe Leu Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80

 Pro Gln Gln Asn Pro Asp Arg Pro Val Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Val Ala
 85 90 95

 Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Val Leu Gln Ala
 100 105 110

 Leu Leu Ala Arg Trp Asp His His Pro Arg Val Asp Leu Val Thr Thr
 115 120 125

 Asp Gly Phe Leu Tyr Pro Asn Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Arg Asn Leu Met
 130 135 140

 His Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asn Arg Arg Ala Leu Met Arg
 145 150 155 160

 Phe Val Thr Ser Val Lys Ser Gly Ser Asp Tyr Ala Cys Ala Pro Val
 165 170 175

 Tyr Ser His Leu His Tyr Asp Ile Ile Pro Gly Ala Glu Gln Val Val
 180 185 190

 Arg His Pro Asp Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Thr
 195 200 205

 Gly Pro Thr Leu Met Val Ser Asp Leu Phe Asp Phe Ser Leu Tyr Val
 210 215 220

 Asp Ala Arg Ile Glu Asp Ile Glu Gln Trp Tyr Val Ser Arg Phe Leu
 225 230 235 240

 Ala Met Arg Thr Thr Ala Phe Ala Asp Pro Glu Ser His Phe His His

- 7 -

	245		250		255										
Tyr	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gln	Ala	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ile
			260					265					270		
Trp	Arg	Thr	Ile	Asn	Arg	Pro	Asn	Leu	Val	Glu	Asn	Ile	Leu	Pro	Thr
			275				280					285			
Arg	Pro	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Val	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asp	Ala	Asp	His	Ser	Ile
	290					295					300				
Asn	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu								
305					310										

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 <212> PRT
 <213> Streptomyces coelicolor

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 20 25 30
 Leu Arg Asp Lys Thr Pro Leu Pro Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Val Glu Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Arg Gly Leu Gly Asp Val Ile Asp Leu Asp Glu Val Arg Asp Ile
 50 55 60
 Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ser Arg Leu Leu Asn Leu Tyr Val Gly Ala Thr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Leu Asn Thr Phe Leu Gly Glu Gln Gly Ser Gln
 85 90 95
 Ser Gly Thr Pro Phe Val Ile Gly Val Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly
 100 105 110
 Lys Ser Thr Val Ala Arg Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Trp Pro
 115 120 125
 Glu His Pro Arg Val Glu Leu Val Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro
 130 135 140
 Thr Arg Glu Leu Glu Ala Arg Gly Leu Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Ser Tyr Asp Arg Arg Ala Leu Thr Arg Phe Val Ala Asp Ile Lys
 165 170 175
 Ala Gly Lys Ala Glu Val Thr Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Ile Tyr
 180 185 190
 Asp Ile Val Pro Asp Gln Arg Leu Val Val Arg Arg Pro Asp Ile Leu

- 8 -

195	200	205
Ile Val Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Pro Ala Leu Pro Gly Lys Asp 210 215 220		
Gly Arg Thr Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Asp Tyr Phe Asp Phe Ser Val Tyr 225 230 235 240		
Val Asp Ala Arg Thr Glu Asp Ile Glu Arg Trp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Phe 245 250 255		
Arg Lys Leu Arg Ala Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Ser Ser Tyr Phe Arg 260 265 270		
Lys Tyr Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Leu Asp Tyr Ala Arg Thr 275 280 285		
Thr Trp Arg Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Asn Leu Val Glu Asn Val Ala Pro 290 295 300		
Thr Arg Gly Arg Ala Thr Leu Val Leu Arg Lys Gly Pro Asp His Lys 305 310 315 320		
Val Gln Arg Leu Ser Leu Arg Lys Leu 325		

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 <212> PRT
 <213> Streptomyces coelicolor

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 20 25 30
 Arg Arg Thr Ala Asp Glu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Met Gly
 35 40 45
 Met His Pro Leu Leu Gly Asp Glu Leu Gly Asp Gly Ile Asp Gly Ile
 50 55 60
 Ala Ile Cys Ala Thr Val Pro Ser Val Leu His Glu Leu Arg Glu Val
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Val Pro Ala Val Leu Val Glu Pro Gly
 85 90 95
 Val Lys Thr Gly Val Pro Ile Leu Thr Asp His Pro Lys Glu Val Gly
 100 105 110
 Ala Asp Arg Ile Ile Asn Ala Val Ala Val Glu Leu Tyr Gly Gly
 115 120 125
 Pro Ala Ile Val Val Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Phe Asp Ala Val

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130 135 140
 Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ile Gly Gly Val Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Ser Val Glu Ala Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Ala Gln Leu Arg Lys Ile
 165 170 175
 Glu Val Ala Arg Pro Arg Ser Val Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Glu Ala
 180 185 190
 Met Gln Ser Gly Ile Val Tyr Gly Phe Ala Gly Gln Val Asp Gly Val
 195 200 205
 Val Asn Arg Met Ala Arg Glu Leu Ala Asp Asp Pro Asp Asp Val Thr
 210 215 220
 Val Ile Ala Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala Pro Met Val Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Val Ile Asp Glu His Glu Pro Trp Leu Thr Leu Met Gly Leu Arg Leu
 245 250 255
 Val Tyr Glu Arg Asn Val Ser Arg Met
 260 265

<210> 8

<211> 272

<212> PRT

<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

<400> 8

Met Leu Leu Ala Ile Asp Val Arg Asn Thr His Thr Val Val Gly Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ser Gly Met Lys Glu His Ala Lys Val Val Gln Gln Trp Arg Ile
 20 25 30
 Arg Thr Glu Ser Glu Val Thr Ala Asp Glu Leu Ala Leu Thr Ile Asp
 35 40 45
 Gly Leu Ile Gly Glu Asp Ser Glu Arg Leu Thr Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu
 50 55 60
 Ser Thr Val Pro Ser Val Leu His Glu Val Arg Ile Met Leu Asp Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Trp Pro Ser Val Pro His Val Leu Ile Glu Pro Gly Val Arg Thr
 85 90 95
 Gly Ile Pro Leu Leu Val Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg
 100 105 110
 Ile Val Asn Cys Leu Ala Ala Tyr Asp Arg Phe Arg Lys Ala Ala Ile
 115 120 125
 Val Val Asp Phe Gly Ser Ser Ile Cys Val Asp Val Val Ser Ala Lys

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130	135	140
Gly Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Val Gln Val Ser Ser		
145	150	155 160
Asp Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Ser Ala Ala Leu Arg Arg Val Glu Leu Ala		
	165	170 175
Arg Pro Arg Ser Val Val Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Glu Cys Met Gln Ala		
	180	185 190
Gly Ala Val Phe Gly Phe Ala Gly Leu Val Asp Gly Leu Val Gly Arg		
	195	200 205
Ile Arg Glu Asp Val Ser Gly Phe Ser Val Asp His Asp Val Ala Ile		
	210	215 220
Val Ala Thr Gly His Thr Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu His Thr		
	225	230 235 240
Val Asp His Tyr Asp Gln His Leu Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu Arg Leu Val		
	245	250 255
Phe Glu Arg Asn Leu Glu Val Gln Arg Gly Arg Leu Lys Thr Ala Arg		
	260	265 270

<210> 9
 <211> 258
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 9
 Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Asp Val Gly Asn Thr Asn Thr Val Leu Gly Val
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Glu Tyr His Trp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ser Arg
 20 25 30
 His Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Gly Met Ile Leu Arg Ser Leu Phe Asp
 35 40 45
 His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Val Val Pro Pro Ile Met Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Met Cys Thr Lys Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu
 85 90 95
 Asn Ile Lys Tyr Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Ile Val
 100 105 110
 Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Ile His Leu Tyr Gly Asn Pro Leu Ile Val Val
 115 120 125

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Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Ile Asp Glu Asn Lys Gln
 130 135 140
 Tyr Met Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ile Thr Arg Pro
 165 170 175
 Asp Asn Ile Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Ser Ala Met Gln Ser Gly Ile
 180 185 190
 Leu Phe Gly Tyr Val Gly Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Val Lys Arg Met Lys
 195 200 205
 Trp Gln Ala Lys Gln Asp Leu Lys Val Ile Ala Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala
 210 215 220
 Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Glu Ser Asp Cys Ile Asp Ile Val Asp Pro Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Glu Leu Ile Tyr Glu Arg Asn Arg Val Gly
 245 250 255
 Ser Val

<210> 10
 <211> 262
 <212> PRT
 <213> Deinococcus radiopugnans

<400> 10
 Met Pro Ala Phe Pro Leu Leu Ala Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr Thr Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Val Leu Gly Leu Ala Asp Ala Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr His Thr Trp Arg
 20 25 30
 Ile Arg Thr Asn Arg Glu Met Leu Pro Asp Asp Leu Ala Leu Gln Leu
 35 40 45
 His Gly Leu Phe Thr Leu Ala Gly Ala Pro Ile Pro Arg Ala Ala Val
 50 55 60
 Leu Ser Ser Val Ala Pro Pro Val Gly Glu Asn Tyr Ala Leu Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Arg His Phe Met Ile Asp Ala Phe Ala Val Ser Ala Glu Asn Leu
 85 90 95
 Pro Asp Val Thr Val Glu Leu Asp Thr Pro Gly Ser Val Gly Ala Asp
 100 105 110
 Arg Leu Cys Asn Leu Phe Gly Ala Glu Lys Tyr Leu Gly Gly Leu Asp

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115	120	125
Tyr Ala Val Val Val Asp Phe Gly Thr Ser Thr Asn Phe Asp Val Val		
130	135	140
Gly Arg Gly Arg Arg Phe Leu Gly Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Ala Gln		
145	150	155
Val Ser Ala Asp Ala Leu Phe Ala Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile		
165	170	175
Thr Leu Gln Ala Pro Glu Thr Ala Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val His Ala		
180	185	190
Leu Gln Ser Gly Leu Val Phe Gly Tyr Ala Glu Met Val Asp Gly Leu		
195	200	205
Leu Arg Arg Ile Arg Ala Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Ala Val Ala Val Ala		
210	215	220
Thr Gly Gly Phe Ser Arg Thr Val Gln Gly Ile Cys Gln Glu Ile Asp		
225	230	235
Tyr Tyr Asp Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Val Glu Leu Trp Ala		
245	250	255
Ser Arg Ser Glu Val Arg		
260		

<210> 11
 <211> 212
 <212> PRT
 <213> Desulfovibrio vulgaris

<400> 11
 Met Thr Gln His Phe Leu Leu Phe Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr Asn Val Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Gly Ile Ala Val Glu Thr Ala Val Leu Thr Ser Tyr Val Leu Pro
 20 25 30
 Thr Asp Pro Gly Gln Thr Thr Asp Ser Ile Gly Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 Val Leu Arg His Ala Gly Leu Gly Pro Ala Asp Val Gly Ala Cys Val
 50 55 60
 Ala Ser Ser Val Val Pro Gly Val Asn Pro Leu Ile Arg Arg Ala Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Arg Tyr Leu Tyr Arg Lys Leu Leu Phe Ala Pro Gly Asp Ile Ala
 85 90 95
 Ile Pro Leu Asp Asn Arg Tyr Glu Arg Pro Ala Glu Val Gly Ala Asp
 100 105 110
 Arg Leu Val Ala Ala Tyr Ala Ala Arg Arg Leu Tyr Pro Gly Pro Arg

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115	120	125
Ser Leu Val Ser Val Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Phe Asp Cys Val		
130	135	140
Glu Gly Gly Ala Tyr Leu Gly Gly Leu Ile Cys Pro Gly Val Leu Ser		
145	150	155
Ser Ala Gly Ala Leu Ser Ser Arg Thr Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Ser		
165	170	175
Leu Glu Val Glu Glu Asp Ser Pro Val Ile Gly Arg Ser Thr Thr Thr		
180	185	190
Ser Leu Asn His Gly Phe Ile Phe Gly Phe Ala Ala Met Thr Glu Gly		
195	200	205
Val Leu Ala Ala		
210		

<210> 12
 <211> 246
 <212> PRT
 <213> Thermotoga maritima

<400> 12
Met Tyr Leu Leu Val Asp Val Gly Asn Thr His Ser Val Phe Ser Ile
1 5 10 15
Thr Glu Asp Gly Lys Thr Phe Arg Arg Trp Arg Leu Ser Thr Gly Val
20 25 30
Phe Gln Thr Glu Asp Glu Leu Phe Ser His Leu His Pro Leu Leu Gly
35 40 45
Asp Ala Met Arg Glu Ile Lys Gly Ile Gly Val Ala Ser Val Val Pro
50 55 60
Thr Gln Asn Thr Val Ile Glu Arg Phe Ser Gln Lys Tyr Phe His Ile
65 70 75 80
Ser Pro Ile Trp Val Lys Ala Lys Asn Gly Cys Val Lys Trp Asn Val
85 90 95
Lys Asn Pro Ser Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Val Ala Asn Val Val Ala
100 105 110
Phe Val Lys Glu Tyr Gly Lys Asn Gly Ile Ile Ile Asp Met Gly Thr
115 120 125
Ala Thr Thr Val Asp Leu Val Val Asn Gly Ser Tyr Glu Gly Gly Ala
130 135 140
Ile Leu Pro Gly Phe Phe Met Met Val His Ser Leu Phe Arg Gly Thr
145 150 155 160
Ala Lys Leu Pro Leu Val Glu Val Lys Pro Ala Asp Phe Val Val Gly

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<210> 13
<211> 273
<212> PRT
<213> Treponema pallidum
```

<400> 13
Met Leu Leu Ile Asp Val Gly Asn Ser His Val Val Phe Gly Ile Gln
1 5 10 15

Gly Glu Asn Gly Gly Arg Val Cys Val Arg Glu Leu Phe Arg Leu Ala
20 25 30

Pro Asp Ala Arg Lys Thr Gln Asp Glu Tyr Ser Leu Leu Ile His Ala
35 40 45

Leu Cys Glu Arg Ala Gly Val Gly Arg Ala Ser Leu Arg Asp Ala Phe
50 55 60

Ile Ser Ser Val Val Pro Val Leu Thr Lys Thr Ile Ala Asp Ala Val
65 70 75 80

Ala Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Gln Pro Val Val Phe Gly Pro Trp Ala Tyr
 . 85 90 95

Glu His Leu Pro Val Arg Ile Pro Glu Pro Val Arg Ala Glu Ile Gly
100 105 110

Thr Asp Leu Val Ala Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Tyr Val His Phe Arg Ser
115 120 125

Ala Cys Val Val Val Asp Cys Gly Thr Ala Leu Thr Phe Thr Ala Val
130 135 140

Asp Gly Thr Gly Leu Ile Gln Gly Val Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Leu Arg
145 150 155 160

Thr Ala Val Gln Ser Leu His Thr Gly Thr Ala Gln Leu Pro Leu Val
165 170 175

Pro Leu Ala Leu Pro Asp Ser Val Leu Gly Lys Asp Thr Thr His Ala

180

185

190

Val Gln Ala Gly Val Val Arg Gly Thr Leu Phe Val Ile Arg Ala Met
195 200 205

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      Ile Ala Gln Cys Gln Lys Glu Leu Gly Cys Arg Cys Ala Ala Val Ile
          210                      215                      220

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Thr Gly Gly Leu Ser Arg Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Val Asp Phe Pro Pro
225 230 235 240

Ile Asp Ala Gln Leu Thr Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala His Ile Ala Arg Leu
245 250 255

Val Pro Thr Ser Leu Leu Pro Pro Ala Thr Val Ser Gly Ser Ser Gly
260 265 270

Asn

<210> 14

<211> 262

<212> PRT

<213> *Borrelia burgdorferi*

<400> 14

Met Asn Lys Pro Leu Leu Ser Glu Leu Ile Ile Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr
1 5 10 15

Ser Ile Ala Phe Ala Leu Phe Lys Asp Asn Gln Val Asn Leu Phe Ile
20 25 30

Lys Met Lys Thr Asn Leu Met Leu Arg Tyr Asp Glu Val Tyr Ser Phe
35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Asn Phe Asp Phe Asn Val Asn Lys Val Phe Ile Ser Ser
50 55 60

Val Val Pro Ile Leu Asn Glu Thr Phe Lys Asn Val Ile Phe Ser Phe
65 70 75 80

Phe Lys Ile Lys Pro Leu Phe Ile Gly Phe Asp Leu Asn Tyr Asp Leu
85 90 95

Thr Phe Asn Pro Tyr Lys Ser Asp Lys Phe Leu Leu Gly Ser Asp Val
100 105 110

Phe Ala Asn Leu Val Ala Ala Ile Glu Asn Tyr Ser Phe Glu Asn Val
115 120 125

Leu Val Val Asp Leu Gly Thr Ala Cys Thr Ile Phe Ala Val Ser Arg
130 135 140

Gln Asp Gly Ile Leu Gly Gly Ile Ile Asn Ser Gly Pro Leu Ile Asn
145 150 155 160

Phe Asn Ser Leu Leu Asp Asn Ala Tyr Leu Ile Lys Lys Phe Pro Ile

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165 170 175
 Ser Thr Pro Asn Asn Leu Leu Glu Arg Thr Thr Ser Gly Ser Val Asn
 180 185 190
 Ser Gly Leu Phe Tyr Gln Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Ile Glu Gly Val Tyr Arg
 195 200 205
 Asp Ile Lys Gln Met Tyr Lys Lys Lys Phe Asn Leu Ile Ile Thr Gly
 210 215 220
 Gly Asn Ala Asp Leu Ile Leu Ser Leu Ile Glu Ile Glu Phe Ile Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Ile His Leu Thr Val Glu Gly Val Arg Ile Leu Gly Asn Ser Ile
 245 250 255
 Asp Phe Lys Phe Val Asn
 260

<210> 15
 <211> 229
 <212> PRT
 <213> Aquifex aeolicus

<400> 15
 Met Arg Phe Leu Thr Val Asp Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Asp Ile Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Trp Glu Gly Lys Lys Val Lys Asp Phe Leu Lys Leu Ser His Glu
 20 25 30
 Glu Phe Leu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Lys Leu Lys Ala Leu Gly Ile Ser
 35 40 45
 Val Lys Gln Ser Phe Ser Glu Lys Val Arg Gly Lys Ile Pro Lys Ile
 50 55 60
 Lys Phe Leu Lys Lys Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Gln Val Asp Tyr Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Glu Thr Leu Gly Thr Asp Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ala Lys
 85 90 95
 Lys Phe Tyr Gly Lys Asn Val Val Val Ile Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Val Ile Asp Leu Val Leu Glu Gly Lys Phe Lys Gly Gly Phe Ile Thr
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Gly Lys Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu Ser Asp Leu Ala Glu Gly
 130 135 140
 Ile Pro Glu Phe Phe Pro Glu Glu Val Glu Ile Phe Leu Gly Arg Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Arg Glu Cys Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Tyr Arg Glu Ser Thr Glu Phe

165

170

175

Leu Tyr His Arg Ile
225

<213> Synechocystis sp.

Leu Gly Ala Leu Gln Ser Tyr Leu Gln Asp Trp Gln Lys Leu Phe Pro

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195	200	205
Gly Ala Ala Met Val Ile Thr Gly Gly Asp Gly Lys Ile Leu His Gly		
210	215	220
Phe Leu Lys Glu His Ser Pro Asn Leu Ser Val Ala Trp Asp Asp Asn		
225	230	235 240
Leu Ile Phe Leu Gly Met Ala Ala Ile His His Gly Asp Arg Pro Ile		
245	250	255

Cys

<210> 17
 <211> 223
 <212> PRT
 <213> Helicobacter pylori

<400> 17
 Met Pro Ala Arg Gln Ser Phe Thr Asp Leu Lys Asn Leu Val Leu Cys
 1 5 10 15

Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr Arg Ile His Phe Ala Gln Asn Tyr Gln Leu Phe
 20 25 30

Ser Ser Ala Lys Glu Asp Leu Lys Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Lys Glu Ile
 35 40 45

Phe Tyr Ile Ser Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Glu Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn Cys
 50 55 60

Tyr Pro Asn Ala Lys Asn Ile Ala Gly Phe Phe His Leu Glu Thr Asp
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Val Gly Leu Gly Ile Asp Arg Gln Met Ala Cys Leu Ala Val Asn
 85 90 95

Asn Gly Val Val Val Asp Ala Gly Ser Ala Ile Thr Ile Asp Leu Ile
 100 105 110

Lys Glu Gly Lys His Leu Gly Gly Cys Ile Leu Pro Gly Leu Ala Gln
 115 120 125

Tyr Ile His Ala Tyr Lys Lys Ser Ala Lys Ile Leu Glu Gln Pro Phe
 130 135 140

Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Leu Glu Val Leu Pro Lys Ser Thr Arg Asp Ala
 145 150 155 160

Val Asn Tyr Gly Met Val Leu Ser Val Ile Ala Cys Ile Gln His Leu
 165 170 175

Ala Lys Asn Gln Lys Ile Tyr Leu Cys Gly Gly Asp Ala Lys Tyr Leu
 180 185 190

Ser Ala Phe Leu Pro His Ser Val Cys Lys Glu Arg Leu Val Phe Asp

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195	200	205
Gly Met Glu Ile Ala Leu Lys Lys Ala Gly Ile Leu Glu Cys Lys		
210	215	220
 <210> 18		
<211> 267		
<212> PRT		
<213> Bordetella pertussis		
 <400> 18		
Met Ile Ile Leu Ile Asp Ser Gly Asn Ser Arg Leu Lys Val Gly Trp		
1	5	10 15
Phe Asp Pro Asp Ala Pro Gln Ala Ala Arg Glu Pro Ala Pro Val Ala		
20	25	30
Phe Asp Asn Leu Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu Gly Arg Trp Leu Ala Thr Leu		
35	40	45
Pro Arg Arg Pro Gln Arg Ala Leu Gly Val Asn Val Ala Gly Leu Ala		
50	55	60
Arg Gly Glu Ala Ile Ala Ala Thr Leu Arg Ala Gly Gly Cys Asp Ile		
65	70	75 80
Arg Trp Leu Arg Ala Gln Pro Leu Ala Met Gly Leu Arg Asn Gly Tyr		
85	90	95
Arg Asn Pro Asp Gln Leu Gly Ala Asp Arg Trp Ala Cys Met Val Gly		
100	105	110
Val Leu Ala Arg Gln Pro Ser Val His Pro Pro Leu Leu Val Ala Ser		
115	120	125
Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Leu Asp Thr Ile Gly Pro Asp Asn Val Phe		
130	135	140
Pro Gly Gly Leu Ile Leu Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Met Arg Gly Ala Leu		
145	150	155 160
Ala Tyr Gly Thr Ala His Leu Pro Leu Ala Asp Gly Leu Val Ala Asp		
165	170	175
Tyr Pro Ile Asp Thr His Gln Ala Ile Ala Ser Gly Ile Ala Ala Ala		
180	185	190
Gln Ala Gly Ala Ile Val Arg Gln Trp Leu Ala Gly Arg Gln Arg Tyr		
195	200	205
Gly Gln Ala Pro Glu Ile Tyr Val Ala Gly Gly Gly Trp Pro Glu Val		
210	215	220
Arg Gln Glu Ala Glu Arg Leu Leu Ala Val Thr Gly Ala Ala Phe Gly		
225	230	235 240
Ala Thr Pro Gln Pro Thr Tyr Leu Asp Ser Pro Val Leu Asp Gly Leu		

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	245	250	255	
Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Gln Gly Ala Pro Thr Ala				
	260	265		
<210> 19				
<211> 777				
<212> DNA				
<213> Bacillus subtilis				
<220>				
<221> CDS				
<222> (1)..(774)				
<400> 19				
ttg tta ctg gtt atc gat gtg ggg aac acc aat act gta ctt ggt gta				48
Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Asp Val Gly Asn Thr Asn Thr Val Leu Gly Val				
1 5 10 15				
tat cat gat gga aaa tta gaa tat cac tgg cgt ata gaa aca agc agg				96
Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Glu Tyr His Trp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ser Arg				
20 25 30				
cat aaa aca gaa gat gag ttt ggg atg att ttg cgc tcc tta ttt gat				144
His Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Gly Met Ile Leu Arg Ser Leu Phe Asp				
35 40 45				
cac tcc ggg ctt atg ttt gaa cag ata gat ggc att att att tcg tca				192
His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ile Ser Ser				
50 55 60				
gta gtg ccg cca atc atg ttt gcg tta gaa aga atg tgc aca aaa tac				240
Val Val Pro Pro Ile Met Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Met Cys Thr Lys Tyr				
65 70 75 80				
ttt cat atc gag cct caa att gtt ggt cca ggt atg aaa acc ggt tta				288
Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu				
85 90 95				
aat ata aaa tat gac aat ccg aaa gaa gta ggg gca gac aga atc gta				336
Asn Ile Lys Tyr Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Ile Val				
100 105 110				
aat gct gtc gct gcg ata cac ttg tac ggc aat cca tta att gtt gtc				384
Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Ile His Leu Tyr Gly Asn Pro Leu Ile Val Val				
115 120 125				
gat ttc gga acc gcc aca acg tac tgc tat att gat gaa aac aaa caa				432
Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Ile Asp Glu Asn Lys Gln				
130 135 140				
tac atg ggc ggg gcg att gcc cct ggg att aca att tcg aca gag gcg				480
Tyr Met Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala				
145 150 155 160				
ctt tac tcg cgt gca gca aag ctt cct cgt atc gaa atc acc cgg ccc				528
Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ile Thr Arg Pro				

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	165	170	175	
gac aat att atc gga aaa aac act gtt agc gcg atg caa tct gga att				576
Asp Asn Ile Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Ser Ala Met Gln Ser Gly Ile				
	180	185	190	
tta ttt ggc tat gtc ggc caa gtg gaa gga atc gtt aag cga atg aaa				624
Leu Phe Gly Tyr Val Gly Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Val Lys Arg Met Lys				
	195	200	205	
tgg cag gca aaa cag gac ctc aag gtc att gcg aca gga ggc ctg gcg				672
Trp Gln Ala Lys Gln Asp Leu Lys Val Ile Ala Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala				
	210	215	220	
ccg ctc att gcg aac gaa tca gat tgt ata gac atc gtt gat cca ttc				720
Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Glu Ser Asp Cys Ile Asp Ile Val Asp Pro Phe				
	225	230	235	240
tta acc cta aaa ggg ctg gaa ttg att tat gaa aga aac cgc gta gga				768
Leu Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Glu Leu Ile Tyr Glu Arg Asn Arg Val Gly				
	245	250	255	
agt gta tag				777
Ser Val				
<210> 20				
<211> 960				
<212> DNA				
<213> Bacillus subtilis				
<220>				
<221> CDS				
<222> (1)..(957)				
<400> 20				
gtg aaa aat aaa gaa ctt aac cta cat act tta tat aca cag cac aat				48
Met Lys Asn Lys Glu Leu Asn Leu His Thr Leu Tyr Thr Gln His Asn				
	1	5	10	15
cgg gag tct tgg tct ggt ttt ggg ggg cat ttg tcg att gct gta tct				96
Arg Glu Ser Trp Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly His Leu Ser Ile Ala Val Ser				
	20	25	30	
gaa gaa gag gca aaa gct gtg gaa gga ttg aat gat tat cta tct gtt				144
Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val				
	35	40	45	
gaa gaa gtg gag acg atc tat att ccg ctt gtt cgc ttg ctt cat tta				192
Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile Tyr Ile Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu				
	50	55	60	
cat gtc aag tct gcg gct gaa cgc aat aag cat gtc aat gtt ttt ttg				240
His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu				
	65	70	75	80
aag cac cca cat tca gcc aaa att ccg ttt att atc ggc att gcc ggc				288
Lys His Pro His Ser Ala Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly				

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85	90	95	
agt gtc gca gtc gga aaa agc acg acg gcg cgg atc ttg cag aag ctg			336
Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu			
100	105	110	
ctt tcg cgt ttg cct gac cgt cca aaa gtg agc ctt atc acg aca gat			384
Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp			
115	120	125	
ggt ttt tta ttt cct act gcc gag ctg aaa aag aaa aat atg atg tca			432
Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser			
130	135	140	
aga aaa gga ttt cct gaa agc tat gat gta aag gcg ctg ctc gaa ttt			480
Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe			
145	150	155	160
ttg aat gac tta aaa tca gga aag gac agc gta aag gcc ccg gtg tat			528
Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr			
165	170	175	
tcc cat cta acc tat gac cgc gag gaa ggt gtg ttc gag gtt gta gaa			576
Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu			
180	185	190	
cag gcg gat att gtg att att gaa ggc att aat gtt ctt cag tcg ccc			624
Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro			
195	200	205	
acc ttg gag gat gac cgg gaa aac ccg cgt att ttt gtt tcc gat ttc			672
Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe			
210	215	220	
ttt gat ttt tcg att tat gtg gat gcg gag gaa agc cgg att ttc act			720
Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr			
225	230	235	240
tgg tat tta gag cgt ttt cgc ctg ctt cgg gaa aca gct ttt caa aat			768
Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn			
245	250	255	
cct gat tca tat ttt cat aaa ttt aaa gac ttg tcc gat cag gag gct			816
Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala			
260	265	270	
gac gag atg gca gcc tcg att tgg gag agt gtc aac ccg ccg aat tta			864
Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu			
275	280	285	
tat gaa aat att ttg cca act aaa ttc agg tca gat ctc att ttg cgt			912
Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg			
290	295	300	
aag gga gac ggg cat aag gtc gag gaa gtg ttg gta agg agg gta tga			960
Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys Val Glu Glu Val Leu Val Arg Arg Val			
305	310	315	

<400> 21																
ttg	tcg	att	gct	gtā	tct	gaa	gaa	gag	gca	aaa	gct	gtg	gaa	gga	ttg	48
Met	Ser	Ile	Ala	Val	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Ala	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	
1		5			10					15						
aat	gat	tat	cta	tct	gtt	gaa	gaa	gtg	gag	acg	atc	tat	att	ccg	ctt	96
Asn	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Glu	Glu	Val	Glu	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Leu	
20			25					30								
gtt	cgc	ttg	ctt	cat	tta	cat	gtc	aag	tct	gcg	gct	gaa	cgc	aat	aag	144
Val	Arg	Leu	Leu	His	Leu	His	Val	Lys	Ser	Ala	Ala	Glu	Arg	Asn	Lys	
35		40					45									
cat	gtc	aat	gtt	ttt	ttg	aag	cac	cca	cat	tca	gcc	aaa	att	ccg	ttt	192
His	Val	Asn	Val	Phe	Leu	Lys	His	Pro	His	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ile	Pro	Phe	
50		55					60									
att	atc	ggc	att	gcc	ggc	agt	gtc	gca	gtc	gga	aaa	agc	acg	acg	gcg	240
Ile	Ile	Gly	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ser	Val	Ala	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ala	
65		70					75					80				
cgg	atc	ttg	cag	aag	ctg	ctt	tcg	cgt	ttg	cct	gac	cgt	cca	aaa	gtg	288
Arg	Ile	Leu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	Pro	Asp	Arg	Pro	Lys	Val	
85				90					95							
agc	ctt	atc	acg	aca	gat	ggc	ttt	tta	ttt	cct	act	gcc	gag	ctg	aaa	336
Ser	Leu	Ile	Thr	Thr	Asp	Gly	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	Thr	Ala	Glu	Leu	Lys	
100			105					110								
aag	aaa	aat	atg	atg	tca	aga	aaa	gga	ttt	cct	gaa	agc	tat	gat	gta	384
Lys	Lys	Asn	Met	Met	Ser	Arg	Lys	Gly	Phe	Pro	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Val	
115			120					125								
aag	gcg	ctg	ctc	gaa	ttt	ttg	aat	gac	tta	aaa	tca	gga	aag	gac	agc	432
Lys	Ala	Leu	Leu	Glu	Phe	Leu	Asn	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Lys	Asp	Ser	
130		135					140									
gta	aag	gcc	ccg	gtg	tat	tcc	cat	cta	acc	tat	gac	cgc	gag	gaa	ggc	480
Val	Lys	Ala	Pro	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Glu	Glu	Gly	
145		150					155					160				
gtg	ttc	gag	gtt	gta	gaa	cag	gcg	gat	att	gtg	att	att	gaa	ggc	att	528
Val	Phe	Glu	Val	Val	Glu	Gln	Ala	Asp	Ile	Val	Ile	Ile	Glu	Gly	Ile	
165				170					175							
aat	gtt	ctt	cag	tcg	ccc	acc	ttg	gag	gat	gac	cgg	gaa	aac	ccg	cgt	576
Asn	Val	Leu	Gln	Ser	Pro	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Arg	Glu	Asn	Pro	Arg	
180			185					190								

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att ttt gtt tcc gat ttc ttt gat ttt tcg att tat gtg gat gcg gag 624
 Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu
 195 200 205

gaa agc cgg att ttc act tgg tat tta gag cgt ttt cgc ctg ctt cgg 672
 Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg
 210 215 220

gaa aca gct ttt caa aat cct gat tca tat ttt cat aaa ttt aaa gac 720
 Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp
 225 230 235 240

ttg tcc gat cag gag gct gac gag atg gca gcc tcg att tgg gag agt 768
 Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser
 245 250 255

gtc aac cgg ccg aat tta tat gaa aat att ttg cca act aaa ttc agg 816
 Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg
 260 265 270

tca gat ctc att ttg cgt aag gga gac ggg cat aag gtc gag gaa gtg 864
 Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys Val Glu Glu Val
 275 280 285

ttg gta agg agg gta tga 882
 Leu Val Arg Arg Val
 290

<210> 22
 <211> 846
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(843)

<400> 22
 gtg gaa gga ttg aat gat tat cta tct gtt gaa gaa gtg gag acg atc 48
 Met Glu Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile
 1 5 10 15

tat att ccg ctt gtt cgc ttg ctt cat tta cat gtc aag tct gcg gct 96
 Tyr Ile Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala
 20 25 30

gaa cgc aat aag cat gtc aat gtt ttt ttg aag cac cca cat tca gcc 144
 Glu Arg Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu Lys His Pro His Ser Ala
 35 40 45

aaa att ccg ttt att atc ggc att gcc ggc agt gtc gca gtc gga aaa 192
 Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys
 50 55 60

agc acg acg gcg cgg atc ttg cag aag ctg ctt tcg cgt ttg cct gac 240
 Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp

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65	70	75	80	
cgt cca aaa gtg agc ctt atc acg aca gat ggt ttt tta ttt cct act				288
Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr				
	85	90	95	
gcc gag ctg aaa aag aaa aat atg atg tca aga aaa gga ttt cct gaa				336
Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu				
	100	105	110	
agc tat gat gta aag gcg ctg ctc gaa ttt ttg aat gac tta aaa tca				384
Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser				
	115	120	125	
gga aag gac agc gta aag gcc ccg gtg tat tcc cat cta acc tat gac				432
Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp				
	130	135	140	
cgc gag gaa ggt gtg ttc gag gtt gta gaa cag gcg gat att gtg att				480
Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile				
	145	150	155	160
att gaa ggc att aat gtt ctt cag tcg ccc acc ttg gag gat gac cgg				528
Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg				
	165	170	175	
gaa aac ccg cgt att ttt gtt tcc gat ttc ttt gat ttt tcg att tat				576
Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr				
	180	185	190	
gtg gat gcg gag gaa agc cgg att ttc act tgg tat tta gag cgt ttt				624
Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe				
	195	200	205	
cgc ctg ctt cgg gaa aca gct ttt caa aat cct gat tca tat ttt cat				672
Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His				
	210	215	220	
aaa ttt aaa gac ttg tcc gat cag gag gct gac gag atg gca gcc tcg				720
Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser				
	225	230	235	240
att tgg gag agt gtc aac cgg ccg aat tta tat gaa aat att ttg cca				768
Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro				
	245	250	255	
act aaa ttc agg tca gat ctc att ttg cgt aag gga gac ggg cat aag				816
Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys				
	260	265	270	
gtc gag gaa gtg ttg gta agg agg gta tga				846
Val Glu Glu Val Leu Val Arg Arg Val				
	275	280		

<210> 23

<211> 831

<212> DNA

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<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(831)

<400> 23

atg aaa aca aaa ctg gat ttt cta aaa atg aag gag tct gaa gaa ccg	48
Met Lys Thr Lys Leu Asp Phe Leu Lys Met Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Pro	
1 5 10 15	
att gtc atg ctg acc gct tat gat tat ccg gca gct aaa ctt gct gaa	96
Ile Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu	
20 25 30	
caa gcg gga gtt gac atg att tta gtc ggt gat tca ctt gga atg gtc	144
Gln Ala Gly Val Asp Met Ile Leu Val Gly Asp Ser Leu Gly Met Val	
35 40 45	
gtc ctc ggc ctt gat tca act gtc ggt gtg aca gtt gcg gac atg atc	192
Val Leu Gly Leu Asp Ser Thr Val Gly Val Thr Val Ala Asp Met Ile	
50 55 60	
cat cat aca aaa gcc gtt aaa agg ggt gcg ccg aat acc ttt att gtg	240
His His Thr Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Gly Ala Pro Asn Thr Phe Ile Val	
65 70 75 80	
aca gat atg ccg ttt atg tct tat cac ctg tct aag gaa gat acg ctg	288
Thr Asp Met Pro Phe Met Ser Tyr His Leu Ser Lys Glu Asp Thr Leu	
85 90 95	
aaa aat gca gcg gct atc gtt cag gaa agc gga gct gac gca ctg aag	336
Lys Asn Ala Ala Ala Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Gly Ala Asp Ala Leu Lys	
100 105 110	
ctt gag ggc gga gaa ggc gtg ttt gaa tcc att cgc gca ttg acg ctt	384
Leu Glu Gly Gly Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Ser Ile Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu	
115 120 125	
gga ggc att cca gta gtc agt cac tta ggt ttg aca ccg cag tca gtc	432
Gly Gly Ile Pro Val Val Ser His Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Gln Ser Val	
130 135 140	
ggc gta ctg ggc ggc tat aaa gta cag ggc aaa gac gaa caa agc gcc	480
Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val Gln Gly Lys Asp Glu Gln Ser Ala	
145 150 155 160	
aaa aaa tta ata gaa gac agt ata aaa tgc gaa gaa gca gga gct atg	528
Lys Lys Leu Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile Lys Cys Glu Glu Ala Gly Ala Met	
165 170 175	
atg ctt gtg ctg gaa tgt gtg ccg gca gaa ctc aca gcc aaa att gcc	576
Met Leu Val Leu Glu Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Ala	
180 185 190	
gag acg cta agc ata ccg gtc att gga atc ggg gct ggt gtg aaa gcg	624
Glu Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Val Ile Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Ala	
195 200 205	

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gac gga caa gtt ctc gtt tat cat gat att atc ggc cac ggt gtt gag	672
Asp Gly Gln Val Leu Val Tyr His Asp Ile Ile Gly His Gly Val Glu	
210 215 220	
aga aca cct aaa ttt gta aag caa tat acg cgc att gat gaa acc atc	720
Arg Thr Pro Lys Phe Val Lys Gln Tyr Thr Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Ile	
225 230 235 240	
gaa aca gca atc agc gga tat gtt cag gat gta aga cat cgt gct ttc	768
Glu Thr Ala Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Gln Asp Val Arg His Arg Ala Phe	
245 250 255	
cct gaa caa aag cat tcc ttt caa atg aac cag aca gtg ctt gac ggc	816
Pro Glu Gln Lys His Ser Phe Gln Met Asn Gln Thr Val Leu Asp Gly	
260 265 270	
ttg tac ggg gga aaa	831
Leu Tyr Gly Gly Lys	
275	

<210> 24
 <211> 277
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 24

Met Lys Thr Lys Leu Asp Phe Leu Lys Met Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Pro	
1 5 10 15	
Ile Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu	
20 25 30	
Gln Ala Gly Val Asp Met Ile Leu Val Gly Asp Ser Leu Gly Met Val	
35 40 45	
Val Leu Gly Leu Asp Ser Thr Val Gly Val Thr Val Ala Asp Met Ile	
50 55 60	
His His Thr Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Gly Ala Pro Asn Thr Phe Ile Val	
65 70 75 80	
Thr Asp Met Pro Phe Met Ser Tyr His Leu Ser Lys Glu Asp Thr Leu	
85 90 95	
Lys Asn Ala Ala Ala Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Gly Ala Asp Ala Leu Lys	
100 105 110	
Leu Glu Gly Gly Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Ser Ile Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu	
115 120 125	
Gly Gly Ile Pro Val Val Ser His Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Gln Ser Val	
130 135 140	
Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val Gln Gly Lys Asp Glu Gln Ser Ala	
145 150 155 160	

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Lys Lys Leu Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile Lys Cys Glu Glu Ala Gly Ala Met
 165 170 175
 Met Leu Val Leu Glu Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Ala
 180 185 190
 Glu Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Val Ile Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Ala
 195 200 205
 Asp Gly Gln Val Leu Val Tyr His Asp Ile Ile Gly His Gly Val Glu
 210 215 220
 Arg Thr Pro Lys Phe Val Lys Gln Tyr Thr Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Thr Ala Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Gln Asp Val Arg His Arg Ala Phe
 245 250 255
 Pro Glu Gln Lys His Ser Phe Gln Met Asn Gln Thr Val Leu Asp Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Tyr Gly Gly Lys
 275

<210> 25
 <211> 858
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(858)

<400> 25
 atg aga cag att act gat att tca cag ctg aaa gaa gcc ata aaa caa 48
 Met Arg Gln Ile Thr Asp Ile Ser Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Gln
 1 5 10 15
 tac cat tca gag ggc aag tca atc gga ttt gtt ccg acg atg ggg ttt 96
 Tyr His Ser Glu Gly Lys Ser Ile Gly Phe Val Pro Thr Met Gly Phe
 20 25 30
 ctg cat gag ggg cat tta acc tta gca gac aaa gca aga caa gaa aac 144
 Leu His Glu Gly His Leu Thr Leu Ala Asp Lys Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn
 35 40 45
 gac gcc gtt att atg agt att ttt gtg aat cct gca caa ttc ggc cct 192
 Asp Ala Val Ile Met Ser Ile Phe Val Asn Pro Ala Gln Phe Gly Pro
 50 55 60
 aat gaa gat ttt gaa gca tat ccg cgc gat att gag cgg gat gca gct 240
 Asn Glu Asp Phe Glu Ala Tyr Pro Arg Asp Ile Glu Arg Asp Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 ctt gca gaa aac gcc gga gtc gat att ctt ttt acg cca gat gct cat 288
 Leu Ala Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Leu Phe Thr Pro Asp Ala His
 85 90 95

- 29 -

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gat atg tat ccc ggt gaa aag aat gtc acg att cat gta gaa aga cgc 336
Asp Met Tyr Pro Gly Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Ile His Val Glu Arg Arg
          100                      105                      110

aca gac gtg tta tgc ggg cgc tca aga gaa gga cat ttt gac ggg gtc 384
Thr Asp Val Leu Cys Gly Arg Ser Arg Glu Gly His Phe Asp Gly Val
          115                      120                      125

gcg atc gta ctg acg aag ctt ttc aat cta gtc aag ccg act cgt gcc 432
Ala Ile Val Leu Thr Lys Leu Phe Asn Leu Val Lys Pro Thr Arg Ala
          130                      135                      140

tat ttc ggt tta aaa gat gcg cag cag gta gct gtt gtt gat ggg tta 480
Tyr Phe Gly Leu Lys Asp Ala Gln Gln Val Ala Val Val Asp Gly Leu
          145                      150                      155                      160

atc agc gac ttc ttc atg gat att gaa ttg gtt cct gtc gat acg gtc 528
Ile Ser Asp Phe Phe Met Asp Ile Glu Leu Val Pro Val Asp Thr Val
          165                      170                      175

aga gag gaa gac ggc tta gcc aaa agc tct cgc aat gta tac tta aca 576
Arg Glu Glu Asp Gly Leu Ala Lys Ser Ser Arg Asn Val Tyr Leu Thr
          180                      185                      190

gct gag gaa aga aaa gaa gcg cct aag ctg tat cgg gcc ctt caa aca 624
Ala Glu Glu Arg Lys Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu Tyr Arg Ala Leu Gln Thr
          195                      200                      205

agt gcg gaa ctt gtc caa gcc ggt gaa aga gat cct gaa gcg gtg ata 672
Ser Ala Glu Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Glu Arg Asp Pro Glu Ala Val Ile
          210                      215                      220

aaa gct gca aaa gat atc att gaa acg act agc gga acc ata gac tat 720
Lys Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Glu Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Tyr
          225                      230                      235                      240

gta gag ctt tat tcc tat ccg gaa ctc gag cct gtg aat gaa att gct 768
Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Glu Leu Glu Pro Val Asn Glu Ile Ala
          245                      250                      255

gga aag atg att ctc gct gtt gca gtt gct ttt tca aaa gcg cgt tta 816
Gly Lys Met Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val Ala Phe Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu
          260                      265                      270

ata gat aat atc att att gat att cga gaa atg gag aga ata 858
Ile Asp Asn Ile Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu Met Glu Arg Ile
          275                      280                      285

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<210> 26

<211> 286

<212> PRT

<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<400> 26

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Met Arg Gln Ile Thr Asp Ile Ser Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Gln
  1                      5                      10                      15

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Tyr His Ser Glu Gly Lys Ser Ile Gly Phe Val Pro Thr Met Gly Phe
 20 25 30
 Leu His Glu Gly His Leu Thr Leu Ala Asp Lys Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn
 35 40 45
 Asp Ala Val Ile Met Ser Ile Phe Val Asn Pro Ala Gln Phe Gly Pro
 50 55 60
 Asn Glu Asp Phe Glu Ala Tyr Pro Arg Asp Ile Glu Arg Asp Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Leu Phe Thr Pro Asp Ala His
 85 90 95
 Asp Met Tyr Pro Gly Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Ile His Val Glu Arg Arg
 100 105 110
 Thr Asp Val Leu Cys Gly Arg Ser Arg Glu Gly His Phe Asp Gly Val
 115 120 125
 Ala Ile Val Leu Thr Lys Leu Phe Asn Leu Val Lys Pro Thr Arg Ala
 130 135 140
 Tyr Phe Gly Leu Lys Asp Ala Gln Gln Val Ala Val Val Asp Gly Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Ser Asp Phe Phe Met Asp Ile Glu Leu Val Pro Val Asp Thr Val
 165 170 175
 Arg Glu Glu Asp Gly Leu Ala Lys Ser Ser Arg Asn Val Tyr Leu Thr
 180 185 190
 Ala Glu Glu Arg Lys Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu Tyr Arg Ala Leu Gln Thr
 195 200 205
 Ser Ala Glu Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Glu Arg Asp Pro Glu Ala Val Ile
 210 215 220
 Lys Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Glu Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Glu Leu Glu Pro Val Asn Glu Ile Ala
 245 250 255
 Gly Lys Met Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val Ala Phe Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu
 260 265 270
 Ile Asp Asn Ile Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu Met Glu Arg Ile
 275 280 285

<210> 27

<211> 381

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

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<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(381)

<400> 27

atg	tat	cga	aca	atg	atg	agc	ggc	aaa	ctt	cac	agg	gca	act	gtt	acg	48
Met	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Met	Met	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu	His	Arg	Ala	Thr	Val	Thr	
1				5					10					15		

gaa	gca	aac	ctg	aac	tat	gtg	gga	agc	att	aca	att	gat	gaa	gat	ctc	96
Glu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Val	Gly	Ser	Ile	Thr	Ile	Asp	Glu	Asp	Leu	
		20						25					30			

att	gat	gct	gtg	gga	atg	ctt	cct	aat	gaa	aaa	gta	caa	att	gtg	aat	144
Ile	Asp	Ala	Val	Gly	Met	Leu	Pro	Asn	Glu	Lys	Val	Gln	Ile	Val	Asn	
		35					40					45				

aat	aat	aat	gga	gca	cgt	ctt	gaa	acg	tat	att	att	cct	ggt	aaa	cgg	192
Asn	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ala	Arg	Leu	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Pro	Gly	Lys	Arg	
		50				55					60					

gga	agc	ggc	gtc	ata	tgc	tta	aac	ggt	gca	gcc	gca	bgc	ctt	gtg	cag	240
Gly	Ser	Gly	Val	Ile	Cys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Val	Gln	
65					70					75					80	

gaa	gga	gat	aag	gtc	att	att	att	tcc	tac	aaa	atg	atg	tct	gat	caa	288
Glu	Gly	Asp	Lys	Val	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Met	Met	Ser	Asp	Gln	
				85					90					95		

gaa	gcg	gca	agc	cat	gag	ccg	aaa	gtg	gct	gtt	ctg	aat	gat	caa	aac	336
Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	His	Glu	Pro	Lys	Val	Ala	Val	Leu	Asn	Asp	Gln	Asn	
			100					105					110			

aaa	att	gaa	caa	atg	ctg	ggg	aac	gaa	cca	gcc	cgt	aca	att	ttg		381
Lys	Ile	Glu	Gln	Met	Leu	Gly	Asn	Glu	Pro	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ile	Leu		
		115					120					125				

<210> 28

<211> 127

<212> PRT

<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<400> 28

Met	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Met	Met	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu	His	Arg	Ala	Thr	Val	Thr
1				5					10					15	

Glu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Val	Gly	Ser	Ile	Thr	Ile	Asp	Glu	Asp	Leu
		20						25					30		

Ile	Asp	Ala	Val	Gly	Met	Leu	Pro	Asn	Glu	Lys	Val	Gln	Ile	Val	Asn
		35					40					45			

Asn	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ala	Arg	Leu	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Pro	Gly	Lys	Arg
		50				55					60				

Gly	Ser	Gly	Val	Ile	Cys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Val	Gln
65					70					75					80

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Glu Gly Asp Lys Val Ile Ile Ile Ser Tyr Lys Met Met Ser Asp Gln
85 90 95

Glu Ala Ala Ser His Glu Pro Lys Val Ala Val Leu Asn Asp Gln Asn
100 105 110

Lys Ile Glu Gln Met Leu Gly Asn Glu Pro Ala Arg Thr Ile Leu
115 120 125

<210> 29

<211> 894

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(894)

<400> 29

atg aaa att gga att atc ggc gga ggc tcc gtt ggt ctt tta tgc gcc 48
Met Lys Ile Gly Ile Ile Gly Gly Gly Ser Val Gly Leu Leu Cys Ala
1 5 10 15

tat tat ttg tca ctt tat cac gac gtg act gtt gtg acg agg cgg caa 96
Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Leu Tyr His Asp Val Thr Val Val Thr Arg Arg Gln
20 25 30

gaa cag gct gcg gcc att cag tct gaa gga atc cgg ctt tat aaa ggc 144
Glu Gln Ala Ala Ala Ile Gln Ser Glu Gly Ile Arg Leu Tyr Lys Gly
35 40 45

ggg gag gaa ttc agg gct gat tgc agt gcg gac acg agt atc aat tcg 192
Gly Glu Glu Phe Arg Ala Asp Cys Ser Ala Asp Thr Ser Ile Asn Ser
50 55 60

gac ttt gac ctg ctt gtc gtg aca gtg aag cag cat cag ctt caa tct 240
Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Val Val Thr Val Lys Gln His Gln Leu Gln Ser
65 70 75 80

gtt ttt tcg tcg ctt gaa cga atc ggg aag acg aat ata tta ttt ttg 288
Val Phe Ser Ser Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Phe Leu
85 90 95

caa aac ggc atg ggg cat atc cac gac cta aaa gac tgg cac gtt ggc 336
Gln Asn Gly Met Gly His Ile His Asp Leu Lys Asp Trp His Val Gly
100 105 110

cat tcc att tat gtt gga atc gtt gag cac gga gct gta aga aaa tcg 384
His Ser Ile Tyr Val Gly Ile Val Glu His Gly Ala Val Arg Lys Ser
115 120 125

gat aca gct gtt gat cat aca ggc cta ggt gcg ata aaa tgg agc gcg 432
Asp Thr Ala Val Asp His Thr Gly Leu Gly Ala Ile Lys Trp Ser Ala
130 135 140

ttc gac gat gct gaa cca gac cgg ctg aac atc ttg ttt cag cat aac 480

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Phe Asp Asp Ala Glu Pro Asp Arg Leu Asn Ile Leu Phe Gln His Asn
 145 150 155 160
 cat tcg gat ttt ccg att tat tat gag acg gat tgg tac cgt ctg ctg 528
 His Ser Asp Phe Pro Ile Tyr Tyr Glu Thr Asp Trp Tyr Arg Leu Leu
 165 170 175
 acg ggc aag ctg att gta aat gcg tgt att aat cct tta act gcg tta 576
 Thr Gly Lys Leu Ile Val Asn Ala Cys Ile Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 ttg caa gtg aaa aat gga gaa ctg ctg aca acg cca gct tat ctg gct 624
 Leu Gln Val Lys Asn Gly Glu Leu Leu Thr Thr Pro Ala Tyr Leu Ala
 195 200 205
 ttt atg aag ctg gta ttt cag gag gca tgc cgc att tta aaa ctt gaa 672
 Phe Met Lys Leu Val Phe Gln Glu Ala Cys Arg Ile Leu Lys Leu Glu
 210 215 220
 aat gaa gaa aag gct tgg gag cgg gtt cag gcc gtt tgt ggg caa acg 720
 Asn Glu Glu Lys Ala Trp Glu Arg Val Gln Ala Val Cys Gly Gln Thr
 225 230 235 240
 aaa gag aat cgt tca tca atg ctg gtt gac gtc att gga ggc cgg cag 768
 Lys Glu Asn Arg Ser Ser Met Leu Val Asp Val Ile Gly Gly Arg Gln
 245 250 255
 acg gaa gct gac gcc att atc gga tac tta ttg aag gaa gca agt ctt 816
 Thr Glu Ala Asp Ala Ile Ile Gly Tyr Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala Ser Leu
 260 265 270
 caa ggt ctt gat gcc gtc cac cta gag ttt tta tat ggc agc atc aaa 864
 Gln Gly Leu Asp Ala Val His Leu Glu Phe Leu Tyr Gly Ser Ile Lys
 275 280 285
 gca ttg gag cga aat aca aac aaa gtc ttt 894
 Ala Leu Glu Arg Asn Thr Asn Lys Val Phe
 290 295

<210> 30

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 30

Met Lys Ile Gly Ile Ile Gly Gly Gly Ser Val Gly Leu Leu Cys Ala
 1 5 10 15

Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Leu Tyr His Asp Val Thr Val Val Thr Arg Arg Gln
 20 25 30

Glu Gln Ala Ala Ala Ile Gln Ser Glu Gly Ile Arg Leu Tyr Lys Gly
 35 40 45

Gly Glu Glu Phe Arg Ala Asp Cys Ser Ala Asp Thr Ser Ile Asn Ser
 50 55 60

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Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Val Val Thr Val Lys Gln His Gln Leu Gln Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Val Phe Ser Ser Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Phe Leu
 85 90 95
 Gln Asn Gly Met Gly His Ile His Asp Leu Lys Asp Trp His Val Gly
 100 105 110
 His Ser Ile Tyr Val Gly Ile Val Glu His Gly Ala Val Arg Lys Ser
 115 120 125
 Asp Thr Ala Val Asp His Thr Gly Leu Gly Ala Ile Lys Trp Ser Ala
 130 135 140
 Phe Asp Asp Ala Glu Pro Asp Arg Leu Asn Ile Leu Phe Gln His Asn
 145 150 155 160
 His Ser Asp Phe Pro Ile Tyr Tyr Glu Thr Asp Trp Tyr Arg Leu Leu
 165 170 175
 Thr Gly Lys Leu Ile Val Asn Ala Cys Ile Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Gln Val Lys Asn Gly Glu Leu Leu Thr Thr Pro Ala Tyr Leu Ala
 195 200 205
 Phe Met Lys Leu Val Phe Gln Glu Ala Cys Arg Ile Leu Lys Leu Glu
 210 215 220
 Asn Glu Glu Lys Ala Trp Glu Arg Val Gln Ala Val Cys Gly Gln Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Glu Asn Arg Ser Ser Met Leu Val Asp Val Ile Gly Gly Arg Gln
 245 250 255
 Thr Glu Ala Asp Ala Ile Ile Gly Tyr Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala Ser Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Gly Leu Asp Ala Val His Leu Glu Phe Leu Tyr Gly Ser Ile Lys
 275 280 285
 Ala Leu Glu Arg Asn Thr Asn Lys Val Phe
 290 295

<210> 31
 <211> 1725
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1722)

<400> 31
 atg ggg act aat gta cag gtg gat tca gca tct gcc gaa tgt aca cag 48
 Met Gly Thr Asn Val Gln Val Asp Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Cys Thr Gln

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1	5	10	15	
acg atg agc gga gca tta atg ctg att gaa tca tta aaa aaa gag aaa	Thr Met Ser Gly Ala Leu Met Leu Ile Glu Ser Leu Lys Lys Glu Lys	96		
	20	25	30	
gta gaa atg atc ttc ggt tat ccg ggc ggg gct gtg ctt ccg att tac	Val Glu Met Ile Phe Gly Tyr Pro Gly Gly Ala Val Leu Pro Ile Tyr	144		
	35	40	45	
gat aag cta tac aat tca ggg ttg gta cat atc ctt ccc cgt cac gaa	Asp Lys Leu Tyr Asn Ser Gly Leu Val His Ile Leu Pro Arg His Glu	192		
	50	55	60	
caa gga gca att cat gca gcg gag gga tac gca agg gtc tcc gga aaa	Gln Gly Ala Ile His Ala Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Arg Val Ser Gly Lys	240		
	65	70	75	80
ccg ggt gtc gtc att gcc acg tca ggg ccg gga gcg aca aac ctt gtt	Pro Gly Val Val Ile Ala Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Asn Leu Val	288		
	85	90	95	
aca ggc ctt gct gat gcc atg att gat tca ttg ccg tta gtc gtc ttt	Thr Gly Leu Ala Asp Ala Met Ile Asp Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Val Phe	336		
	100	105	110	
aca ggg cag gta gca acc tct gta atc ggg agc gat gca ttt cag gaa	Thr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Asp Ala Phe Gln Glu	384		
	115	120	125	
gca gac att tta ggg att acg atg cca gta aca aaa cac agc tac cag	Ala Asp Ile Leu Gly Ile Thr Met Pro Val Thr Lys His Ser Tyr Gln	432		
	130	135	140	
gtt cgc cag ccg gaa gat ctg ccg cgc atc att aaa gaa gcg ttc cat	Val Arg Gln Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Arg Ile Ile Lys Glu Ala Phe His	480		
	145	150	155	160
att gca aca act gga aga ccc gga cct gta ttg att gat att ccg aaa	Ile Ala Thr Thr Gly Arg Pro Gly Pro Val Leu Ile Asp Ile Pro Lys	528		
	165	170	175	
gat gta gca aca att gaa gga gaa ttc agc tac gat cat gag atg aat	Asp Val Ala Thr Ile Glu Gly Glu Phe Ser Tyr Asp His Glu Met Asn	576		
	180	185	190	
ctc ccg gga tac cag ccg aca aca gag ccg aat tat ttg cag atc cgc	Leu Pro Gly Tyr Gln Pro Thr Thr Glu Pro Asn Tyr Leu Gln Ile Arg	624		
	195	200	205	
aag ctt gtg gaa gcc gtg agc agt gcg aaa aaa ccg gtg atc ctg gcg	Lys Leu Val Glu Ala Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Lys Pro Val Ile Leu Ala	672		
	210	215	220	
ggt gcg ggc gta ctg cac gga aaa gcg tca gaa gaa tta aaa aat tat	Gly Ala Gly Val Leu His Gly Lys Ala Ser Glu Glu Leu Lys Asn Tyr	720		
	225	230	235	240

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gct gaa cag cag caa atc cct gtg gca cac acc ctt ttg ggg ctc gga Ala Glu Gln Gln Gln Ile Pro Val Ala His Thr Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly 245 250 255	768
ggc ttc ccg gct gac cat ccg ctt ttc cta ggg atg gcg gga atg cac Gly Phe Pro Ala Asp His Pro Leu Phe Leu Gly Met Ala Gly Met His 260 265 270	816
ggt act tat aca gcc aat atg gcc ctt cat gaa tgt gat cta tta atc Gly Thr Tyr Thr Ala Asn Met Ala Leu His Glu Cys Asp Leu Leu Ile 275 280 285	864
agt atc ggc gcc cgt ttt gat gac cgt gtc aca gga aac ctg aaa cac Ser Ile Gly Ala Arg Phe Asp Asp Arg Val Thr Gly Asn Leu Lys His 290 295 300	912
ttt gcc aga aac gca aag ata gcc cac atc gat att gat cca gct gaa Phe Ala Arg Asn Ala Lys Ile Ala His Ile Asp Ile Asp Pro Ala Glu 305 310 315 320	960
atc gga aaa atc atg aaa aca cag att cct gta gtc gga gac agc aaa Ile Gly Lys Ile Met Lys Thr Gln Ile Pro Val Val Gly Asp Ser Lys 325 330 335	1008
att gtc ctg cag gag ctg atc aaa caa gac ggc aaa caa agc gat tca Ile Val Leu Gln Glu Leu Ile Lys Gln Asp Gly Lys Gln Ser Asp Ser 340 345 350	1056
agc gaa tgg aaa aaa cag ctc gca gaa tgg aaa gaa gag tat ccg ctc Ser Glu Trp Lys Lys Gln Leu Ala Glu Trp Lys Glu Glu Tyr Pro Leu 355 360 365	1104
tgg tat gta gat aat gaa gaa gaa ggt ttt aaa cct cag aaa ttg att Trp Tyr Val Asp Asn Glu Glu Gly Phe Lys Pro Gln Lys Leu Ile 370 375 380	1152
gaa tat att cat caa ttt aca aaa gga gag gcc att gtc gca acg gat Glu Tyr Ile His Gln Phe Thr Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Val Ala Thr Asp 385 390 395 400	1200
gta ggc cag cat caa atg tgg tca gcg caa ttt tat ccg ttc caa aaa Val Gly Gln His Gln Met Trp Ser Ala Gln Phe Tyr Pro Phe Gln Lys 405 410 415	1248
gca gat aaa tgg gtc acg tca ggc gga ctt gga acg atg gga ttc ggt Ala Asp Lys Trp Val Thr Ser Gly Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Gly Phe Gly 420 425 430	1296
ctt ccg gcg gcg atc ggc gca cag ctg gcc gaa aaa gat gct act gtt Leu Pro Ala Ala Ile Gly Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Lys Asp Ala Thr Val 435 440 445	1344
gtc gcg gtt gtc gga gac ggc gga ttc caa atg acg ctt caa gaa ctc Val Ala Val Val Gly Asp Gly Gly Phe Gln Met Thr Leu Gln Glu Leu 450 455 460	1392
gat gtt att cgc gaa tta aat ctt ccg gtc aag gta gtg att tta aat Asp Val Ile Arg Glu Leu Asn Leu Pro Val Lys Val Val Ile Leu Asn	1440

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465          470          475          480
aac gct tgt ctc gga atg gtc aga cag tgg cag gaa att ttc tat gaa 1488
Asn Ala Cys Leu Gly Met Val Arg Gln Trp Gln Glu Ile Phe Tyr Glu
          485          490          495

gaa cgt tat tca gaa tct aaa ttc gct tct cag cct gac ttc gtc aaa 1536
Glu Arg Tyr Ser Glu Ser Lys Phe Ala Ser Gln Pro Asp Phe Val Lys
          500          505          510

ttg tcc gaa gca tac ggc att aaa ggc atc aga att tca tca gaa gcg 1584
Leu Ser Glu Ala Tyr Gly Ile Lys Gly Ile Arg Ile Ser Ser Glu Ala
          515          520          525

gaa gca aag gaa aag ctg gaa gag gca tta aca tca aga gaa cct gtt 1632
Glu Ala Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Glu Ala Leu Thr Ser Arg Glu Pro Val
          530          535          540

gtc att gac gtg cgg gtt gcc agc gaa gaa aaa gta ttc ccg atg gtg 1680
Val Ile Asp Val Arg Val Ala Ser Glu Glu Lys Val Phe Pro Met Val
          545          550          555          560

gct ccg ggg aaa ggg ctg cat gaa atg gtg ggg gtg aaa cct tga 1725
Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu His Glu Met Val Gly Val Lys Pro
          565          570

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<210> 32

<211> 574

<212> PRT

<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<400> 32

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Met Gly Thr Asn Val Gln Val Asp Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Cys Thr Gln
 1          5          10          15

Thr Met Ser Gly Ala Leu Met Leu Ile Glu Ser Leu Lys Lys Glu Lys
          20          25          30

Val Glu Met Ile Phe Gly Tyr Pro Gly Gly Ala Val Leu Pro Ile Tyr
          35          40          45

Asp Lys Leu Tyr Asn Ser Gly Leu Val His Ile Leu Pro Arg His Glu
          50          55          60

Gln Gly Ala Ile His Ala Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Arg Val Ser Gly Lys
          65          70          75          80

Pro Gly Val Val Ile Ala Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Asn Leu Val
          85          90          95

Thr Gly Leu Ala Asp Ala Met Ile Asp Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Val Phe
          100          105          110

Thr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Asp Ala Phe Gln Glu
          115          120          125

Ala Asp Ile Leu Gly Ile Thr Met Pro Val Thr Lys His Ser Tyr Gln

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130	135	140
Val Arg Gln Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Arg Ile Ile Lys Glu Ala Phe His 145 150 155 160		
Ile Ala Thr Thr Gly Arg Pro Gly Pro Val Leu Ile Asp Ile Pro Lys 165 170 175		
Asp Val Ala Thr Ile Glu Gly Glu Phe Ser Tyr Asp His Glu Met Asn 180 185 190		
Leu Pro Gly Tyr Gln Pro Thr Thr Glu Pro Asn Tyr Leu Gln Ile Arg 195 200 205		
Lys Leu Val Glu Ala Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Lys Pro Val Ile Leu Ala 210 215 220		
Gly Ala Gly Val Leu His Gly Lys Ala Ser Glu Glu Leu Lys Asn Tyr 225 230 235 240		
Ala Glu Gln Gln Gln Ile Pro Val Ala His Thr Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly 245 250 255		
Gly Phe Pro Ala Asp His Pro Leu Phe Leu Gly Met Ala Gly Met His 260 265 270		
Gly Thr Tyr Thr Ala Asn Met Ala Leu His Glu Cys Asp Leu Leu Ile 275 280 285		
Ser Ile Gly Ala Arg Phe Asp Asp Arg Val Thr Gly Asn Leu Lys His 290 295 300		
Phe Ala Arg Asn Ala Lys Ile Ala His Ile Asp Ile Asp Pro Ala Glu 305 310 315 320		
Ile Gly Lys Ile Met Lys Thr Gln Ile Pro Val Val Gly Asp Ser Lys 325 330 335		
Ile Val Leu Gln Glu Leu Ile Lys Gln Asp Gly Lys Gln Ser Asp Ser 340 345 350		
Ser Glu Trp Lys Lys Gln Leu Ala Glu Trp Lys Glu Glu Tyr Pro Leu 355 360 365		
Trp Tyr Val Asp Asn Glu Glu Glu Gly Phe Lys Pro Gln Lys Leu Ile 370 375 380		
Glu Tyr Ile His Gln Phe Thr Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Val Ala Thr Asp 385 390 395 400		
Val Gly Gln His Gln Met Trp Ser Ala Gln Phe Tyr Pro Phe Gln Lys 405 410 415		
Ala Asp Lys Trp Val Thr Ser Gly Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Gly Phe Gly 420 425 430		
Leu Pro Ala Ala Ile Gly Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Lys Asp Ala Thr Val 435 440 445		

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Val Ala Val Val Gly Asp Gly Gly Phe Gln Met Thr Leu Gln Glu Leu
 450 455 460

Asp Val Ile Arg Glu Leu Asn Leu Pro Val Lys Val Val Ile Leu Asn
 465 470 475 480

Asn Ala Cys Leu Gly Met Val Arg Gln Trp Gln Glu Ile Phe Tyr Glu
 485 490 495

Glu Arg Tyr Ser Glu Ser Lys Phe Ala Ser Gln Pro Asp Phe Val Lys
 500 505 510

Leu Ser Glu Ala Tyr Gly Ile Lys Gly Ile Arg Ile Ser Ser Glu Ala
 515 520 525

Glu Ala Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Glu Ala Leu Thr Ser Arg Glu Pro Val
 530 535 540

Val Ile Asp Val Arg Val Ala Ser Glu Glu Lys Val Phe Pro Met Val
 545 550 555 560

Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu His Glu Met Val Gly Val Lys Pro
 565 570

<210> 33
 <211> 525
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(522)

<400> 33
 ttg aaa aga att atc aca ttg act gtg gtg aac cgc tcc ggg gtg tta 48
 Met Lys Arg Ile Ile Thr Val Val Asn Arg Ser Gly Val Leu
 1 5 10 15

aac cgg atc acc ggt cta ttc aca aaa agg cat tac aac att gaa agc 96
 Asn Arg Ile Thr Gly Leu Phe Thr Lys Arg His Tyr Asn Ile Glu Ser
 20 25 30

att aca gtt gga cac aca gaa aca gcc ggc gtt tcc aga atc acc ttc 144
 Ile Thr Val Gly His Thr Glu Thr Ala Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Thr Phe
 35 40 45

gtc gtt cat gtt gaa ggt gaa aat gat gtt gaa cag tta acg aaa cag 192
 Val Val His Val Glu Gly Glu Asn Asp Val Glu Gln Leu Thr Lys Gln
 50 55 60

ctc aac aaa cag att gat gtg ctg aaa gtc aca gac atc aca aat caa 240
 Leu Asn Lys Gln Ile Asp Val Leu Lys Val Thr Asp Ile Thr Asn Gln
 65 70 75 80

tcg att gtc cag agg gag ctg gcc tta atc aag gtt gtc tcc gca cct 288
 Ser Ile Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Ala Leu Ile Lys Val Val Ser Ala Pro

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	85	90	95	
tca aca aga aca gag att aat gga atc ata gaa ccg ttt aga gcc tct				336
Ser Thr Arg Thr Glu Ile Asn Gly Ile Ile Glu Pro Phe Arg Ala Ser				
	100	105	110	
gtc gtt gat gtc agc aga gac agc atc gtt gtt cag gtg aca ggt gaa				384
Val Val Asp Val Ser Arg Asp Ser Ile Val Val Gln Val Thr Gly Glu				
	115	120	125	
tct aac aaa att gaa gcg ctt att gag tta tta aaa cct tat ggc att				432
Ser Asn Lys Ile Glu Ala Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Lys Pro Tyr Gly Ile				
	130	135	140	
aaa gaa atc gcg aga aca ggt aca acg gct ttt gcg agg gga acc agc				480
Lys Glu Ile Ala Arg Thr Gly Thr Thr Ala Phe Ala Arg Gly Thr Ser				
	145	150	155	160
aaa agg cgt cat cca ata aaa caa tat cta ttg tat aaa aca taa				525
Lys Arg Arg His Pro Ile Lys Gln Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Lys Thr				
	165	170		

<210> 34

<211> 174

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 34

Met Lys Arg Ile Ile Thr Leu Thr Val Val Asn Arg Ser Gly Val Leu				
1	5	10	15	
Asn Arg Ile Thr Gly Leu Phe Thr Lys Arg His Tyr Asn Ile Glu Ser				
20	25	30		
Ile Thr Val Gly His Thr Glu Thr Ala Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Thr Phe				
35	40	45		
Val Val His Val Glu Gly Glu Asn Asp Val Glu Gln Leu Thr Lys Gln				
50	55	60		
Leu Asn Lys Gln Ile Asp Val Leu Lys Val Thr Asp Ile Thr Asn Gln				
65	70	75	80	
Ser Ile Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Ala Leu Ile Lys Val Val Ser Ala Pro				
85	90	95		
Ser Thr Arg Thr Glu Ile Asn Gly Ile Ile Glu Pro Phe Arg Ala Ser				
100	105	110		
Val Val Asp Val Ser Arg Asp Ser Ile Val Val Gln Val Thr Gly Glu				
115	120	125		
Ser Asn Lys Ile Glu Ala Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Lys Pro Tyr Gly Ile				
130	135	140		
Lys Glu Ile Ala Arg Thr Gly Thr Thr Ala Phe Ala Arg Gly Thr Ser				
145	150	155	160	

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Lys Arg Arg His Pro Ile Lys Gln Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Lys Thr
 165 170

<210> 35

<211> 1029

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1026)

<400> 35

atg gta aaa gta tat tat aac ggt gat atc aaa gag aac gta ttg gct	48
Met Val Lys Val Tyr Tyr Asn Gly Asp Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Leu Ala	
1 5 10 15	
gga aaa aca gta gcg gtt atc ggg tac ggt tcg caa ggc cac gca cat	96
Gly Lys Thr Val Ala Val Ile Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gln Gly His Ala His	
20 25 30	
gcc ctg aac ctt aaa gaa agc gga gta gac gtg atc gtc ggt gtt aga	144
Ala Leu Asn Leu Lys Glu Ser Gly Val Asp Val Ile Val Gly Val Arg	
35 40 45	
caa gga aaa tct ttc act caa gcc caa gaa gac gga cat aaa gta ttt	192
Gln Gly Lys Ser Phe Thr Gln Ala Gln Glu Asp Gly His Lys Val Phe	
50 55 60	
tca gta aaa gaa gcg gca gcc caa gcc gaa atc atc atg gtt ctg ctt	240
Ser Val Lys Glu Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Glu Ile Ile Met Val Leu Leu	
65 70 75 80	
ccg gat gag cag cag caa aaa gta tac gaa gct gaa atc aaa gat gaa	288
Pro Asp Glu Gln Gln Gln Lys Val Tyr Glu Ala Glu Ile Lys Asp Glu	
85 90 95	
ttg aca gca gga aaa tca tta gta ttc gct cat gga ttt aac gtg cat	336
Leu Thr Ala Gly Lys Ser Leu Val Phe Ala His Gly Phe Asn Val His	
100 105 110	
ttc cat caa att gtt cct ccg gcg gat gta gat gta ttc tta gtg gcc	384
Phe His Gln Ile Val Pro Pro Ala Asp Val Asp Val Phe Leu Val Ala	
115 120 125	
cct aaa ggc ccg gga cac ttg gta aga aga aca tat gag caa gga gct	432
Pro Lys Gly Pro Gly His Leu Val Arg Arg Thr Tyr Glu Gln Gly Ala	
130 135 140	
ggc gta cct gca ttg ttc gca atc tat caa gat gtg act gga gaa gca	480
Gly Val Pro Ala Leu Phe Ala Ile Tyr Gln Asp Val Thr Gly Glu Ala	
145 150 155 160	
aga gac aaa gcc ctc gct tat gct aaa gga atc ggc ggc gca aga gcg	528
Arg Asp Lys Ala Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Gly Ile Gly Gly Ala Arg Ala	
165 170 175	

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ggc gta tta gaa acg aca ttt aaa gaa gaa aca gaa aca gat ttg ttc 576
 Gly Val Leu Glu Thr Thr Phe Lys Glu Glu Thr Glu Thr Asp Leu Phe
 180 185 190

ggt gag caa gca gtt ctt tgc ggc gga tta agc gcg ctt gtc aaa gcc 624
 Gly Glu Gln Ala Val Leu Cys Gly Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Lys Ala
 195 200 205

gga ttt gaa acc tta act gaa gca ggt tat cag cct gaa ctt gca tac 672
 Gly Phe Glu Thr Leu Thr Glu Ala Gly Tyr Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Tyr
 210 215 220

ttc gag tgt ctt cat gag ctg aaa tta atc gta gac ctt atg tac gaa 720
 Phe Glu Cys Leu His Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile Val Asp Leu Met Tyr Glu
 225 230 235 240

gaa gga ctt gca gga atg aga tat tca atc tct gac aca gca cag tgg 768
 Glu Gly Leu Ala Gly Met Arg Tyr Ser Ile Ser Asp Thr Ala Gln Trp
 245 250 255

gga gat ttc gta tca ggc cct cgc gtt gtg gac gcc aaa gta aaa gaa 816
 Gly Asp Phe Val Ser Gly Pro Arg Val Val Asp Ala Lys Val Lys Glu
 260 265 270

tct atg aaa gaa gta tta aaa gat atc caa aac ggt acg ttc gca aaa 864
 Ser Met Lys Glu Val Leu Lys Asp Ile Gln Asn Gly Thr Phe Ala Lys
 275 280 285

gag tgg atc gtc gaa aac caa gta aac cgt cct cgt ttc aac gct atc 912
 Glu Trp Ile Val Glu Asn Gln Val Asn Arg Pro Arg Phe Asn Ala Ile
 290 295 300

aat gca agc gag aac gaa cat caa atc gaa gta gtg gga aga aag ctt 960
 Asn Ala Ser Glu Asn Glu His Gln Ile Glu Val Val Gly Arg Lys Leu
 305 310 315 320

cgt gaa atg atg ccg ttt gtg aaa caa ggc aag aag aag gaa gcg gtg 1008
 Arg Glu Met Met Pro Phe Val Lys Gln Gly Lys Lys Lys Glu Ala Val
 325 330 335

gtc tcc gtt gcg caa aat taa 1029
 Val Ser Val Ala Gln Asn
 340

<210> 36
 <211> 342
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 36
 Met Val Lys Val Tyr Tyr Asn Gly Asp Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Lys Thr Val Ala Val Ile Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gln Gly His Ala His
 20 25 30

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Ala Leu Asn Leu Lys Glu Ser Gly Val Asp Val Ile Val Gly Val Arg
 35 40 45

Gln Gly Lys Ser Phe Thr Gln Ala Gln Glu Asp Gly His Lys Val Phe
 50 55 60

Ser Val Lys Glu Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Glu Ile Ile Met Val Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80

Pro Asp Glu Gln Gln Gln Lys Val Tyr Glu Ala Glu Ile Lys Asp Glu
 85 90 95

Leu Thr Ala Gly Lys Ser Leu Val Phe Ala His Gly Phe Asn Val His
 100 105 110

Phe His Gln Ile Val Pro Pro Ala Asp Val Asp Val Phe Leu Val Ala
 115 120 125

Pro Lys Gly Pro Gly His Leu Val Arg Arg Thr Tyr Glu Gln Gly Ala
 130 135 140

Gly Val Pro Ala Leu Phe Ala Ile Tyr Gln Asp Val Thr Gly Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160

Arg Asp Lys Ala Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Gly Ile Gly Gly Ala Arg Ala
 165 170 175

Gly Val Leu Glu Thr Thr Phe Lys Glu Glu Thr Glu Thr Asp Leu Phe
 180 185 190

Gly Glu Gln Ala Val Leu Cys Gly Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Lys Ala
 195 200 205

Gly Phe Glu Thr Leu Thr Glu Ala Gly Tyr Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Tyr
 210 215 220

Phe Glu Cys Leu His Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile Val Asp Leu Met Tyr Glu
 225 230 235 240

Glu Gly Leu Ala Gly Met Arg Tyr Ser Ile Ser Asp Thr Ala Gln Trp
 245 250 255

Gly Asp Phe Val Ser Gly Pro Arg Val Val Asp Ala Lys Val Lys Glu
 260 265 270

Ser Met Lys Glu Val Leu Lys Asp Ile Gln Asn Gly Thr Phe Ala Lys
 275 280 285

Glu Trp Ile Val Glu Asn Gln Val Asn Arg Pro Arg Phe Asn Ala Ile
 290 295 300

Asn Ala Ser Glu Asn Glu His Gln Ile Glu Val Val Gly Arg Lys Leu
 305 310 315 320

Arg Glu Met Met Pro Phe Val Lys Gln Gly Lys Lys Lys Glu Ala Val
 325 330 335

Val Ser Val Ala Gln Asn

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340

<210> 37
 <211> 1674
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1674)

<400> 37
 atg gca gaa tta cgc agt aat atg atc aca caa gga atc gat aga gct 48
 Met Ala Glu Leu Arg Ser Asn Met Ile Thr Gln Gly Ile Asp Arg Ala
 1 5 10 15

ccg cac cgc agt ttg ctt cgt gca gca ggg gta aaa gaa gag gat ttc 96
 Pro His Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Val Lys Glu Glu Asp Phe
 20 25 30

ggc aag ccg ttt att gcg gtg tgt aat tca tac att gat atc gtt ccc 144
 Gly Lys Pro Phe Ile Ala Val Cys Asn Ser Tyr Ile Asp Ile Val Pro
 35 40 45

ggt cat gtt cac ttg cag gag ttt ggg aaa atc gta aaa gaa gca atc 192
 Gly His Val His Leu Gln Glu Phe Gly Lys Ile Val Lys Glu Ala Ile
 50 55 60

aga gaa gca ggg ggc gtt ccg ttt gaa ttt aat acc att ggg gta gat 240
 Arg Glu Ala Gly Gly Val Pro Phe Glu Phe Asn Thr Ile Gly Val Asp
 65 70 75 80

gat ggc atc gca atg ggg cat atc ggt atg aga tat tcg ctg cca agc 288
 Asp Gly Ile Ala Met Gly His Ile Gly Met Arg Tyr Ser Leu Pro Ser
 85 90 95

cgt gaa att atc gca gac tct gtg gaa acg gtt gta tcc gca cac tgg 336
 Arg Glu Ile Ile Ala Asp Ser Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala His Trp
 100 105 110

ttt gac gga atg gtc tgt att ccg aac tgc gac aaa atc aca ccg gga 384
 Phe Asp Gly Met Val Cys Ile Pro Asn Cys Asp Lys Ile Thr Pro Gly
 115 120 125

atg ctt atg gcg gca atg cgc atc aac att ccg acg att ttt gtc agc 432
 Met Leu Met Ala Ala Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Pro Thr Ile Phe Val Ser
 130 135 140

ggc gga ccg atg gcg gca gga aga aca agt tac ggg cga aaa atc tcc 480
 Gly Gly Pro Met Ala Ala Gly Arg Thr Ser Tyr Gly Arg Lys Ile Ser
 145 150 155 160

ctt tcc tca gta ttc gaa ggg gta ggc gcc tac caa gca ggg aaa atc 528
 Leu Ser Ser Val Phe Glu Gly Val Gly Ala Tyr Gln Ala Gly Lys Ile
 165 170 175

aac gaa aac gag ctt caa gaa cta gag cag ttc gga tgc cca acg tgc 576

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Asn	Glu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Phe	Gly	Cys	Pro	Thr	Cys		
			180					185					190				
ggg	tct	tgc	tca	ggc	atg	ttt	acg	gcg	aac	tca	atg	aac	tgt	ctg	tca	624	
Gly	Ser	Cys	Ser	Gly	Met	Phe	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ser	Met	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser		
		195					200					205					
gaa	gca	ctt	ggt	ctt	gct	ttg	ccg	ggt	aat	gga	acc	att	ctg	gca	aca	672	
Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr		
	210					215					220						
tct	ccg	gaa	cgc	aaa	gag	ttt	gtg	aga	aaa	tcg	gct	gcg	caa	tta	atg	720	
Ser	Pro	Glu	Arg	Lys	Glu	Phe	Val	Arg	Lys	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Met		
225					230					235					240		
gaa	acg	att	cgc	aaa	gat	atc	aaa	ccg	cgt	gat	att	gtt	aca	gta	aaa	768	
Glu	Thr	Ile	Arg	Lys	Asp	Ile	Lys	Pro	Arg	Asp	Ile	Val	Thr	Val	Lys		
			245						250					255			
gcg	att	gat	aac	gcg	ttt	gca	ctc	gat	atg	gcg	ctc	gga	ggt	tct	aca	816	
Ala	Ile	Asp	Asn	Ala	Phe	Ala	Leu	Asp	Met	Ala	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Thr		
			260					265					270				
aat	acc	gtt	ctt	cat	acc	ctt	gcc	ctt	gca	aac	gaa	gcc	ggc	gtt	gaa	864	
Asn	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asn	Glu	Ala	Gly	Val	Glu		
		275					280					285					
tac	tct	tta	gaa	cgc	att	aac	gaa	gtc	gct	gag	cgc	gtg	ccg	cac	ttg	912	
Tyr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Asn	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Arg	Val	Pro	His	Leu		
	290					295					300						
gct	aag	ctg	gcg	cct	gca	tcg	gat	gtg	ttt	att	gaa	gat	ctt	cac	gaa	960	
Ala	Lys	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Phe	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	His	Glu		
305					310					315					320		
gcg	ggc	ggc	gtt	tca	gcg	gct	ctg	aat	gag	ctt	tcg	aag	aaa	gaa	gga	1008	
Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly		
				325					330					335			
gcg	ctt	cat	tta	gat	gcg	ctg	act	gtt	aca	gga	aaa	act	ctt	gga	gaa	1056	
Ala	Leu	His	Leu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr	Val	Thr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Leu	Gly	Glu		
			340					345					350				
acc	att	gcc	gga	cat	gaa	gta	aag	gat	tat	gac	gtc	att	cac	ccg	ctg	1104	
Thr	Ile	Ala	Gly	His	Glu	Val	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Val	Ile	His	Pro	Leu		
		355					360					365					
gat	caa	cca	ttc	act	gaa	aag	gga	ggc	ctt	gct	gtt	tta	ttc	ggt	aat	1152	
Asp	Gln	Pro	Phe	Thr	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Phe	Gly	Asn		
	370					375					380						
cta	gct	ccg	gac	ggc	gct	atc	att	aaa	aca	ggc	ggc	gta	cag	aat	ggg	1200	
Leu	Ala	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ile	Lys	Thr	Gly	Gly	Val	Gln	Asn	Gly		
385					390					395					400		
att	aca	aga	cac	gaa	ggg	ccg	gct	gtc	gta	ttc	gat	tct	cag	gac	gag	1248	
Ile	Thr	Arg	His	Glu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Val	Val	Phe	Asp	Ser	Gln	Asp	Glu		
				405					410					415			

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gcg ctt gac ggc att atc aac cga aaa gta aaa gaa ggc gac gtt gtc 1296
 Ala Leu Asp Gly Ile Ile Asn Arg Lys Val Lys Glu Gly Asp Val Val
 420 425 430

atc atc aga tac gaa ggg cca aaa ggc gga cct ggc atg ccg gaa atg 1344
 Ile Ile Arg Tyr Glu Gly Pro Lys Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Pro Glu Met
 435 440 445

ctg gcg cca aca tcc caa atc gtt gga atg gga ctc ggg cca aaa gtg 1392
 Leu Ala Pro Thr Ser Gln Ile Val Gly Met Gly Leu Gly Pro Lys Val
 450 455 460

gca ttg att acg gac gga cgt ttt tcc gga gcc tcc cgt ggc ctc tca 1440
 Ala Leu Ile Thr Asp Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Ala Ser Arg Gly Leu Ser
 465 470 475 480

atc ggc cac gta tca cct gag gcc gct gag ggc ggg ccg ctt gcc ttt 1488
 Ile Gly His Val Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Glu Gly Gly Pro Leu Ala Phe
 485 490 495

gtt gaa aac gga gac cat att atc gtt gat att gaa aaa cgc atc ttg 1536
 Val Glu Asn Gly Asp His Ile Ile Val Asp Ile Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu
 500 505 510

gat gta caa gtg cca gaa gaa gag tgg gaa aaa cga aaa gcg aac tgg 1584
 Asp Val Gln Val Pro Glu Glu Glu Trp Glu Lys Arg Lys Ala Asn Trp
 515 520 525

aaa ggt ttt gaa ccg aaa gtg aaa acc ggc tac ctg gca cgt tat tct 1632
 Lys Gly Phe Glu Pro Lys Val Lys Thr Gly Tyr Leu Ala Arg Tyr Ser
 530 535 540

aaa ctt gtg aca agt gcc aac acc ggc ggt att atg aaa atc 1674
 Lys Leu Val Thr Ser Ala Asn Thr Gly Gly Ile Met Lys Ile
 545 550 555

<210> 38

<211> 558

<212> PRT

<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<400> 38

Met Ala Glu Leu Arg Ser Asn Met Ile Thr Gln Gly Ile Asp Arg Ala
 1 5 10 15

Pro His Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Val Lys Glu Glu Asp Phe
 20 25 30

Gly Lys Pro Phe Ile Ala Val Cys Asn Ser Tyr Ile Asp Ile Val Pro
 35 40 45

Gly His Val His Leu Gln Glu Phe Gly Lys Ile Val Lys Glu Ala Ile
 50 55 60

Arg Glu Ala Gly Gly Val Pro Phe Glu Phe Asn Thr Ile Gly Val Asp
 65 70 75 80

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Leu Ala Pro Asp Gly Ala Ile Ile Lys Thr Gly Gly Val Gln Asn Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Ile Thr Arg His Glu Gly Pro Ala Val Val Phe Asp Ser Gln Asp Glu
 405 410 415
 Ala Leu Asp Gly Ile Ile Asn Arg Lys Val Lys Glu Gly Asp Val Val
 420 425 430
 Ile Ile Arg Tyr Glu Gly Pro Lys Gly Gly Pro Gly Met Pro Glu Met
 435 440 445
 Leu Ala Pro Thr Ser Gln Ile Val Gly Met Gly Leu Gly Pro Lys Val
 450 455 460
 Ala Leu Ile Thr Asp Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Ala Ser Arg Gly Leu Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Ile Gly His Val Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Glu Gly Gly Pro Leu Ala Phe
 485 490 495
 Val Glu Asn Gly Asp His Ile Ile Val Asp Ile Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu
 500 505 510
 Asp Val Gln Val Pro Glu Glu Glu Trp Glu Lys Arg Lys Ala Asn Trp
 515 520 525
 Lys Gly Phe Glu Pro Lys Val Lys Thr Gly Tyr Leu Ala Arg Tyr Ser
 530 535 540
 Lys Leu Val Thr Ser Ala Asn Thr Gly Gly Ile Met Lys Ile
 545 550 555

<210> 39
 <211> 194
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: promoter
 sequence

<220>
 <221> -35_signal
 <222> (136)..(141)

<220>
 <221> -10_signal
 <222> (159)..(164)

<400> 39
 gctattgacg acagctatgg ttactgtcc accaaccaaa actgtgtcga gtaccgccaa 60
 tattttctccc ttgaggggta caaagagggtg tccctagaag agatccacgc tgtgtaaaaa 120
 ttttacaaaa aggtattgac ttccctaca ggggtgtgtaa taatttaatt acaggcgggg 180

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gcaaccccgctgt

194

<210> 40

<211> 163

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:promoter
sequence

<220>

<221> -35_signal

<222> (113)..(118)

<220>

<221> -10_signal

<222> (136)..(141)

<400> 40

gcctacctag cttccaagaa agatatacta acagcacaag agcggaaaga tgttttgttc 60

tacatccaga acaacctctg ctaaaattcc tgaaaaattt tgcaaaaagt tgttgacttt 120

atctacaagg tgtggtataa taatcttaac aacagcagga cgc

163

<210> 41

<211> 127

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:promoter
sequence

<220>

<221> -35_signal

<222> (34)..(39)

<220>

<221> -10_signal

<222> (58)..(63)

<220>

<221> -35_signal

<222> (75)..(80)

<220>

<221> -10_signal

<222> (98)..(103)

<400> 41

gaggaatcat agaattttgt caaaataatt ttattgacaa cgtcttatta acgttgatat 60

aatTTaaatt ttatttgaca aaaatgggct cgtgttgtag aataaatgta gtgaggtgga 120

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tgcaatg

127

<210> 42

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 42

taaacatgag gaggagaaa catg

24

<210> 43

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 43

attcgagaaa tggagagaat ataatatg

28

<210> 44

<211> 13

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 44

agaaaggagg tga

13

<210> 45

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 45

ttaagaaagg aggtgannnn atg

23

<210> 46

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome

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binding site

<400> 46
ttagaaagga ggtgannnnn atg 23

<210> 47
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 47
agaaaggagg tgannnnnnn atg 23

<210> 48
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 48
agaaaggagg tgannnnnna tg 22

<210> 49
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 49
ccctctagaa ggaggagaaa acatg 25

<210> 50
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 50
ccctctagag .gaggagaaaa catg 24

<210> 51
<211> 23
<212> DNA

- 52 -

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 51

ttagaaagga ggatttaa atg

23

<210> 52

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 52

ttagaaagga ggtttaatta atg

23

<210> 53

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 53

ttagaaagga ggtgatttaa atg

23

<210> 54

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 54

ttagaaagga ggtgtttaa atg

23

<210> 55

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 55

attcgagaaa ggaggtgaat ataatatg

28

<210> 56

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<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 56

attcgagaaa ggaggtgaat aataatg

27

<210> 57

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:ribosome
binding site

<400> 57

attcgtagaa aggaggtgaa ttaatatg

28

<210> 58

<211> 3291

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 58

atggggacta atgtacaggt ggattcagca tctgccgaat gtacacagac gatgagcgga 60
gcattaatgc tgattgaatc attaaaaaaa gagaaagtag aaatgatctt cggttatccg 120
ggcggggctg tgcttccgat ttacgataag ctatacaatt cagggttggt acatatacctt 180
ccccgtcacg aacaaggagc aattcatgca gcggagggat acgcaagggt ctccggaaaa 240
ccgggtgtcg tcattgccac gtcagggccg ggagcgacaa acctgttac aggccttgct 300
gatgccatga ttgattcatt gccgttagtc gtctttacag ggtaggtagc aacctctgta 360
atcgggagcg atgcatttca ggaagcagac attttaggga ttacgatgcc agtaacaaaa 420
cacagctacc aggttcgcca gccggaagat ctgccgcgca tcattaaaga agcgttccat 480
attgcaacaa ctggaagacc cggacctgta ttgattgata ttccgaaaga ttagcaaca 540
attgaaggag aattcagcta cgatcatgag atgaatctcc cgggatacca gccgacaaca 600
gagccgaatt atttgcagat ccgcaagctt gtggaagccg tgagcagtgc gaaaaaaccc 660
gtgatcctgg cgggtgcggg cgtactgcac ggaaaagcgt cagaagaatt aaaaaattat 720
gctgaacagc agcaaattcc tgtggcacac acccttttgg ggctcggagg ctcccggt 780
gaccatccgc ttttcctagg gatggcgga atgcacgga cttatacagc caatatggcc 840

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cttcatgaat gtgatctatt aatcagtatc ggcgcccggt ttgatgaccg tgtcacagga 900
aacctgaaac actttgccag aaacgcaaag atagcccaca tcgatattga tccagctgaa 960,
atcggaaaaa tcatgaaaac acagattcct gtagtcggag acagcaaaat tgtcctgcag 1020
gagctgatca aacaagacgg caaacaagc gattcaagcg aatggaaaaa acagctcgca 1080
gaatggaaag aagagtatcc gctctggtat gtagataatg aagaagaagg ttttaaacct 1140
cagaaattga ttgaatatat tcatcaatth acaaaaggag aggccattgt cgcaacggat 1200
gtaggccagc atcaaatgtg gtcagcgcaa ttttatccgt tccaaaaagc agataaatgg 1260
gtcacgtcag ggggacttgg aacgatggga ttcggtcttc cggcgcgcat cggcgcacag 1320
ctggccgaaa aagatgctac tgttgcgcg gttgtcggag acggcggtt ccaaagacg 1380
cttcaagaac tcgatgttat tcgcgaatta aatcttccg tcaaggtagt gattttaaat 1440
aacgcttgtc tcggaatggt cagacagtgg caggaaattt tctatgaaga acgttattca 1500
gaatctaaat tcgcttctca gcctgacttc gtcaaatgt ccgaagcata cggcattaaa 1560
ggcatcagaa tttcatcaga agcgggaagc aaggaaaagc tggaagaggc attaacatca 1620
agagaacctg ttgtcattga cgtgcgggtt gccagcgaag aaaaagtatt cccgatggtg 1680
gctccgggga aagggctgca tgaaatggtg ggggtgaaac cttgaaaaga attatcacat 1740
tgactgtggt gaaccgctcc ggggtgttaa accggatcac cggctctattc aaaaaaggc 1800
attacaacat tgaaagcatt acagttggac acacagaaac agccggcggt tccagaatca 1860
ccttcgtcgt tcatgttgaa ggtgaaaatg atgttgaaac gtaacgaaa cagctcaaca 1920
aacagattga tgtgctgaaa gtcacagaca tcacaaatca atcgattgtc cagagggagc 1980
tggccttaat caaggttgtc tccgcacctt caacaagaac agagattaat ggaatcatag 2040
aaccgtttag agcctctgtc gttgatgtca gcagagacag catcgttgtt caggtgacag 2100
gtgaatctaa caaaattgaa gcgcttattg agttattaaa accttatggc attaaagaaa 2160
tcgcgagAAC aggtacaacg gcttttgca ggggaaccag caaaaggcgt catccaataa 2220
aacaatatct attgtataaa acataacaag ggagagattg aaatggtaaa agtatattat 2280
aacggtgata tcaaagagaa cgtattggct ggaaaaacag tagcggttat cgggtacggt 2340
tcgcaaggcc acgcacatgc cctgaacctt aaagaaagcg gagtagacgt gatcgtcgg 2400
gttagacaag gaaaatcttt cactcaagcc caagaagacg gacataaagt attttcagta 2460
aaagaagcgg cagcccaagc cgaaatcatc atggttctgc ttccggatga gcagcagcaa 2520
aaagtatacg aagctgaaat caaagatgaa ttgacagcag gaaaatcatt agtattcgct 2580

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catggattta acgtgcattt ccatcaaatt gttcctccgg cggatgtaga tgtattctta 2640
 gtggccccta aaggcccggg acacttggtta agaagaacat atgagcaagg agctggcgta 2700
 cctgcattgt tcgcaatcta tcaagatgtg actggagaag caagagacaa agccctcgct 2760
 tatgctaaag gaatcggcgg cgcaagagcg ggcgtattag aaacgacatt taaagaagaa 2820
 acagaaacag atttgttcgg tgagcaagca gttctttgcg gcggattaag cgcgcttgtc 2880
 aaagccggat ttgaaacctt aactgaagca gggtatcagc ctgaacttgc atacttcgag 2940
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 agatattcaa tctctgacac agcacagtgg ggagatttcg tatcaggccc tcgcgttggtg 3060
 gacgccaaag taaaagaatc tatgaaagaa gtattaaaag atatccaaaa cgggtacattc 3120
 gcaaaagagt ggatcgtcga aaaccaagta aaccgtcctc gtttcaacgc tatcaatgca 3180
 agcgagaacg aacatcaaatt cgaagtagtg ggaagaaagc ttcgtgaaat gatgccgttt 3240
 gtgaaacaag gcaagaagaa ggaagcgggtg gtctccgttg cgcaaaatta a 3291

<210> 59

<211> 2363

<212> DNA

<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (242)..(1072)

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1077)..(1934)

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1939)..(2319)

<400> 59

ttgtacaag cccgttgatt ttgtataact tccattgggc agtatgcct gcgaactgca 60
 cctattatta aaatagatag acattgcagc agtctgcctt gatccaaaaa aggactggga 120
 cagagggatg aaactcgccg aactttagaa agtgaagaat ccttctcggt gtaacggaag 180
 gttttttggc ttgcagaaga aaacggcaga tcattctcctc taaacatgag gaggagaaaa 240
 c atg aaa aca aaa ctg gat ttt cta aaa atg aag gag tct gaa gaa ccg 289
 Met Lys Thr Lys Leu Asp Phe Leu Lys Met Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Pro
 1 5 10 15

att gtc atg ctg acc gct tat gat tat ccg gca gct aaa ctt gct gaa 337
 Ile Val Met Leu Thr Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ala Lys Leu Ala Glu

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20	25	30	
caa gcg gga gtt gac atg att tta gtc ggt gat tca ctt gga atg gtc			385
Gln Ala Gly Val Asp Met Ile Leu Val Gly Asp Ser Leu Gly Met Val			
35	40	45	
gtc ctc ggc ctt gat tca act gtc ggt gtg aca gtt gcg gac atg atc			433
Val Leu Gly Leu Asp Ser Thr Val Gly Val Thr Val Ala Asp Met Ile			
50	55	60	
cat cat aca aaa gcc gtt aaa agg ggt gcg ccg aat acc ttt att gtg			481
His His Thr Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Gly Ala Pro Asn Thr Phe Ile Val			
65	70	75	80
aca gat atg ccg ttt atg tct tat cac ctg tct aag gaa gat acg ctg			529
Thr Asp Met Pro Phe Met Ser Tyr His Leu Ser Lys Glu Asp Thr Leu			
85	90	95	
aaa aat gca gcg gct atc gtt cag gaa agc gga gct gac gca ctg aag			577
Lys Asn Ala Ala Ala Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Gly Ala Asp Ala Leu Lys			
100	105	110	
ctt gag ggc gga gaa ggc gtg ttt gaa tcc att cgc gca ttg acg ctt			625
Leu Glu Gly Gly Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Ser Ile Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu			
115	120	125	
gga ggc att cca gta gtc agt cac tta ggt ttg aca ccg cag tca gtc			673
Gly Gly Ile Pro Val Val Ser His Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Gln Ser Val			
130	135	140	
ggc gta ctg ggc ggc tat aaa gta cag ggc aaa gac gaa caa agc gcc			721
Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val Gln Gly Lys Asp Glu Gln Ser Ala			
145	150	155	160
aaa aaa tta ata gaa gac agt ata aaa tgc gaa gaa gca gga gct atg			769
Lys Lys Leu Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile Lys Cys Glu Glu Ala Gly Ala Met			
165	170	175	
atg ctt gtg ctg gaa tgt gtg ccg gca gaa ctc aca gcc aaa att gcc			817
Met Leu Val Leu Glu Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Ala			
180	185	190	
gag acg cta agc ata ccg gtc att gga atc ggg gct ggt gtg aaa gcg			865
Glu Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Val Ile Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Ala			
195	200	205	
gac gga caa gtt ctc gtt tat cat gat att atc ggc cac ggt gtt gag			913
Asp Gly Gln Val Leu Val Tyr His Asp Ile Ile Gly His Gly Val Glu			
210	215	220	
aga aca cct aaa ttt gta aag caa tat acg cgc att gat gaa acc atc			961
Arg Thr Pro Lys Phe Val Lys Gln Tyr Thr Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Ile			
225	230	235	240
gaa aca gca atc agc gga tat gtt cag gat gta aga cat cgt gct ttc			1009
Glu Thr Ala Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Gln Asp Val Arg His Arg Ala Phe			
245	250	255	

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cct gaa caa aag cat tcc ttt caa atg aac cag aca gtg ctt gac ggc	1057
Pro Glu Gln Lys His Ser Phe Gln Met Asn Gln Thr Val Leu Asp Gly	
260 265 270	
ttg tac ggg gga aaa taag atg aga cag att act gat att tca cag ctg	1106
Leu Tyr Gly Gly Lys Met Arg Gln Ile Thr Asp Ile Ser Gln Leu	
275 280 285	
aaa gaa gcc ata aaa caa tac cat tca gag ggc aag tca atc gga ttt	1154
Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Gln Tyr His Ser Glu Gly Lys Ser Ile Gly Phe	
290 295 300	
gtt ccg acg atg ggg ttt ctg cat gag ggg cat tta acc tta gca gac	1202
Val Pro Thr Met Gly Phe Leu His Glu Gly His Leu Thr Leu Ala Asp	
305 310 315	
aaa gca aga caa gaa aac gac gcc gtt att atg agt att ttt gtg aat	1250
Lys Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn Asp Ala Val Ile Met Ser Ile Phe Val Asn	
320 325 330 335	
cct gca caa ttc ggc cct aat gaa gat ttt gaa gca tat ccg cgc gat	1298
Pro Ala Gln Phe Gly Pro Asn Glu Asp Phe Glu Ala Tyr Pro Arg Asp	
340 345 350	
att gag cgg gat gca gct ctt gca gaa aac gcc gga gtc gat att ctt	1346
Ile Glu Arg Asp Ala Ala Leu Ala Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Leu	
355 360 365	
ttt acg cca gat gct cat gat atg tat ccc ggt gaa aag aat gtc acg	1394
Phe Thr Pro Asp Ala His Asp Met Tyr Pro Gly Glu Lys Asn Val Thr	
370 375 380	
att cat gta gaa aga cgc aca gac gtg tta tgc ggg cgc tca aga gaa	1442
Ile His Val Glu Arg Arg Thr Asp Val Leu Cys Gly Arg Ser Arg Glu	
385 390 395	
gga cat ttt gac ggg gtc gcg atc gta ctg acg aag ctt ttc aat cta	1490
Gly His Phe Asp Gly Val Ala Ile Val Leu Thr Lys Leu Phe Asn Leu	
400 405 410 415	
gtc aag ccg act cgt gcc tat ttc ggt tta aaa gat gcg cag cag gta	1538
Val Lys Pro Thr Arg Ala Tyr Phe Gly Leu Lys Asp Ala Gln Gln Val	
420 425 430	
gct gtt gtt gat ggg tta atc agc gac ttc ttc atg gat att gaa ttg	1586
Ala Val Val Asp Gly Leu Ile Ser Asp Phe Phe Met Asp Ile Glu Leu	
435 440 445	
gtt cct gtc gat acg gtc aga gag gaa gac ggc tta gcc aaa agc tct	1634
Val Pro Val Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Gly Leu Ala Lys Ser Ser	
450 455 460	
cgc aat gta tac tta aca gct gag gaa aga aaa gaa gcg cct aag ctg	1682
Arg Asn Val Tyr Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Arg Lys Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu	
465 470 475	
tat cgg gcc ctt caa aca agt gcg gaa ctt gtc caa gcc ggt gaa aga	1730
Tyr Arg Ala Leu Gln Thr Ser Ala Glu Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Glu Arg	

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480	485	490	495	
gat cct gaa gcg gtg ata aaa gct gca aaa gat atc att gaa acg act				1778
Asp Pro Glu Ala Val Ile Lys Ala Ala Lys Asp Ile Ile Glu Thr Thr				
500		505	510	
agc gga acc ata gac tat gta gag ctt tat tcc tat ccg gaa ctc gag				1826
Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Tyr Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Pro Glu Leu Glu				
515		520	525	
cct gtg aat gaa att gct gga aag atg att ctc gct gtt gca gtt gct				1874
Pro Val Asn Glu Ile Ala Gly Lys Met Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val Ala				
530		535	540	
ttt tca aaa gcg cgt tta ata gat aat atc att att gat att cga gaa				1922
Phe Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Ile Asp Asn Ile Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu				
545	550		555	
atg gag aga ata taat atg tat cga aca atg atg agc ggc aaa ctt cac				1971
Met Glu Arg Ile Met Tyr Arg Thr Met Met Ser Gly Lys Leu His				
560	565		570	
agg gca act gtt acg gaa gca aac ctg aac tat gtg gga agc att aca				2019
Arg Ala Thr Val Thr Glu Ala Asn Leu Asn Tyr Val Gly Ser Ile Thr				
575	580	585	590	
att gat gaa gat ctc att gat gct gtg gga atg ctt cct aat gaa aaa				2067
Ile Asp Glu Asp Leu Ile Asp Ala Val Gly Met Leu Pro Asn Glu Lys				
595		600	605	
gta caa att gtg aat aat aat aat gga gca cgt ctt gaa acg tat att				2115
Val Gln Ile Val Asn Asn Asn Asn Gly Ala Arg Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile				
610		615	620	
att cct ggt aaa cgg gga agc ggc gtc ata tgc tta aac ggt gca gcc				2163
Ile Pro Gly Lys Arg Gly Ser Gly Val Ile Cys Leu Asn Gly Ala Ala				
625		630	635	
gca cgc ctt gtg cag gaa gga gat aag gtc att att att tcc tac aaa				2211
Ala Arg Leu Val Gln Glu Gly Asp Lys Val Ile Ile Ile Ser Tyr Lys				
640	645		650	
atg atg tct gat caa gaa gcg gca agc cat gag ccg aaa gtg gct gtt				2259
Met Met Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Ala Ser His Glu Pro Lys Val Ala Val				
655	660		665	670
ctg aat gat caa aac aaa att gaa caa atg ctg ggg aac gaa cca gcc				2307
Leu Asn Asp Gln Asn Lys Ile Glu Gln Met Leu Gly Asn Glu Pro Ala				
675		680	685	
cgt aca att ttg tagaagaaaa gcccccttta tcggggggttt tcttttaaga tttt				2363
Arg Thr Ile Leu				
690				

<210> 60
 <211> 293
 <212> PRT

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<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 60

Met Ser Ile Ala Val Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Gly Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile Tyr Ile Pro Leu
 20 25 30
 Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg Asn Lys
 35 40 45
 His Val Asn Val Phe Leu Lys His Pro His Ser Ala Lys Ile Pro Phe
 50 55 60
 Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Arg Pro Lys Val
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys
 100 105 110
 Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ser Tyr Asp Val
 115 120 125
 Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Asp Ser
 130 135 140
 Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp Arg Glu Glu Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Glu Gly Ile
 165 170 175
 Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg
 180 185 190
 Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr Val Asp Ala Glu
 195 200 205
 Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg
 210 215 220
 Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His Lys Phe Lys Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Trp Glu Ser
 245 250 255
 Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Thr Lys Phe Arg
 260 265 270
 Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys Val Glu Glu Val
 275 280 285
 Leu Val Arg Arg Val

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290

<210> 61
 <211> 281
 <212> PRT
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 61
 Met Glu Gly Leu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Val Glu Thr Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr Ile Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Leu His Leu His Val Lys Ser Ala Ala
 20 25 30
 Glu Arg Asn Lys His Val Asn Val Phe Leu Lys His Pro His Ser Ala
 35 40 45
 Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Val Gly Lys
 50 55 60
 Ser Thr Thr Ala Arg Ile Leu Gln Lys Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Thr Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Phe Pro Thr
 85 90 95
 Ala Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Met Met Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Glu
 100 105 110
 Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Lys Ser
 115 120 125
 Gly Lys Asp Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Val Tyr Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Asp
 130 135 140
 Arg Glu Glu Gly Val Phe Glu Val Val Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Val Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Val Leu Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Asp Arg
 165 170 175
 Glu Asn Pro Arg Ile Phe Val Ser Asp Phe Phe Asp Phe Ser Ile Tyr
 180 185 190
 Val Asp Ala Glu Glu Ser Arg Ile Phe Thr Trp Tyr Leu Glu Arg Phe
 195 200 205
 Arg Leu Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Gln Asn Pro Asp Ser Tyr Phe His
 210 215 220
 Lys Phe Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Ala Ala Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Trp Glu Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Asn Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro
 245 250 255
 Thr Lys Phe Arg Ser Asp Leu Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Asp Gly His Lys

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260 265 270

Val Glu Glu Val Leu Val Arg Arg Val
275 280

<210> 62
<211> 1092
<212> DNA
<213> *Bacillus subtilis*

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(1089)

<400> 62

atg act aaa caa aca att cgc gtt gaa ttg aca tca aca aaa aaa ccg	48
Met Thr Lys Gln Thr Ile Arg Val Glu Leu Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Pro	
1 5 10 15	
aaa cca gac cca aat cag ctt tcg ttc gga aga gtg ttt aca gac cac	96
Lys Pro Asp Pro Asn Gln Leu Ser Phe Gly Arg Val Phe Thr Asp His	
20 25 30	
atg ttt gta atg gac tat gcc gca gat aaa ggt tgg tac gat cca aga	144
Met Phe Val Met Asp Tyr Ala Ala Asp Lys Gly Trp Tyr Asp Pro Arg	
35 40 45	
atc att cct tat caa ccc tta tca atg gat cca act gca atg gtc tat	192
Ile Ile Pro Tyr Gln Pro Leu Ser Met Asp Pro Thr Ala Met Val Tyr	
50 55 60	
cac tac ggc caa acc gtg ttt gaa ggg tta aag gct tac gtg tca gag	240
His Tyr Gly Gln Thr Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Lys Ala Tyr Val Ser Glu	
65 70 75 80	
gat gac cat gtt ctg ctt ttc aga ccg gaa aaa aat atg gaa cgc ctg	288
Asp Asp His Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro Glu Lys Asn Met Glu Arg Leu	
85 90 95	
aat caa tca aac gac cgc ctc tgc atc ccg caa att gat gaa gaa cag	336
Asn Gln Ser Asn Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Glu Glu Gln	
100 105 110	
gtt ctt gaa ggc tta aag cag ctt gtc gca att gat aaa gac tgg att	384
Val Leu Glu Gly Leu Lys Gln Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Lys Asp Trp Ile	
115 120 125	
cca aat gcg gag ggc acg tcc ctt tac atc cgt ccg ttc atc atc gca	432
Pro Asn Ala Glu Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr Ile Arg Pro Phe Ile Ile Ala	
130 135 140	
acc gag cct ttc ctt ggt gtt gcg gca tct cat acg tat aag ctc ttg	480
Thr Glu Pro Phe Leu Gly Val Ala Ala Ser His Thr Tyr Lys Leu Leu	
145 150 155 160	
atc att ctt tct ccg gtc ggc tct tat tac aaa gaa ggc att aag ccg	528
Ile Ile Leu Ser Pro Val Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Gly Ile Lys Pro	

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165	170	175	
gtc aaa atc gct gtt gaa agt gaa ttt gtc cgt gcg gta aaa ggc gga Val Lys Ile Ala Val Glu Ser Glu Phe Val Arg Ala Val Lys Gly Gly 180 185 190			576
aca gga aat gcc aaa acc gca gga aac tat gct tca agc tta aaa gcg Thr Gly Asn Ala Lys Thr Ala Gly Asn Tyr Ala Ser Ser Leu Lys Ala 195 200 205			624
cag cag gta gcc gaa gag aaa gga ttt tct caa gta ctc tgg ctg gac Gln Gln Val Ala Glu Glu Lys Gly Phe Ser Gln Val Leu Trp Leu Asp 210 215 220			672
ggc att gag aag aaa tac atc gaa gaa gtc gga agc atg aac atc ttc Gly Ile Glu Lys Lys Tyr Ile Glu Glu Val Gly Ser Met Asn Ile Phe 225 230 235 240			720
ttc aaa atc aac ggt gaa atc gta aca ccg atg ctg aac ggg agc atc Phe Lys Ile Asn Gly Glu Ile Val Thr Pro Met Leu Asn Gly Ser Ile 245 250 255			768
ctg gaa ggc att acg cgc aat tca gtc atc gcc ttg ctt aag cat tgg Leu Glu Gly Ile Thr Arg Asn Ser Val Ile Ala Leu Leu Lys His Trp 260 265 270			816
ggc ctt caa gtt tca gaa cga aaa att gcg atc gat gag gtc atc caa Gly Leu Gln Val Ser Glu Arg Lys Ile Ala Ile Asp Glu Val Ile Gln 275 280 285			864
gcc cat aaa gac ggc atc ctg gaa gaa gcc ttc gga aca ggt aca gca Ala His Lys Asp Gly Ile Leu Glu Glu Ala Phe Gly Thr Gly Thr Ala 290 295 300			912
gct gtt att tcc cca gtc ggc gag ctg atc tgg cag gat gaa aca ctt Ala Val Ile Ser Pro Val Gly Glu Leu Ile Trp Gln Asp Glu Thr Leu 305 310 315 320			960
tcg atc aac aac ggt gaa aca gga gaa atc gca aaa aaa cta tat gac Ser Ile Asn Asn Gly Glu Thr Gly Glu Ile Ala Lys Lys Leu Tyr Asp 325 330 335			1008
acg att aca ggc att caa aaa ggc gct gtc gca gac gaa ttc gga tgg Thr Ile Thr Gly Ile Gln Lys Gly Ala Val Ala Asp Glu Phe Gly Trp 340 345 350			1056
acg acc gaa gtc gca gcg ctg act gaa agc aag taa Thr Thr Glu Val Ala Ala Leu Thr Glu Ser Lys 355 360			1092

<210> 63

<211> 363

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 63

Met Thr Lys Gln Thr Ile Arg Val Glu Leu Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Pro

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1	5	10	15
Lys Pro Asp Pro Asn Gln Leu Ser Phe Gly Arg Val Phe Thr Asp His	20	25	30
Met Phe Val Met Asp Tyr Ala Ala Asp Lys Gly Trp Tyr Asp Pro Arg	35	40	45
Ile Ile Pro Tyr Gln Pro Leu Ser Met Asp Pro Thr Ala Met Val Tyr	50	55	60
His Tyr Gly Gln Thr Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Lys Ala Tyr Val Ser Glu	65	70	75
Asp Asp His Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro Glu Lys Asn Met Glu Arg Leu	85	90	95
Asn Gln Ser Asn Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Glu Glu Gln	100	105	110
Val Leu Glu Gly Leu Lys Gln Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Lys Asp Trp Ile	115	120	125
Pro Asn Ala Glu Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr Ile Arg Pro Phe Ile Ile Ala	130	135	140
Thr Glu Pro Phe Leu Gly Val Ala Ala Ser His Thr Tyr Lys Leu Leu	145	150	155
Ile Ile Leu Ser Pro Val Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Gly Ile Lys Pro	165	170	175
Val Lys Ile Ala Val Glu Ser Glu Phe Val Arg Ala Val Lys Gly Gly	180	185	190
Thr Gly Asn Ala Lys Thr Ala Gly Asn Tyr Ala Ser Ser Leu Lys Ala	195	200	205
Gln Gln Val Ala Glu Glu Lys Gly Phe Ser Gln Val Leu Trp Leu Asp	210	215	220
Gly Ile Glu Lys Lys Tyr Ile Glu Glu Val Gly Ser Met Asn Ile Phe	225	230	235
Phe Lys Ile Asn Gly Glu Ile Val Thr Pro Met Leu Asn Gly Ser Ile	245	250	255
Leu Glu Gly Ile Thr Arg Asn Ser Val Ile Ala Leu Leu Lys His Trp	260	265	270
Gly Leu Gln Val Ser Glu Arg Lys Ile Ala Ile Asp Glu Val Ile Gln	275	280	285
Ala His Lys Asp Gly Ile Leu Glu Glu Ala Phe Gly Thr Gly Thr Ala	290	295	300
Ala Val Ile Ser Pro Val Gly Glu Leu Ile Trp Gln Asp Glu Thr Leu	305	310	315
			320

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Ser Ile Asn Asn Gly Glu Thr Gly Glu Ile Ala Lys Lys Leu Tyr Asp
 325 330 335

Thr Ile Thr Gly Ile Gln Lys Gly Ala Val Ala Asp Glu Phe Gly Trp
 340 345 350

Thr Thr Glu Val Ala Ala Leu Thr Glu Ser Lys
 355 360

<210> 64

<211> 1071

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1068)

<400> 64

ttg aat aag ctt att gaa cga gaa aaa act gta tat tat aag gaa aag 48
 Met Asn Lys Leu Ile Glu Arg Glu Lys Thr Val Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Lys
 1 5 10 15

ccc gac ccg tct tcc ttg ggg ttt gga caa tat ttt aca gat tat atg 96
 Pro Asp Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly Phe Gly Gln Tyr Phe Thr Asp Tyr Met
 20 25 30

ttt gtg atg gac tac gaa gag ggg att gga tgg cat cat ccg aga att 144
 Phe Val Met Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Ile Gly Trp His His Pro Arg Ile
 35 40 45

gcg ccg tac gca ccg ctt acg ctt gat ccg tct tca tct gtt ttt cat 192
 Ala Pro Tyr Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Phe His
 50 55 60

tac ggc cag gct gtt ttt gaa gga tta aaa gca tac aga aca gac gac 240
 Tyr Gly Gln Ala Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Lys Ala Tyr Arg Thr Asp Asp
 65 70 75 80

ggc agg gtg ctg ctg ttc cgt ccg gat caa aat atc aaa cgg ctg aac 288
 Gly Arg Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro Asp Gln Asn Ile Lys Arg Leu Asn
 85 90 95

aga tcg tgt gag cgc atg agc atg ccc cct tta gac gaa gag ctg gtg 336
 Arg Ser Cys Glu Arg Met Ser Met Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Glu Leu Val
 100 105 110

ctt gag gca ttg acg caa tta gtt gag ctg gag aaa gat tgg gtt cca 384
 Leu Glu Ala Leu Thr Gln Leu Val Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Trp Val Pro
 115 120 125

aag gaa aaa gga acg tca ctg tat att cgt cct ttt gtc att gcc aca 432
 Lys Glu Lys Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr Ile Arg Pro Phe Val Ile Ala Thr
 130 135 140

gaa ccg agt ctc ggt gtg aag gca tcc agg agc tat aca ttt atg atc 480

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Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gly	Val	Lys	Ala	Ser	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Met	Ile		
145					150					155					160		
gtg	ctt	tcg	cct	gtc	ggc	tcc	tat	tat	ggc	gac	gat	cag	ctg	aag	ccg	528	
Val	Leu	Ser	Pro	Val	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Asp	Gln	Leu	Lys	Pro		
				165					170					175			
gtt	aga	atc	tat	gtc	gaa	gat	gag	tat	gtg	agg	gcg	gtc	aac	gga	gga	576	
Val	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Val	Glu	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Val	Arg	Ala	Val	Asn	Gly	Gly		
			180					185					190				
gtc	ggg	ttt	gca	aaa	acg	gct	gga	aac	tat	gcc	gcc	agt	ctt	cag	gca	624	
Val	Gly	Phe	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala		
		195					200					205					
cag	cgg	aaa	gcg	aat	gaa	ctg	ggc	tat	gac	cag	gta	ctg	tgg	ctg	gac	672	
Gln	Arg	Lys	Ala	Asn	Glu	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Val	Leu	Trp	Leu	Asp		
	210				215						220						
gcc	atc	gaa	aag	aaa	tat	gtg	gaa	gaa	gta	ggg	agc	atg	aac	atc	ttt	720	
Ala	Ile	Glu	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Val	Glu	Glu	Val	Gly	Ser	Met	Asn	Ile	Phe		
225					230					235					240		
ttc	gtc	ata	aac	ggg	gaa	gct	gtc	aca	cct	gct	tta	agc	gga	agc	att	768	
Phe	Val	Ile	Asn	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile		
			245						250					255			
tta	agc	ggg	gtt	aca	cgt	gcg	tct	gcg	att	gaa	ttg	att	cga	agc	tgg	816	
Leu	Ser	Gly	Val	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ile	Glu	Leu	Ile	Arg	Ser	Trp		
			260					265					270				
ggc	att	ccg	gtt	cgt	gaa	gag	aga	ata	tcg	att	gat	gag	gtg	tat	gcg	864	
Gly	Ile	Pro	Val	Arg	Glu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ile	Asp	Glu	Val	Tyr	Ala		
		275					280					285					
gcc	tct	gca	cgc	gga	gaa	ttg	aca	gag	gtc	ttt	ggc	aca	ggc	acg	gca	912	
Ala	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gly	Glu	Leu	Thr	Glu	Val	Phe	Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala		
		290				295					300						
gca	gtc	gtt	acg	cct	gtc	ggt	gaa	ctc	aac	atc	cat	gga	aaa	acg	gtg	960	
Ala	Val	Val	Thr	Pro	Val	Gly	Glu	Leu	Asn	Ile	His	Gly	Lys	Thr	Val		
305					310				315					320			
att	gta	ggc	gac	ggg	caa	atc	ggg	gac	ctc	tcg	aaa	aag	ctg	tat	gaa	1008	
Ile	Val	Gly	Asp	Gly	Gln	Ile	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ser	Lys	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Glu		
				325					330					335			
acg	ata	aca	gat	att	cag	ctt	ggc	aag	gta	aaa	ggc	ccg	ttt	aac	tgg	1056	
Thr	Ile	Thr	Asp	Ile	Gln	Leu	Gly	Lys	Val	Lys	Gly	Pro	Phe	Asn	Trp		
			340					345					350				
aca	gtg	gaa	gtg	tga												1071	
Thr	Val	Glu	Val														
			355														

<210> 65

<211> 356

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<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 65

Met Asn Lys Leu Ile Glu Arg Glu Lys Thr Val Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Lys
 1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly Phe Gly Gln Tyr Phe Thr Asp Tyr Met
 20 25 30

Phe Val Met Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Ile Gly Trp His His Pro Arg Ile
 35 40 45

Ala Pro Tyr Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Phe His
 50 55 60

Tyr Gly Gln Ala Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Lys Ala Tyr Arg Thr Asp Asp
 65 70 75 80

Gly Arg Val Leu Leu Phe Arg Pro Asp Gln Asn Ile Lys Arg Leu Asn
 85 90 95

Arg Ser Cys Glu Arg Met Ser Met Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Glu Leu Val
 100 105 110

Leu Glu Ala Leu Thr Gln Leu Val Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Trp Val Pro
 115 120 125

Lys Glu Lys Gly Thr Ser Leu Tyr Ile Arg Pro Phe Val Ile Ala Thr
 130 135 140

Glu Pro Ser Leu Gly Val Lys Ala Ser Arg Ser Tyr Thr Phe Met Ile
 145 150 155 160

Val Leu Ser Pro Val Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Asp Gln Leu Lys Pro
 165 170 175

Val Arg Ile Tyr Val Glu Asp Glu Tyr Val Arg Ala Val Asn Gly Gly
 180 185 190

Val Gly Phe Ala Lys Thr Ala Gly Asn Tyr Ala Ala Ser Leu Gln Ala
 195 200 205

Gln Arg Lys Ala Asn Glu Leu Gly Tyr Asp Gln Val Leu Trp Leu Asp
 210 215 220

Ala Ile Glu Lys Lys Tyr Val Glu Glu Val Gly Ser Met Asn Ile Phe
 225 230 235 240

Phe Val Ile Asn Gly Glu Ala Val Thr Pro Ala Leu Ser Gly Ser Ile
 245 250 255

Leu Ser Gly Val Thr Arg Ala Ser Ala Ile Glu Leu Ile Arg Ser Trp
 260 265 270

Gly Ile Pro Val Arg Glu Glu Arg Ile Ser Ile Asp Glu Val Tyr Ala
 275 280 285

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Ala Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Leu Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Thr Gly Thr Ala
 290 295 300

Ala Val Val Thr Pro Val Gly Glu Leu Asn Ile His Gly Lys Thr Val
 305 310 315 320

Ile Val Gly Asp Gly Gln Ile Gly Asp Leu Ser Lys Lys Leu Tyr Glu
 325 330 335

Thr Ile Thr Asp Ile Gln Leu Gly Lys Val Lys Gly Pro Phe Asn Trp
 340 345 350

Thr Val Glu Val
 355

<210> 66
 <211> 1428
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1425)

<400> 66
 atg tta aac ggc caa aaa gaa tat cgc gtg gaa aaa gac ttc ctt ggg 48
 Met Leu Asn Gly Gln Lys Glu Tyr Arg Val Glu Lys Asp Phe Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

gaa aaa caa att gaa gca gat gtt tat tac gga att cag acg ctc cgt 96
 Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Ala Asp Val Tyr Gly Ile Gln Thr Leu Arg
 20 25 30

gct tct gaa aat ttt ccg atc aca gga tac aaa atc cat gag gaa atg 144
 Ala Ser Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Ile His Glu Glu Met
 35 40 45

att aac gca ctg gcg att gtg aaa aaa gct gcg gct ctt gcc aac atg 192
 Ile Asn Ala Leu Ala Ile Val Lys Lys Ala Ala Leu Ala Asn Met
 50 55 60

gac gtg aaa cgg ctg tat gaa gga att ggc caa gct atc gta caa gcc 240
 Asp Val Lys Arg Leu Tyr Glu Gly Ile Gly Gln Ala Ile Val Gln Ala
 65 70 75 80

gct gac gag att ctg gaa ggc aag tgg cac gat cag ttt atc gtc gat 288
 Ala Asp Glu Ile Leu Glu Gly Lys Trp His Asp Gln Phe Ile Val Asp
 85 90 95

ccg att cag ggc ggt gcc gga act tct atg aac atg aac gcg aat gag 336
 Pro Ile Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ser Met Asn Met Asn Ala Asn Glu
 100 105 110

gtt atc gga aac cgg gcg ctt gaa atc atg gga cat aaa aag gga gat 384
 Val Ile Gly Asn Arg Ala Leu Glu Ile Met Gly His Lys Lys Gly Asp
 115 120 125

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tat atc cat tta agt cca aac aca cat gtg aac atg tca cag tct cag	432
Tyr Ile His Leu Ser Pro Asn Thr His Val Asn Met Ser Gln Ser Gln	
130 135 140	
aac gat gtg ttc ccg act gct atc cat att tcc aca ttg aag ctc tta	480
Asn Asp Val Phe Pro Thr Ala Ile His Ile Ser Thr Leu Lys Leu Leu	
145 150 155 160	
gaa aaa ctg ctg aaa aca atg gaa gat atg cat agt gtg ttt aaa caa	528
Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Thr Met Glu Asp Met His Ser Val Phe Lys Gln	
165 170 175	
aaa gca cag gag ttt cac tct gtt att aaa atg ggc cgg aca cac ctt	576
Lys Ala Gln Glu Phe His Ser Val Ile Lys Met Gly Arg Thr His Leu	
180 185 190	
caa gat gcg gtt ccg atc cgt ctt ggc cag gaa ttc gaa gct tac agc	624
Gln Asp Ala Val Pro Ile Arg Leu Gly Gln Glu Phe Glu Ala Tyr Ser	
195 200 205	
cgt gtt ctc gag cgt gat atc aaa cga atc aag caa tcg cgc cag cac	672
Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Asp Ile Lys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ser Arg Gln His	
210 215 220	
ctg tat gaa gtc aac atg ggc gca act gct gtt ggt aca ggg ctg aac	720
Leu Tyr Glu Val Asn Met Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn	
225 230 235 240	
gct gat cct gaa tat atc aaa cag gta gta aag cac ctt gct gat att	768
Ala Asp Pro Glu Tyr Ile Lys Gln Val Val Lys His Leu Ala Asp Ile	
245 250 255	
agc ggg ctt cct ctt gtc ggc gct gat cat ctt gtt gat gcg aca caa	816
Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Val Gly Ala Asp His Leu Val Asp Ala Thr Gln	
260 265 270	
aat aca gat gcc tat aca gag gta tca gct tca tta aaa gtc tgc atg	864
Asn Thr Asp Ala Tyr Thr Glu Val Ser Ala Ser Leu Lys Val Cys Met	
275 280 285	
atg aac atg tcg aag atc gca aac gac ctg cgc tta atg gcg tcg gga	912
Met Asn Met Ser Lys Ile Ala Asn Asp Leu Arg Leu Met Ala Ser Gly	
290 295 300	
ccg cgc gcc gga ctt gcg gaa att tct ctg cct gca cgt cag ccg ggt	960
Pro Arg Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Ile Ser Leu Pro Ala Arg Gln Pro Gly	
305 310 315 320	
tca tct att atg ccg ggg aaa gtc aat ccg gtt atg gcg gag ctg atc	1008
Ser Ser Ile Met Pro Gly Lys Val Asn Pro Val Met Ala Glu Leu Ile	
325 330 335	
aac caa att gcg ttc cag gtt atc gga aat gac aat aca atc tgc ctt	1056
Asn Gln Ile Ala Phe Gln Val Ile Gly Asn Asp Asn Thr Ile Cys Leu	
340 345 350	
gct tca gaa gcc ggc cag ctt gag ttg aac gtc atg gag ccc gtg ctt	1104
Ala Ser Glu Ala Gly Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Val Met Glu Pro Val Leu	

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355	360	365	
gtc ttt aat ttg ctt caa tcc atc agc atc atg aac aac ggc ttc cgt Val Phe Asn Leu Leu Gln Ser Ile Ser Ile Met Asn Asn Gly Phe Arg 370 375 380			1152
tcg ttc act gac aac tgc tta aaa ggc att gaa gcc aac gaa aag cgt Ser Phe Thr Asp Asn Cys Leu Lys Gly Ile Glu Ala Asn Glu Lys Arg 385 390 395 400			1200
atg aag caa tac gta gaa aaa agc gca ggc gtg atc aca gct gtc aat Met Lys Gln Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Ala Gly Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asn 405 410 415			1248
ccg cat ctt ggg tat gaa gcg gca gct aga att gcc agg gaa gca att Pro His Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Ala Ile 420 425 430			1296
atg aca ggg caa tct gtc cgg gat ctt tgt ctg cag cat gat gtg ctg Met Thr Gly Gln Ser Val Arg Asp Leu Cys Leu Gln His Asp Val Leu 435 440 445			1344
act gaa gaa gaa ttg gat att att tta aac cca tat gag atg acc aaa Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Ile Ile Leu Asn Pro Tyr Glu Met Thr Lys 450 455 460			1392
cca ggt atc gca ggg aaa gaa cta tta gaa aaa taa Pro Gly Ile Ala Gly Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu Lys 465 470 475			1428

<210> 67

<211> 475

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 67

Met Leu Asn Gly Gln Lys Glu Tyr Arg Val Glu Lys Asp Phe Leu Gly 1 5 10 15
Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Ala Asp Val Tyr Tyr Gly Ile Gln Thr Leu Arg 20 25 30
Ala Ser Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Ile His Glu Glu Met 35 40 45
Ile Asn Ala Leu Ala Ile Val Lys Lys Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala Asn Met 50 55 60
Asp Val Lys Arg Leu Tyr Glu Gly Ile Gly Gln Ala Ile Val Gln Ala 65 70 75 80
Ala Asp Glu Ile Leu Glu Gly Lys Trp His Asp Gln Phe Ile Val Asp 85 90 95
Pro Ile Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ser Met Asn Met Asn Ala Asn Glu 100 105 110

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Val Ile Gly Asn Arg Ala Leu Glu Ile Met Gly His Lys Lys Gly Asp
 115 120 125
 Tyr Ile His Leu Ser Pro Asn Thr His Val Asn Met Ser Gln Ser Gln
 130 135 140
 Asn Asp Val Phe Pro Thr Ala Ile His Ile Ser Thr Leu Lys Leu Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Thr Met Glu Asp Met His Ser Val Phe Lys Gln
 165 170 175
 Lys Ala Gln Glu Phe His Ser Val Ile Lys Met Gly Arg Thr His Leu
 180 185 190
 Gln Asp Ala Val Pro Ile Arg Leu Gly Gln Glu Phe Glu Ala Tyr Ser
 195 200 205
 Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Asp Ile Lys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ser Arg Gln His
 210 215 220
 Leu Tyr Glu Val Asn Met Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Pro Glu Tyr Ile Lys Gln Val Val Lys His Leu Ala Asp Ile
 245 250 255
 Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Val Gly Ala Asp His Leu Val Asp Ala Thr Gln
 260 265 270
 Asn Thr Asp Ala Tyr Thr Glu Val Ser Ala Ser Leu Lys Val Cys Met
 275 280 285
 Met Asn Met Ser Lys Ile Ala Asn Asp Leu Arg Leu Met Ala Ser Gly
 290 295 300
 Pro Arg Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Ile Ser Leu Pro Ala Arg Gln Pro Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Ser Ile Met Pro Gly Lys Val Asn Pro Val Met Ala Glu Leu Ile
 325 330 335
 Asn Gln Ile Ala Phe Gln Val Ile Gly Asn Asp Asn Thr Ile Cys Leu
 340 345 350
 Ala Ser Glu Ala Gly Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Val Met Glu Pro Val Leu
 355 360 365
 Val Phe Asn Leu Leu Gln Ser Ile Ser Ile Met Asn Asn Gly Phe Arg
 370 375 380
 Ser Phe Thr Asp Asn Cys Leu Lys Gly Ile Glu Ala Asn Glu Lys Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Met Lys Gln Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Ala Gly Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asn
 405 410 415
 Pro His Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Ala Ile

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420	425	430	
Met Thr Gly Gln Ser Val Arg Asp Leu Cys Leu Gln His Asp Val Leu			
435	440	445	
Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Ile Ile Leu Asn Pro Tyr Glu Met Thr Lys			
450	455	460	
Pro Gly Ile Ala Gly Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu Lys			
465	470	475	
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<211> 768			
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<213> Bacillus subtilis			
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<221> CDS			
<222> (1)..(765)			
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Met Lys Arg Glu Ser Asn Ile Gln Val Leu Ser Arg Gly Gln Lys Asp			
1	5	10	15
cag cct gtg agc cag att tat caa gta tca aca atg act tct cta tta			96
Gln Pro Val Ser Gln Ile Tyr Gln Val Ser Thr Met Thr Ser Leu Leu			
	20	25	30
gac gga gta tat gac gga gat ttt gaa ctg tca gag att ccg aaa tat			144
Asp Gly Val Tyr Asp Gly Asp Phe Glu Leu Ser Glu Ile Pro Lys Tyr			
	35	40	45
gga gac ttc ggt atc gga acc ttt aac aag ctt gac gga gag ctg att			192
Gly Asp Phe Gly Ile Gly Thr Phe Asn Lys Leu Asp Gly Glu Leu Ile			
	50	55	60
ggg ttt gac ggc gaa ttt tac cgt ctt cgc tca gac gga acc gcg aca			240
Gly Phe Asp Gly Glu Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Ser Asp Gly Thr Ala Thr			
	65	70	75
ccg gtc caa aat gga gac cgt tca ccg ttc tgt tca ttt acg ttc ttt			288
Pro Val Gln Asn Gly Asp Arg Ser Pro Phe Cys Ser Phe Thr Phe Phe			
	85	90	95
aca ccg gac atg acg cac aaa att gat gcg aaa atg aca cgc gaa gac			336
Thr Pro Asp Met Thr His Lys Ile Asp Ala Lys Met Thr Arg Glu Asp			
	100	105	110
ttt gaa aaa gag atc aac agc atg ctg cca agc aga aac tta ttt tat			384
Phe Glu Lys Glu Ile Asn Ser Met Leu Pro Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Tyr			
	115	120	125
gca att cgc att gac gga ttg ttt aaa aag gtg cag aca aga aca gta			432
Ala Ile Arg Ile Asp Gly Leu Phe Lys Lys Val Gln Thr Arg Thr Val			
	130	135	140

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gaa ctt caa gaa aaa cct tac gtg cca atg gtt gaa gcg gtc aaa aca 480
 Glu Leu Gln Glu Lys Pro Tyr Val Pro Met Val Glu Ala Val Lys Thr
 145 150 155 160

cag ccg att ttc aac ttc gac aac gtg aga gga acg att gta ggt ttc 528
 Gln Pro Ile Phe Asn Phe Asp Asn Val Arg Gly Thr Ile Val Gly Phe
 165 170 175

ttg aca cca gct tat gca aac gga atc gcc gtt tct ggc tat cac ctg 576
 Leu Thr Pro Ala Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ile Ala Val Ser Gly Tyr His Leu
 180 185 190

cac ttc att gac gaa gga cgc aat tca ggc gga cac gtt ttt gac tat 624
 His Phe Ile Asp Glu Gly Arg Asn Ser Gly Gly His Val Phe Asp Tyr
 195 200 205

gtg ctt gag gat tgc acg gtt acg att tct caa aaa atg aac atg aat 672
 Val Leu Glu Asp Cys Thr Val Thr Ile Ser Gln Lys Met Asn Met Asn
 210 215 220

ctc aga ctt ccg aac aca gcg gat ttc ttt aat gcg aat ctg gat aac 720
 Leu Arg Leu Pro Asn Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Asn Ala Asn Leu Asp Asn
 225 230 235 240

cct gat ttt gcg aaa gat atc gaa aca act gaa gga agc cct gaa taa 768
 Pro Asp Phe Ala Lys Asp Ile Glu Thr Thr Glu Gly Ser Pro Glu
 245 250 255

<210> 69

<211> 255

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 69

Met Lys Arg Glu Ser Asn Ile Gln Val Leu Ser Arg Gly Gln Lys Asp
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Gln Pro Val Ser Gln Ile Tyr Gln Val Ser Thr Met Thr Ser Leu Leu
 20 25 30

Asp Gly Val Tyr Asp Gly Asp Phe Glu Leu Ser Glu Ile Pro Lys Tyr
 35 40 45

Gly Asp Phe Gly Ile Gly Thr Phe Asn Lys Leu Asp Gly Glu Leu Ile
 50 55 60

Gly Phe Asp Gly Glu Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Ser Asp Gly Thr Ala Thr
 65 70 75 80

Pro Val Gln Asn Gly Asp Arg Ser Pro Phe Cys Ser Phe Thr Phe Phe
 85 90 95

Thr Pro Asp Met Thr His Lys Ile Asp Ala Lys Met Thr Arg Glu Asp
 100 105 110

Phe Glu Lys Glu Ile Asn Ser Met Leu Pro Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Tyr
 115 120 125

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Ala Ile Arg Ile Asp Gly Leu Phe Lys Lys Val Gln Thr Arg Thr Val
 130 135 140

Glu Leu Gln Glu Lys Pro Tyr Val Pro Met Val Glu Ala Val Lys Thr
 145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Ile Phe Asn Phe Asp Asn Val Arg Gly Thr Ile Val Gly Phe
 165 170 175

Leu Thr Pro Ala Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ile Ala Val Ser Gly Tyr His Leu
 180 185 190

His Phe Ile Asp Glu Gly Arg Asn Ser Gly Gly His Val Phe Asp Tyr
 195 200 205

Val Leu Glu Asp Cys Thr Val Thr Ile Ser Gln Lys Met Asn Met Asn
 210 215 220

Leu Arg Leu Pro Asn Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Asn Ala Asn Leu Asp Asn
 225 230 235 240

Pro Asp Phe Ala Lys Asp Ile Glu Thr Thr Glu Gly Ser Pro Glu
 245 250 255

<210> 70
 <211> 1254
 <212> DNA
 <213> Escherichia coli

<220>
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 <222> (1)..(1251)

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 Met Thr Phe Ser Leu Phe Gly Asp Lys Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gly Ile
 1 5 10 15

acg ctg ttg atg gaa gat ctg aac gac ggt tta cgc acg cct ggc gcg 96
 Thr Leu Leu Met Glu Asp Leu Asn Asp Gly Leu Arg Thr Pro Gly Ala
 20 25 30

att atg ctc ggc ggc ggt aat ccg gcg cag atc ccg gaa atg cag gac 144
 Ile Met Leu Gly Gly Gly Asn Pro Ala Gln Ile Pro Glu Met Gln Asp
 35 40 45

tac ttc cag acg cta ctg acc gac atg ctg gaa agt ggc aaa gcg act 192
 Tyr Phe Gln Thr Leu Leu Thr Asp Met Leu Glu Ser Gly Lys Ala Thr
 50 55 60

gat gca ctg tgt aac tac gac ggt cca cag ggg aaa acg gag cta ctc 240
 Asp Ala Leu Cys Asn Tyr Asp Gly Pro Gln Gly Lys Thr Glu Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80

aca ctg ctt gcc gga atg ctg cgc gag aag ttg ggt tgg gat atc gaa 288
 Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Met Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Gly Trp Asp Ile Glu

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85	90	95	
cca cag aat att gca cta aca aac ggc agc cag agc gcg ttt ttc tac			336
Pro Gln Asn Ile Ala Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Ser Ala Phe Phe Tyr			
100	105	110	
tta ttt aac ctg ttt gcc gga cgc cgt gcc gat ggt cgg gtc aaa aaa			384
Leu Phe Asn Leu Phe Ala Gly Arg Ala Asp Gly Arg Val Lys Lys			
115	120	125	
gtg ctg ttc ccg ctt gca ccg gaa tac att ggc tat gct gac gcc gga			432
Val Leu Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Glu Tyr Ile Gly Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly			
130	135	140	
ctg gaa gaa gat ctg ttt gtc tct gcg cgt ccg aat att gaa ctg ctg			480
Leu Glu Glu Asp Leu Phe Val Ser Ala Arg Pro Asn Ile Glu Leu Leu			
145	150	155	160
ccg gaa ggc cag ttt aaa tac cac gtc gat ttt gag cat ctg cat att			528
Pro Glu Gly Gln Phe Lys Tyr His Val Asp Phe Glu His Leu His Ile			
165	170	175	
ggc gaa gaa acc ggg atg att tgc gtc tcc ccg ccg acg aat cca aca			576
Gly Glu Glu Thr Gly Met Ile Cys Val Ser Arg Pro Thr Asn Pro Thr			
180	185	190	
ggc aat gtg att act gac gaa gag ttg ctg aag ctt gac gcg ctg ggc			624
Gly Asn Val Ile Thr Asp Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys Leu Asp Ala Leu Gly			
195	200	205	
aat caa cac ggc att ccg ctg gtg att gat aac gct tat ggc gtc ccg			672
Asn Gln His Gly Ile Pro Leu Val Ile Asp Asn Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro			
210	215	220	
ttc ccg ggt atc atc ttc agt gaa gcg cgc ccg cta tgg aat ccg aat			720
Phe Pro Gly Ile Ile Phe Ser Glu Ala Arg Pro Leu Trp Asn Pro Asn			
225	230	235	240
atc gtg ctg tgc atg agt ctt tcc aag ctg ggt cta cct ggc tcc cgc			768
Ile Val Leu Cys Met Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Gly Leu Pro Gly Ser Arg			
245	250	255	
tgc ggc att atc atc gcc aat gaa aaa atc atc acc gcc atc acc aat			816
Cys Gly Ile Ile Ile Ala Asn Glu Lys Ile Ile Thr Ala Ile Thr Asn			
260	265	270	
atg aac ggc att atc agc ctg gca cct ggc ggt att ggt ccg gcg atg			864
Met Asn Gly Ile Ile Ser Leu Ala Pro Gly Gly Ile Gly Pro Ala Met			
275	280	285	
atg tgt gaa atg att aag cgt aac gat ctg ctg cgc ctg tct gaa aca			912
Met Cys Glu Met Ile Lys Arg Asn Asp Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser Glu Thr			
290	295	300	
gtc atc aaa ccg ttt tac tac cag cgt gtt cag gaa act atc gcc atc			960
Val Ile Lys Pro Phe Tyr Tyr Gln Arg Val Gln Glu Thr Ile Ala Ile			
305	310	315	320

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att cgc cgc tat tta ccg gaa aat cgc tgc ctg att cat aaa ccg gaa 1008
 Ile Arg Arg Tyr Leu Pro Glu Asn Arg Cys Leu Ile His Lys Pro Glu
 325 330 335
 gga gcc att ttc ctc tgg cta tgg ttt aag gat ttg ccc att acg acc 1056
 Gly Ala Ile Phe Leu Trp Leu Trp Phe Lys Asp Leu Pro Ile Thr Thr
 340 345 350
 aag cag ctc tat cag cgc ctg aaa gca cgc ggc gtg ctg atg gtg ccg 1104
 Lys Gln Leu Tyr Gln Arg Leu Lys Ala Arg Gly Val Leu Met Val Pro
 355 360 365
 ggg cac aac ttc ttc cca ggg ctg gat aaa ccg tgg ccg cat acg cat 1152
 Gly His Asn Phe Phe Pro Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Trp Pro His Thr His
 370 375 380
 caa tgt atg cgc atg aac tac gta cca gag ccg gag aaa att gag gcg 1200
 Gln Cys Met Arg Met Asn Tyr Val Pro Glu Pro Glu Lys Ile Glu Ala
 385 390 395 400
 ggg gtg aag att ctg gcg gaa gag ata gaa aga gcc tgg gct gaa agt 1248
 Gly Val Lys Ile Leu Ala Glu Glu Ile Glu Arg Ala Trp Ala Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 cac taa
 His 1254

<210> 71
 <211> 417
 <212> PRT
 <213> Escherichia coli

<400> 71
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 Thr Leu Leu Met Glu Asp Leu Asn Asp Gly Leu Arg Thr Pro Gly Ala
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 Ile Met Leu Gly Gly Gly Asn Pro Ala Gln Ile Pro Glu Met Gln Asp
 35 40 45
 Tyr Phe Gln Thr Leu Leu Thr Asp Met Leu Glu Ser Gly Lys Ala Thr
 50 55 60
 Asp Ala Leu Cys Asn Tyr Asp Gly Pro Gln Gly Lys Thr Glu Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Met Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Gly Trp Asp Ile Glu
 85 90 95
 Pro Gln Asn Ile Ala Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Ser Ala Phe Phe Tyr
 100 105 110
 Leu Phe Asn Leu Phe Ala Gly Arg Arg Ala Asp Gly Arg Val Lys Lys
 115 120 125

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Val Leu Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Glu Tyr Ile Gly Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly
 130 135 140
 Leu Glu Glu Asp Leu Phe Val Ser Ala Arg Pro Asn Ile Glu Leu Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Glu Gly Gln Phe Lys Tyr His Val Asp Phe Glu His Leu His Ile
 165 170 175
 Gly Glu Glu Thr Gly Met Ile Cys Val Ser Arg Pro Thr Asn Pro Thr
 180 185 190
 Gly Asn Val Ile Thr Asp Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys Leu Asp Ala Leu Gly
 195 200 205
 Asn Gln His Gly Ile Pro Leu Val Ile Asp Asn Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro
 210 215 220
 Phe Pro Gly Ile Ile Phe Ser Glu Ala Arg Pro Leu Trp Asn Pro Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Val Leu Cys Met Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Gly Leu Pro Gly Ser Arg
 245 250 255
 Cys Gly Ile Ile Ile Ala Asn Glu Lys Ile Ile Thr Ala Ile Thr Asn
 260 265 270
 Met Asn Gly Ile Ile Ser Leu Ala Pro Gly Gly Ile Gly Pro Ala Met
 275 280 285
 Met Cys Glu Met Ile Lys Arg Asn Asp Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser Glu Thr
 290 295 300
 Val Ile Lys Pro Phe Tyr Tyr Gln Arg Val Gln Glu Thr Ile Ala Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Arg Arg Tyr Leu Pro Glu Asn Arg Cys Leu Ile His Lys Pro Glu
 325 330 335
 Gly Ala Ile Phe Leu Trp Leu Trp Phe Lys Asp Leu Pro Ile Thr Thr
 340 345 350
 Lys Gln Leu Tyr Gln Arg Leu Lys Ala Arg Gly Val Leu Met Val Pro
 355 360 365
 Gly His Asn Phe Phe Pro Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Trp Pro His Thr His
 370 375 380
 Gln Cys Met Arg Met Asn Tyr Val Pro Glu Pro Glu Lys Ile Glu Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Val Lys Ile Leu Ala Glu Glu Ile Glu Arg Ala Trp Ala Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 His

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<210> 72
<211> 8803
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Recombinant
pAN294 plasmid

<400> 72
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ttaagttggg taacgccagg gttttcccag tcacgacgtt gtaaaacgac ggccagtga 180
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- 89 -

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- 96 -

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<220>

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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<400> 82

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 tat cat gat gga aaa tta gaa tat cac tgg cyt ata gaa aca agc agg 96
 Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Glu Tyr His Trp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ser Arg
 20 25 30
 cat aaa aca gaa gat gag ttt ggg atg att ttg cgc tcc tta ttt gat 144
 His Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Gly Met Ile Leu Arg Ser Leu Phe Asp
 35 40 45
 cac tcc ggg ctt atg ttt gaa cag ata gat ggc att att att tcg tca 192
 His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ile Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 gta gtg ccg cca atc atg ttt gcg tta gaa aga atg tgc aca aaa tac 240
 Val Val Pro Pro Ile Met Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Met Cys Thr Lys Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 ttt cat atc gag cct caa att gtt ggt cca ggt atg aaa acc ggt tta 288
 Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu
 85 90 95
 aat ata aaa tat gac aat ccg aaa gaa gta ggg gca gac aga atc gta 336
 Asn Ile Lys Tyr Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Ile Val
 100 105 110
 aat gct gtc gct gcg ata cac ttg tac ggc aat cca tta att gtt gtc 384
 Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Ile His Leu Tyr Gly Asn Pro Leu Ile Val Val
 115 120 125
 gat ttc gga acc gcc aca acg tac tgc tat att gat gaa aac aaa caa 432
 Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Ile Asp Glu Asn Lys Gln
 130 135 140
 tac atg ggc ggg gcg att gcc cct ggg att aca att tcg aca gag gcg 480
 Tyr Met Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160

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ctt tac tcg cgt gca gca aag ctt cct cgt atc gaa atc acc cgg ccc 528
 Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ile Thr Arg Pro
 165 170 175

gac aat att atc gga aaa aac act gtt agc gcg atg caa tct gga att 576
 Asp Asn Ile Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Ser Ala Met Gln Ser Gly Ile
 180 185 190

tta ttt ggc tat gtc ggc caa gtg gaa gga atc gtt aag cga atg aaa 624
 Leu Phe Gly Tyr Val Gly Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Val Lys Arg Met Lys
 195 200 205

tgg cag gca aaa cag gac cca agg tca ttg cga cag gag gcc tgg cgc 672
 Trp Gln Ala Lys Gln Asp Pro Arg Ser Leu Arg Gln Glu Ala Trp Arg
 210 215 220

cgc tca ttg cga acg aat cag att gta tag 702
 Arg Ser Leu Arg Thr Asn Gln Ile Val
 225 230

<210> 85

<211> 233

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 85

Met Leu Leu Val Ile Asp Val Gly Asn Thr Asn Thr Val Leu Gly Val
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Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Glu Tyr His Trp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ser Arg
 20 25 30

His Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Gly Met Ile Leu Arg Ser Leu Phe Asp
 35 40 45

His Ser Gly Leu Met Phe Glu Gln Ile Asp Gly Ile Ile Ile Ser Ser
 50 55 60

Val Val Pro Pro Ile Met Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Met Cys Thr Lys Tyr
 65 70 75 80

Phe His Ile Glu Pro Gln Ile Val Gly Pro Gly Met Lys Thr Gly Leu
 85 90 95

Asn Ile Lys Tyr Asp Asn Pro Lys Glu Val Gly Ala Asp Arg Ile Val
 100 105 110

Asn Ala Val Ala Ala Ile His Leu Tyr Gly Asn Pro Leu Ile Val Val
 115 120 125

Asp Phe Gly Thr Ala Thr Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Ile Asp Glu Asn Lys Gln
 130 135 140

Tyr Met Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160

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Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ile Thr Arg Pro
 165 170 175

Asp Asn Ile Ile Gly Lys Asn Thr Val Ser Ala Met Gln Ser Gly Ile
 180 185 190

Leu Phe Gly Tyr Val Gly Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Val Lys Arg Met Lys
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Trp Gln Ala Lys Gln Asp Pro Arg Ser Leu Arg Gln Glu Ala Trp Arg
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Arg Ser Leu Arg Thr Asn Gln Ile Val
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<210> 86

<211> 1623

<212> DNA

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1620)

<400> 86

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tac aag ata aag gac ctg aaa tta tcg ttg ccc ggc acg aac aaa acg 96
 Tyr Lys Ile Lys Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Pro Gly Thr Asn Lys Thr
 20 25 30

cag caa ttc atg gcc caa gca gtc ggc cgt tta act gga aaa ccg gga 144
 Gln Gln Phe Met Ala Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Leu Thr Gly Lys Pro Gly
 35 40 45

gtc gtg tta gtc aca tca gga ccg ggt gcc tct aac ttg gca aca ggc 192
 Val Val Leu Val Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Asn Leu Ala Thr Gly
 50 55 60

ctg ctg aca gcg aac act gaa gga gac cct gtc gtt gcg ctt gct gga 240
 Leu Leu Thr Ala Asn Thr Glu Gly Asp Pro Val Val Ala Leu Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80

aac gtg atc cgt gca tat cgt tta aaa ccg aca cat caa tct ttg gat 288
 Asn Val Ile Arg Ala Tyr Arg Leu Lys Arg Thr His Gln Ser Leu Asp
 85 90 95

aat gcg gcg cta ttc cag ccg att aca aaa tac agt gta gaa gtt caa 336
 Asn Ala Ala Leu Phe Gln Pro Ile Thr Lys Tyr Ser Val Glu Val Gln
 100 105 110

gat gta aaa aat ata ccg gaa gct gtt aca aat gca ttt agg ata gcg 384
 Asp Val Lys Asn Ile Pro Glu Ala Val Thr Asn Ala Phe Arg Ile Ala
 115 120 125

tca gca ggg cag gct ggg gcc gct ttt gtg agc ttt ccg caa gat gtt 432

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Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Phe	Val	Ser	Phe	Pro	Gln	Asp	Val		
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gtg	aat	gaa	gtc	aca	aat	acg	aaa	aac	gtg	cgt	gct	ggt	gca	gcg	cca	480	
Val	Asn	Glu	Val	Thr	Asn	Thr	Lys	Asn	Val	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro		
145					150					155					160		
aaa	ctc	ggt	cct	gca	gca	gat	gat	gca	atc	agt	gcg	gcc	ata	gca	aaa	528	
Lys	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ala	Asp	Asp	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ala	Lys		
				165					170					175			
atc	caa	aca	gca	aaa	ctt	cct	gtc	gtt	ttg	gtc	ggc	atg	aaa	ggc	gga	576	
Ile	Gln	Thr	Ala	Lys	Leu	Pro	Val	Val	Leu	Val	Gly	Met	Lys	Gly	Gly		
			180					185						190			
aga	ccg	gaa	gca	att	aaa	gcg	gtt	cgc	aag	ctt	ttg	aaa	aag	gtt	cag	624	
Arg	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ala	Val	Arg	Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Val	Gln		
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ctt	cca	ttt	gtt	gaa	aca	tat	caa	gct	gcc	ggt	acc	ctt	tct	aga	gat	672	
Leu	Pro	Phe	Val	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asp		
	210					215					220						
tta	gag	gat	caa	tat	ttt	ggc	cgt	atc	ggt	ttg	ttc	cgc	aac	cag	cct	720	
Leu	Glu	Asp	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Arg	Ile	Gly	Leu	Phe	Arg	Asn	Gln	Pro		
225					230					235					240		
ggc	gat	tta	ctg	cta	gag	cag	gca	gat	gtt	gtt	ctg	acg	atc	ggc	tat	768	
Gly	Asp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Asp	Val	Val	Leu	Thr	Ile	Gly	Tyr		
				245					250					255			
gac	ccg	att	gaa	tat	gat	ccg	aaa	ttc	tgg	aat	atc	aat	gga	gac	cgg	816	
Asp	Pro	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Lys	Phe	Trp	Asn	Ile	Asn	Gly	Asp	Arg		
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aca	att	atc	cat	tta	gac	gag	att	atc	gct	gac	att	gat	cat	gct	tac	864	
Thr	Ile	Ile	His	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ala	Asp	Ile	Asp	His	Ala	Tyr		
		275					280					285					
cag	cct	gat	ctt	gaa	ttg	atc	ggt	gac	att	ccg	tcc	acg	atc	aat	cat	912	
Gln	Pro	Asp	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ile	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ile	Asn	His		
	290					295					300						
atc	gaa	cac	gat	gct	gtg	aaa	gtg	gaa	ttt	gca	gag	cgt	gag	cag	aaa	960	
Ile	Glu	His	Asp	Ala	Val	Lys	Val	Glu	Phe	Ala	Glu	Arg	Glu	Gln	Lys		
305					310					315					320		
atc	ctt	tct	gat	tta	aaa	caa	tat	atg	cat	gaa	ggt	gag	cag	gtg	cct	1008	
Ile	Leu	Ser	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gln	Tyr	Met	His	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gln	Val	Pro		
				325					330					335			
gca	gat	tgg	aaa	tca	gac	aga	gcg	cac	cct	ctt	gaa	atc	gtt	aaa	gag	1056	
Ala	Asp	Trp	Lys	Ser	Asp	Arg	Ala	His	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ile	Val	Lys	Glu		
		340						345					350				
ttg	cgt	aat	gca	gtc	gat	gat	cat	gtt	aca	gta	act	tgc	gat	atc	ggt	1104	
Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Val	Asp	Asp	His	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Cys	Asp	Ile	Gly		
		355					360					365					

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tcg cac tcc att tgg atg tca cgt tat ttc cgc agc tac gag ccg tta 1152
 Ser His Ser Ile Trp Met Ser Arg Tyr Phe Arg Ser Tyr Glu Pro Leu
 370 375 380

aca tta atg atc agt aac ggt atg caa aca ctc ggc gtt gcg ctt cct 1200
 Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Asn Gly Met Gln Thr Leu Gly Val Ala Leu Pro
 385 390 395 400

tgg gca atc ggc gct tca ttg gtg aaa ccg gga gaa aaa gtg gtt tct 1248
 Trp Ala Ile Gly Ala Ser Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Val Ser
 405 410 415

gtc tct ggt gac ggc ggt ttc tta ttc tca gca atg gaa tta gag aca 1296
 Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Phe Leu Phe Ser Ala Met Glu Leu Glu Thr
 420 425 430

gca gtt cga cta aaa gca cca att gta cac att gta tgg aac gac agc 1344
 Ala Val Arg Leu Lys Ala Pro Ile Val His Ile Val Trp Asn Asp Ser
 435 440 445

aca tat gac atg gtg cat ttc cag caa ttg aaa aaa tat aac cgt aca 1392
 Thr Tyr Asp Met Val His Phe Gln Gln Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asn Arg Thr
 450 455 460

tct gcg gtc gat ttc gga aat atc gat atc gtg aaa tat gcg gaa agc 1440
 Ser Ala Val Asp Phe Gly Asn Ile Asp Ile Val Lys Tyr Ala Glu Ser
 465 470 475 480

ttc gga gca act gcg ttg cgc gta gaa tca cca gac cag ctg gca gat 1488
 Phe Gly Ala Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Leu Ala Asp
 485 490 495

gtt ctg cgt caa ggc atg aac gct gaa ggt cct gtc atc atc gat gtc 1536
 Val Leu Arg Gln Gly Met Asn Ala Glu Gly Pro Val Ile Ile Asp Val
 500 505 510

ccg gtt gac tac agt gat aac att aat tta gca agt gac aag ctt ccg 1584
 Pro Val Asp Tyr Ser Asp Asn Ile Asn Leu Ala Ser Asp Lys Leu Pro
 515 520 525

aaa gaa ttc ggg gaa ctc atg aaa acg aaa gct ctc tag 1623
 Lys Glu Phe Gly Glu Leu Met Lys Thr Lys Ala Leu
 530 535 540

<210> 87

<211> 540

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus subtilis

<400> 87

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Tyr Lys Ile Lys Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Pro Gly Thr Asn Lys Thr
 20 25 30

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Gln Gln Phe Met Ala Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Leu Thr Gly Lys Pro Gly
 35 40 45
 Val Val Leu Val Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Asn Leu Ala Thr Gly
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Thr Ala Asn Thr Glu Gly Asp Pro Val Val Ala Leu Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Val Ile Arg Ala Tyr Arg Leu Lys Arg Thr His Gln Ser Leu Asp
 85 90 95
 Asn Ala Ala Leu Phe Gln Pro Ile Thr Lys Tyr Ser Val Glu Val Gln
 100 105 110
 Asp Val Lys Asn Ile Pro Glu Ala Val Thr Asn Ala Phe Arg Ile Ala
 115 120 125
 Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Gly Ala Ala Phe Val Ser Phe Pro Gln Asp Val
 130 135 140
 Val Asn Glu Val Thr Asn Thr Lys Asn Val Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Leu Gly Pro Ala Ala Asp Asp Ala Ile Ser Ala Ala Ile Ala Lys
 165 170 175
 Ile Gln Thr Ala Lys Leu Pro Val Val Leu Val Gly Met Lys Gly Gly
 180 185 190
 Arg Pro Glu Ala Ile Lys Ala Val Arg Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Val Gln
 195 200 205
 Leu Pro Phe Val Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ala Ala Gly Thr Leu Ser Arg Asp
 210 215 220
 Leu Glu Asp Gln Tyr Phe Gly Arg Ile Gly Leu Phe Arg Asn Gln Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Asp Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Ala Asp Val Val Leu Thr Ile Gly Tyr
 245 250 255
 Asp Pro Ile Glu Tyr Asp Pro Lys Phe Trp Asn Ile Asn Gly Asp Arg
 260 265 270
 Thr Ile Ile His Leu Asp Glu Ile Ile Ala Asp Ile Asp His Ala Tyr
 275 280 285
 Gln Pro Asp Leu Glu Leu Ile Gly Asp Ile Pro Ser Thr Ile Asn His
 290 295 300
 Ile Glu His Asp Ala Val Lys Val Glu Phe Ala Glu Arg Glu Gln Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Leu Ser Asp Leu Lys Gln Tyr Met His Glu Gly Glu Gln Val Pro
 325 330 335
 Ala Asp Trp Lys Ser Asp Arg Ala His Pro Leu Glu Ile Val Lys Glu

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340	345	350
Leu Arg Asn Ala Val Asp Asp His Val Thr Val Thr Cys Asp Ile Gly		
355	360	365
Ser His Ser Ile Trp Met Ser Arg Tyr Phe Arg Ser Tyr Glu Pro Leu		
370	375	380
Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Asn Gly Met Gln Thr Leu Gly Val Ala Leu Pro		
385	390	395
Trp Ala Ile Gly Ala Ser Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Val Ser		
405	410	415
Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Phe Leu Phe Ser Ala Met Glu Leu Glu Thr		
420	425	430
Ala Val Arg Leu Lys Ala Pro Ile Val His Ile Val Trp Asn Asp Ser		
435	440	445
Thr Tyr Asp Met Val His Phe Gln Gln Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asn Arg Thr		
450	455	460
Ser Ala Val Asp Phe Gly Asn Ile Asp Ile Val Lys Tyr Ala Glu Ser		
465	470	475
Phe Gly Ala Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Leu Ala Asp		
485	490	495
Val Leu Arg Gln Gly Met Asn Ala Glu Gly Pro Val Ile Ile Asp Val		
500	505	510
Pro Val Asp Tyr Ser Asp Asn Ile Asn Leu Ala Ser Asp Lys Leu Pro		
515	520	525
Lys Glu Phe Gly Glu Leu Met Lys Thr Lys Ala Leu		
530	535	540

<210> 88

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: ribosome binding site

<220>

<223> All occurrences of n indicate any nucleotide

<400> 88

agaaaggagg tgannnnnnn atg

23

<210> 89

<211> 7

<212> PRT

- 135 -

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PanC
C terminus

<400> 89

Ile Arg Glu Met Glu Arg Ile
1 5

<210> 90

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PanC
C terminus

<400> 90

Ile Arg Glu Arg Arg
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<210> 91

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PanC
C terminus

<400> 91

Ile Arg Arg Lys Glu Val Asn
1 5

<210> 92

<211> 6688

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Recombinant
pAN336 plasmid

<400> 92

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ttgtaatacg actcactata gggcgaattg ggcccgcagt cgcattgcacc aggccttctca 240
ggcgctgact tagaaaacct cttgaatgaa gctgcgcttg tagcggctcg tcaaaacaag 300

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aaaaaaatcg atgcgcgtga tattgacgaa gcgacggacc gtgtaattgc cggacccgct 360
aagaagagcc gcgttatctc caagaaagaa cgcaatatcg tggcttatca cgaaggcgga 420
cacaccgtta tcggtctcgt tttagatgag gcagatatgg ttcataaagt aacgattgtt 480
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<213> Artificial Sequence

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a 7381

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

National Application No

PC/US 00/25993

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/52 C12N15/53 C12N15/54 C12N15/60 C12N15/75
 C12N9/00 C12N9/02 C12N9/10 C12N9/12 C12N9/88
 C12P7/42 C12P13/02 C12P13/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N C12P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EMBL, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 590 857 A (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD) 6 April 1994 (1994-04-06) cited in the application	12,13, 24,26, 27,48, 51,55, 59,60, 71,76
Y	the whole document	1-6, 33-35, 54, 56-58, 62-64, 78-82
	page 14, line 1-3 --- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 July 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

22.10.01

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van de Kamp, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

ional Application No

PCT/US 00/25993

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SAHM H ET AL.: "D-Pantothenate synthesis in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> and use of panBC and genes encoding L-valine synthesis for D-pantothenate overproduction" APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 65, no. 5, May 1999 (1999-05), pages 1973-1979, XP002169517 cited in the application	12,13, 24,26, 27,48, 51,54, 56,59, 60,71, 76,78,79
Y	the whole document	1-6, 33-35, 54, 56-58, 62-64, 78-82
X	--- SOROKIN A ET AL.: "Sequence analysis of the <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> chromosome region between the serA and kdg loci cloned in a yeast artificial chromosome" MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 142, no. 8, 1996, pages 2005-2016, XP000910121 ISSN: 1350-0872	83-86, 92,93, 95, 97-100, 102,103
Y	abstract	1-6, 33-35, 54, 56-58, 62-64, 78-82
	page 2011, right-hand column, line 14-20; table 1	
X	--- DATABASE EM_PRO [Online] EMBL; ID BSYPIA, AC L47709, 23 January 1996 (1996-01-23) HENNER D ET AL.: "Bacillus subtilis (clone YAC15-6B) ypiABF genes, qcrABC genes, ypjABCDEFGHI genes, birA gene, panBCD genes, ding gene, ypmB gene, aspB gene, asnS gene, dnaD gene, nth gene and ypoC gene, complete cds." XP002171539 page 5, line 43-60 page 10	83-86, 98-100, 102,103
A	--- BAIGORI M ET AL.: "Isolation and characterization of <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> mutants blocked in the syntehsis of pantothenic acid" JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, vol. 173, no. 13, July 1991 (1991-07), pages 4240-4242, XP001002216 abstract	99,100, 102,103
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/25993

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 98 18954 A (MONSANTO CO) 7 May 1998 (1998-05-07) the whole document	
A	--- EP 0 224 294 A (GIST BROCADES NV) 3 June 1987 (1987-06-03) the whole document	
P,X	--- EP 1 006 192 A (DEGUSSA) 7 June 2000 (2000-06-07)	12,13, 24,26, 27,48, 51, 54-56, 59,60, 71,76, 78,79
P,X	examples 2-5 --- EP 1 006 189 A (DEGUSSA ;KERNFORSCHUNGSANLAGE JUELICH (DE)) 7 June 2000 (2000-06-07)	12,13, 24,26, 27,48, 51,54, 56,59, 60,71, 76,78,79
	examples 1,7,9 -----	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national application No.
PCT/US 00/25993

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-6, 12, 13, 24, 26-28, 33-35, 48, 51, 54-64, 71, 76, 78-86, 92, 93, 95, 97, 100, 102, 103
(all Partially)

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-6,12,13,24,26-28,33-35,48,51,54-64,71,76,78-86, 92,93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses a ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase-encoding gene, e.g. the *panB* gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:23 or part of SEQ ID NO:59. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase, and said isolated ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase polypeptide.

2. Claims: 1-6,12,13,24,26-28,33-35,48,51,54-64,71,76,78-86, 92,93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses a pantothenate synthetase-encoding gene, e.g. the *panC* gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) pantothenate synthetase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) pantothenate synthetase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:25 or part of SEQ ID NO:59. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) pantothenate synthetase, and said isolated pantothenate synthetase polypeptide.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

3. Claims: 1-6,12-14,24,26-28,33-35,48,49,51,54-64,66,71,76,
78-86,92,93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially); 15,
17,19,23,32,106,107 (both completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., independent of aspartate or beta-alanine feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, e.g., the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding *panD* gene from *Bacillus subtilis*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:27 or part of SEQ ID NO:59. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase, and said isolated aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase polypeptide.

4. Claims: 1-6,24,26-28,33-35,48,49,51,54-64,71,76,78-87,92,
93,95,97-100,102,103 (all partially); 7-11,65,101,
104,105 (all completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), pantoate, or ketopantoate, e.g., independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses a ketopantoate reductase-encoding gene, e.g., from *Bacillus*, e.g., the ketopantoate reductase-encoding *panE1* gene from *Bacillus subtilis*, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) which overexpresses a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate reductase-encoding gene. A recombinant vector encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*) ketopantoate reductase-encoding gene operably linked to regulatory sequences, e.g., comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:29. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Bacillus* (*subtilis*)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

ketopantoate reductase, and said isolated ketopantoate reductase polypeptide.

5. Claims: 14,16,18,28,48,54-61,66,77-82,
97 (all partially); 20,29 (completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of valine or alpha-ketoisovalerate feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (ilv) pathway, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid synthase or is transformed with a vector comprising an ilvBN nucleic acid sequence or an alsS sequence, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate. Said microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)), and said vector.

6. Claims: 14,16,18,28,48,54-61,66,77-82,
97 (all partially); 21,30 (completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of valine or alpha-ketoisovalerate feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (ilv) pathway, wherein the microorganism overexpresses acetohydroxyacid isomeroreductase or is transformed with a vector comprising an ilvC nucleic acid sequence, e.g., from *Bacillus*, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate. Said microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)), and said vector.

7. Claims: 14,16,18,28,48,54-61,66,77-82,97 (partially); 22,
31 (completely)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of valine or alpha-ketoisovalerate feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci*

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a deregulated isoleucine-valine (ilv) pathway, wherein the microorganism overexpresses dihydroxyacid dehydratase or is transformed with a vector comprising an ilvD nucleic acid sequence, e.g., from Bacillus, under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate. Said microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus (e.g., Bacillus subtilis), Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces)), and said vector.

8. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a mutant avtA gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

9. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a mutant ilvE gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

10. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative) having a mutant ansB gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

11. Claims: 25,28,50,54-61 (all partially)

A method of producing pantothenate (e.g., 2 g/L up to 40 g/L at least), e.g., in a manner independent of precursor feed, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Lactococci or Streptomyces) or Gram-negative)

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having a mutant *alsD* gene under conditions such that pantothenate is produced, and possibly further recovering the pantothenate.

12. Claims: 36,37,54-59,61 (all partially)

A method of producing beta-alanine, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced, wherein the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding ketopantoate hydroxymethyltransferase (*panB*), and possibly further recovering the compound.

13. Claims: 36,37,54-59,61 (all partially)

A method of producing beta-alanine, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced, wherein the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding ketopantoate reductase (*panE*), and possibly further recovering the compound.

14. Claims: 36,37,54-59,61 (all partially)

A method of producing beta-alanine, comprising culturing a microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) which overexpresses an aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-encoding gene, under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced, wherein the aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase-overexpressing microorganism has a mutation in a nucleic acid sequence encoding pantothenate synthetase (*panC*), and possibly further recovering the compound.

15. Claim : 38 (completely)

A method of producing beta-alanine comprising contacting a composition comprising aspartate with an isolated *Bacillus* aspartate-alpha-decarboxylase enzyme under conditions such that beta-alanine is produced.

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16. Claims: 41,44-47,51,53,54-61,69,71,72,75,78-81,
97 (all partially); 39,43,52,67,70,74,88-91,
108-110 (all completely)

A method for producing or for enhancing production of ketopantoate, pantoate, or pantothenate (e.g., 10, 20 or 40 g/L at least), comprising culturing a mutant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a mutant pantothenate kinase-encoding *coaX* gene, under conditions such that said panto-compound is produced or that production is enhanced, and possibly further recovering the compound. A method for identifying compounds which modulate pantothenate kinase activity comprising contacting a recombinant cell expressing the *coaX* gene, possibly further comprising a mutant *coaA* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced activity, with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate pantothenate kinase activity in said cell. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaX* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced activity. A vector comprising a mutant *coaX* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced activity, possibly further comprising regulatory sequences. A recombinant microorganism comprising a vector comprising an isolated *coaX* gene (e.g., from *Bacillus (subtilis)*), and said vector, possibly further comprising regulatory sequences, e.g., a constitutively active promoter. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) that overproduces a panto-compound having a mutation in a *coaX* gene that results in a reduced level of pantothenate kinase activity, resulting in a decrease in the capacity of the microorganism to synthesize coenzyme A. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a (mutant) *coaX* gene, and an isolated pantothenate kinase protein encoded by a *coaX* gene.

17. Claims: 41,44-47,51,53-61,69,71,72,75,78-81,
97 (all partially); 40,42,68,73 (all completely)

A method for producing or for enhancing production of a panto-compound, e.g., ketopantoate, pantoate or pantothenate (e.g., 10, 20 or 40 g/L at least), comprising culturing a mutant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*) or Gram-negative) having a mutant pantothenate kinase-encoding *coaA* gene, under conditions such that the panto-compound is produced or that production is enhanced, and possibly further recovering the panto-compound. A recombinant microorganism having a mutant *coaA* gene encoding a pantothenate kinase with reduced

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activity. A recombinant microorganism (e.g., Gram-positive (e.g., belonging to the genus *Bacillus* (e.g., *Bacillus subtilis*), *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococci* or *Streptomyces*)) that overproduces a panto-compound having a mutation in a *coaA* gene that results in a reduced level of pantothenate kinase activity, resulting in a decrease in the capacity of the microorganism to synthesize coenzyme A. A vector containing a (mutated) *coaA* gene.

18. Claim : 94 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising the constitutively active promoter Pveg (SEQ ID NO:41).

19. Claim : 94 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising the constitutively active promoter P15 (SEQ ID NO:39).

20. Claim : 94 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising the constitutively active promoter P26 (SEQ ID NO:40).

21. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:49.

22. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:50.

23. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:51.

24. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:52.

25. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an

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artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:53.

26. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:54.

27. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:55.

28. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:56.

29. Claim : 96 (partially)

A vector containing regulatory sequences comprising an artificial RBS according to SEQ ID NO:57.

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